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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

VOL. IV

1899 B

Printed by Order of the General Assembly

HARTFORD
1900

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2. Report of Comptroller.
3. Report of School Fund Commissioner.
4. Report of Bank Commissioners.
5. Report of Commissioner Building and Loan Associations.
6. Report of Railroad Commissioners.
7. Report of Adjutant-General.
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State of Connecticut
PUBLIC DOCUMENT

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF EDUCATION

OF THE

State of Connecticut

TO THE GOVERNOR

TOGETHER WITH

The Report of the Secretary of the Board

Hartford Press
The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company
1900

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OF THE

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1900

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REPORT

OF

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

TO THE GOVERNOR

REVIEW OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, 1875-1899

The following pages aim at showing, in a statistical form the progress made in elementary education in this State in twenty-five years, — the quarter century beginning in 1875 and ending in 1899.

The tables trace and note the growth of the educational activities of the State and localities; show to how great an extent permanent funds have been supplemented and superseded by self-imposed taxation, and exhibit amounts spent on public education, including the training of teachers and the establishment and increase of school libraries. They indicate the increase in the number of teachers, together with the amount of their average salaries, and give a statement of the number of students who at the beginning and end of the period were in course of training for the profession of teachers. They contain the number of schools, the number of scholars on the registers and in average attendance. Further details are also set out as to the number and condition of schoolhouses, the number of graded schools, kindergartens, and high schools.

Among the figures the following have salient importance:

i. The total expenditure from all sources on public education in Connecticut, including maintenance of normal schools during the period under review, is $52,145,677.78; or, if we leave out of account the indebtedness at the end of the period, the amount is $48,965,217.83. There has been by this expenditure provided a system of free education beginning with the kindergarten and ending with the high school.

It should be noticed that a large part of the outlay consists of the expenditure on school fabrics, sites, and repairs. It would be misleading to divide the total expenditure by the number who have passed through the schools in the same term of years, and to regard the quotient as the average cost of each scholar's education. The buildings and equipment remain, and the towns will receive a direct return for much of their past expenditure throughout several future generations of school children.

ii. It is interesting to note how large a proportion of this expenditure of $52,000,000.00 has been defrayed out of permanent funds, and how much has been undertaken by the localities concerned. Owing to the number of sources from which school income is derived various views may be taken of what ought to be reckoned as local contributions. It may, however, be justly held that the state, town, and district taxation and voluntary gifts should be clearly distinguished from the income of permanent funds. We also might inquire whether the debts of the towns in respect of schools should be reckoned as well as the sums actually received from local taxation. The sums raised by loans have been actually spent. Though they thus form a charge which the different towns and cities have undertaken, they represent a sum not yet actually repaid out of local resources. It seems right to include loans under the head of total income during this period.

The best course, then, is to divide the income for this period into two parts, that which has been derived from permanent funds, and that which has been defrayed by taxation and gifts, and include therein the amount of existing indebtedness. The whole sum expended has been derived as follows:

From permament funds		$4,057,747.11
State taxation	$7,306,058.69	
Local taxation	35,323,676.13	
Annual gifts	450,630.27	
[1] Other sources	2,012,549.31	
Loans	2,995,016.27 —	48,087,930.67
		$52,145,677.78

The total amount obtained from the various sources of income expressed in percentages has been as follows:

Permanent funds	7.8
State taxation	14.0
Local taxation	67.7
[2] All other sources	10.5

iii. It is proper to note the liberal spirit which is exhibited in the amounts expended for schoolhouses. In the twenty-five years ending September 1, 1899, $5,789.064.72 had been paid for completion or enlargement of schoolhouses.

The value of all school property, including buildings and sites, has increased from $4,284,401.35 in 1884 to $10,192,747.35 in 1899. The value of school property per capita of the population is $11.62.

There is considerable margin of school accommodation over the average attendance, but the relations of scholars to buildings are not exactly expressed by statistics, since many buildings are seriously over-crowded, while many others have unoccupied seats. Moreover, the compulsory education law is not in all places fully enforced, and when this enforcement is satisfactory the school population will in some places need still farther accommodation.

The quality of school accommodation varies very greatly. Many of the older schoolhouses are single-room buildings and depend upon windows for ventilation and upon box-stoves for heat. In cities the buildings have very largely increased in number, and some are architecturally ornate and luxurious in their appointments.

So far as the fabric and premises of our schools are concerned, a higher and more satisfactory level is constantly being reached both in regard to their fitness for educational work and their sanitary condition.

---

[1] Tuition fees, etc.

[2] Including loans.

iv. In proportion to the increasing extent of the work accomplished by the schools, the amounts voted by the towns and the state continue to rise. The amount expended for the running expenses of schools has risen from $1,205,634.76 in 1875 to $2,206,337.87 in 1899, and the total expenditure from $1,552,583.85 in the former year to $3,120,515.91 in the latter.

In the diagram numbered vi, page 28, there will be found a comparison of the cost of maintenance, including teachers' wages, fuel, and incidentals, with the other items of cost. The percentages and not the totals are given. The sums which have been spent on new schoolhouses, alterations, and repairs are included in other curves. With a few exceptions, which were due to special circumstances, the percentage of cost of maintenance, as compared with the other items of cost, has not increased. More than four-fifths of the total expense is for teachers' wages.

v. As the professional preparation of teachers is essential to the efficiency of the educational system, we are justified in including the cost of the normal schools in the total expenditure on public education.

The grants by the state for the 25 years from 1875 to 1900 for normal schools amounted to $1,087,287.89. This sum includes the cost of three buildings constructed respectively in 1883, 1889, and 1893, at a cost of $355,000.00.

The expenditure for maintenance of the normal school in the year 1876 was $12,000; in the year 1899 $60,000 was expended for three.

The number of normal schools has increased from 1 to 3, and the number of scholars in attendance is 531 as against 125 in 1875.

These institutions are seeking, with increasing success, to attain a standard of excellence measured by the interest and improvement of the children in the schools. They turn out year by year a body of serious and devoted teachers of whom the state may well be proud, a body of teachers more skilled, more apt to teach, and better qualified by accurate knowledge and by personal enthusiasm than ever before.

They have found their way into the schools until 1,400 of them are exercising their calling in the state. In estimating their success it must be remembered that there is no supervision; there is some prejudice remaining against a trained teacher, and there still occasionally arises the hue and cry of well-intentioned and even intelligent people that education is sufficient and that training is useless.

There is much still to be done. The education of children is likely to undergo very important development. Better teaching than has ever been adopted is yet to be devised and new channels of access to the understanding and the sympathies of children to be discovered.

vi. In the years under review the number of scholars on the enumeration lists increased from 134,976 to 189,717; the number of scholars on the registers increased from 119,489 to 151,325, and the number in average attendance increased from 68,593 to 109,951. The percentage of scholars in average attendance to the estimated population in 1875 was 11.87, and in 1899 was 12.54, and the ratio of scholars in average attendance to the number on the registers rose from 50.81 to 57.95.

In the year 1886 was enacted the law forbidding child labor in factories, and upon the State Board of Education was imposed the duty of enforcing it. In the year 1887 the law was so amended that agents appointed under the amended law could compel children to attend school. This compulsion consisted in enforcing the existing law requiring parents to cause their children to attend regularly. The step thus taken by the legislature was a distinct advance. The agents appointed under this law and the permanent agent of the board are diligent and faithful. They go into parts of the state especially assigned to each. They inspect factories; they visit schools and examine the records; they confer with, advise, and assist teachers, committees, and town school officers; they obtain monthly reports of the attendance of every scholar within their districts. They also collect information concerning schools and their condition which the board needs in the prosecution of its legal obligation "to improve the public schools."

The large territory and great number of children assigned to each do not permit as frequent visits and as thorough canvasses as a complete enforcement of the law requires.

It is worthy of especial note that in the year ending July, 1899, more has been accomplished than in any preceding year. The increase in average attendance in public schools has in the five years last past overtaken the increase in enumeration, notwithstanding extensive withdrawals to private schools. Still from every quarter come deep and constant complaints, showing the magnitude of the evil of irregular attendance which these agents are called upon to abate. This irregular attendance is the greatest impediment which education has to encounter. Defective and uncertain attendance continually kept up not only interferes with the child's progress, but is attended with a dissipation of mind most unfavorable to learning when the child is in school. Such irregularity is less the result of necessity than of the want of appreciation of the benefit of regular attendance to the progress of the child. The work of making the schools the steady homes of the children during the few years that they can attend, is the important duty which the state, by the labor and attendance laws, has undertaken. Without doubt, this state stands pre-eminently first in the character of these laws, and in the efficiency of their enforcement.

vii. The average length of school-year in days has risen from 176.26 school days in 1875 to 189.15 in 1899. The most marked increments were in the years 1889–90 and 1896–97. In the first case, the minimum legal school year was by law advanced from 24 weeks to 30; and in the second case, the advance was from 30 weeks to 36.

In comparison with other New England states, Connecticut shows a gratifying superiority, as the following table shows:

TABLE I

State	Minimum School Year	State	Minimum School Year
Maine	Twenty weeks. Penalty, forfeiture of State aid.	Massachusetts	Thirty-two weeks. Penalty, forfeiture of State aid.
New Hampshire	Twenty weeks. Penalty, forfeiture of State aid.	Rhode Island	No minimum fixed by the State.
Vermont	Twenty-eight weeks. Penalty, forfeiture of State tax and Huntington Fund	Connecticut	Thirty-six weeks. Penalty, forfeiture of State aid.

viii. Between 1875 and 1900 the number of schools [departments] increased from 2,499 to 3,759. The details of this increase will be found in the following table :

TABLE II

	Report of 1876	Report of 1900	Increase.
Number of schools	1,650	1,546	104*
Number of departments . . .	2,499	3,759	1,260
Number of schools of 2 departments .	114	141	27
Number of schools of 3 departments .	40	55	15
Number of schools of 4 departments .	41	58	17
Number of schools of 5 departments .	20	16	4*
Number of schools of 6 or more depts.	49	174	125
Whole number of graded schools .	264	444	180
Number of ungraded schools . .	1,386	1,102	284*

* Decrease.

ix. The number of public kindergartens has increased from 5 in 1890 to 77 in 1900, and the number of children from 628 to 6,895.

x. It is gratifying to record an increasing interest in the provision of school libraries, as attested by the fact that the number of libraries has increased from 240 in 1884 to 771 in the year 1898–9. The number of books in these libraries is reported to be 158,073, as compared with 28,035 in 1885. Since 1875 the state has contributed to these libraries $113,105.00, and districts and individuals have added $244,060.99. The total expenditure for libraries has been $357,165.99.

In many districts efforts are made to improve the condition of school libraries and thus to early encourage the habit of reading wisely chosen and useful books. The teachers, school officers, and the officers of public libraries are endeavoring to establish a closer connection between the public libraries and the public schools. The effect of the multiplication of school libraries will be healthy increase in the number who will make good use of the advancing system of public libraries. We note and welcome the attempts made by librarians to extend and co-operate with the teachers of public schools in this valuable means of public education.

xi. The number of teachers has increased from 2613 to 4085. There has been a great increase in the number of women as compared with the number of men engaged as teachers in the public schools. Between 1875 and 1900 the number of men teachers fell from 496 to 372, while the number of women teachers rose from 2,117 to 3,713.

The average salary of both men and women teachers increased during this period. That of men rose from $70.05 in 1875 to $89.87 in 1899, and that of women from $37.35 to $43.61 in the same term of years.

In 1884 was passed the first law relating to state certification and examination of teachers. The law was entirely permissive, and local boards were not obliged to accept the certificates.

There was adopted and put into operation a scheme under which all applicants were examined, and, if successful, granted a general certificate of qualification to teach. In 1888 this scheme was replaced by an amended scheme which required of all candidates some evidence of preparation to teach. In 1895 these certificates by law relieved the holders from examination in any district in which they were hired.

The object of these examinations is to secure trustworthy evidence of fitness to teach. While there is a law requiring local examinations, these examinations do not raise the standard of teaching nor keep out the inefficient or untrained. Whether disregarded wilfully or negligently, the administration of the law relating to examinations is lax, and is an open door to the unqualified and disqualified. In the years since the law was enacted about 3,000 persons have been examined, and 708 certificates are in force.

The work which these examinations entail has been large and yet has doubtless been of great advantage to the state. There has been created a sentiment that a state certificate is a valuable credential, and many towns and districts have already adopted the rule that only holders of these certificates shall be employed.

xii. The number of towns operated under the town system in 1875 was 13, and in 1899 it is 81.

In these 81 towns has come the improvement of the educational machinery. Town management has created the atmosphere of interest and encouragement which is necessary to the welfare of schools. This method of administration always increases the number of persons interested and competent to take part in the local administration of educational affairs and thus forms the best guarantee for wise advance in educational methods and prudent expenditure.

The chief features of the work of these twenty-five years have been the overtaking of material deficiencies, the acquisition of the means of training teachers, the lengthening of the school year, the attempt to secure regular and prompt attendance, and the advance toward town management.

There are signs that the next twenty-five years will place upon school managers and teachers tasks calling for equal thought and outlay. The best education for children must be attained, and this will make it necessary to give close attention to another class of questions hardly less difficult than those which have already been solved. Such are:

1. Introduction of skilled supervision in which this com-

monwealth is far behind the other states of New England as this table shows:

TABLE III — STATISTICS ON SUPERVISION

	New England States					
	Maine	New Hampshire	Vermont	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut
Per cent. of school population residing in cities and towns of 8,000 and more	23	33	13	70	79	60
Per cent. of rural school population residing in towns of less than 8,000	77	67	87	30	21	40
Provision for supervision of rural schools by combination of towns	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Date such legal provision went into effect	1897	1899	1892	1888	..	..
Minimum number of schools allowed by law in the combination	25	25	30	25	..	..
Maximum number of schools allowed by law in the combination	50	60	60	50	..	..
Minimum salary fixed by law for combination	$1,000	..	$300	$1,500	..	..
Maximum salary fixed by law for combination	..	..	$600	..	..	..
Minimum amount of State aid given	$500	One-half salary	$100	$1,250	..	..
Maximum amount of State aid given	$750	One-half salary	$200	$1,250	..	..
Per cent. of rural school population *without* supervision	50	90	92	5	95	96

2. The general substitution of town for district management. In this particular we are at variance with all other states. In New England there are 1,557 towns, and of these 1,456 are under the town system, leaving 101 under the district system. 81 of the 101 are in Connecticut.

3. A change in high school education.

4. The requirement of a standard of teaching qualification.

There are other questions more distinctly educational. Such are:

1. The adjustment and balance of studies so as to form a well-founded and planned whole extending throughout the entire period of school life.

2. The closer examination of the educational values of the different subjects of instruction and their claim to a place in a fitting education. Especially is it necessary to

introduce all scholars to science, and to inculcate the scientific habit of mind.

3. The introduction of well-defined usefulness into all school work.

4. The adaptation of school instruction to the pursuits of the people which involves elementary technical education.

To accomplish these ends we must combine a good system with good teaching. Good system exists when managers seek always trained teachers and then have confidence in them. This is wise educational policy and practical business management. Success will depend upon the confidence which enlightened public opinion has in this judgment of both managers and teachers.

It is hoped that the figures summarized in this report may be found useful for comparison and reference. The statistical tables cannot show what has really been a most significant fact in public school education, viz., the increasing importance attached to the efficiency of schools. In many quarters there has been a growth of a new public sentiment in favor of good schools; the value of good schooling is more widely appreciated and parents evince an increasing desire to secure good teaching for their children. No system of education becomes or remains effective without popular sympathy and interest. An intelligent and sympathetic public interest permits and sometimes compels great expenditure to remove material or educational deficiencies and creates the atmosphere of encouragement which is essential to the well-being of schools.

LYMAN A. MILLS,
ANTHONY AMES,
GEORGE M. CARRINGTON,
WILLIAM G. SUMNER,
EDWARD D. ROBBINS.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

To the Board of Education of the State of Connecticut:

Your Secretary respectfully submits his sixteenth annual report.

This report covers the period from July 14, 1898, to July 14, 1899.

The report is arranged under the following heads :

1 Review of twenty-five years
2 Diagrams and tables
3 General Statistics
4 Financial statement
  (*a*) Receipts
  (*b*) Expenditures
5 Scholars
  (*a*) Enumeration
  (*b*) Registration
  (*c*) Attendance
  (*d*) Reports of Agents
  (*e*) Enforcement of attendance law
  (*f*) Enforcement of labor law
  (*g*) Prosecutions
  (*h*) Direct and indirect compulsion
6 Teachers
  (*a*) Teachers' meetings
  (*b*) State examinations
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  (*d*) Limits of a common school education
7 Schools
  (*a*) Normal schools
    1 New Britain
    2 Willimantic
    3 New Haven
  (*b*) High schools
  (*c*) Evening schools
  (*d*) Kindergartens
  (*e*) Schools at temporary homes
  (*f*) Private schools
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8 Schoolhouses and libraries
  (*a*) School libraries
  (*b*) Reading
  (*c*) Libraries of Colonial Dames
  (*d*) List of books for school libraries
9 Town management
10 Eyesight tests
11 Conveyance of children
12 Text-books
  (*a*) Free
13 Country schools

The Appendix contains :

1 Statistical Tables 1898-9
  (*a*) Receipts
  (*b*) Expenses
  (*c*) Scholars
  (*d*) Teachers
  (*e*) Schools
  (*f*) Schoolhouses and libraries
  (*g*) Enumeration for 1898
  (*h*) Amounts paid for libraries
2 Questions used at state and normal school examinations
3 Lessons in elementary science. G. P. Phenix
4 Lessons in science, liquids and gases. A. B. Morrill
5 Lessons with plants. H. N. Loomis
6 Legislation of 1899
7 List of school visitors
8 Laws relating to schools

DIAGRAMS AND TABLES

In addition to the customary analysis of the educational results of the current and previous years which here follows we present eight tables giving a summary of the general statistics, and eight diagrams which are intended to show the most interesting facts in connection with the growth and progress of education in Connecticut during the last twenty-five years.

DIAGRAM I

SCHOOLS

Number of Schools
Number of Departments
25 years

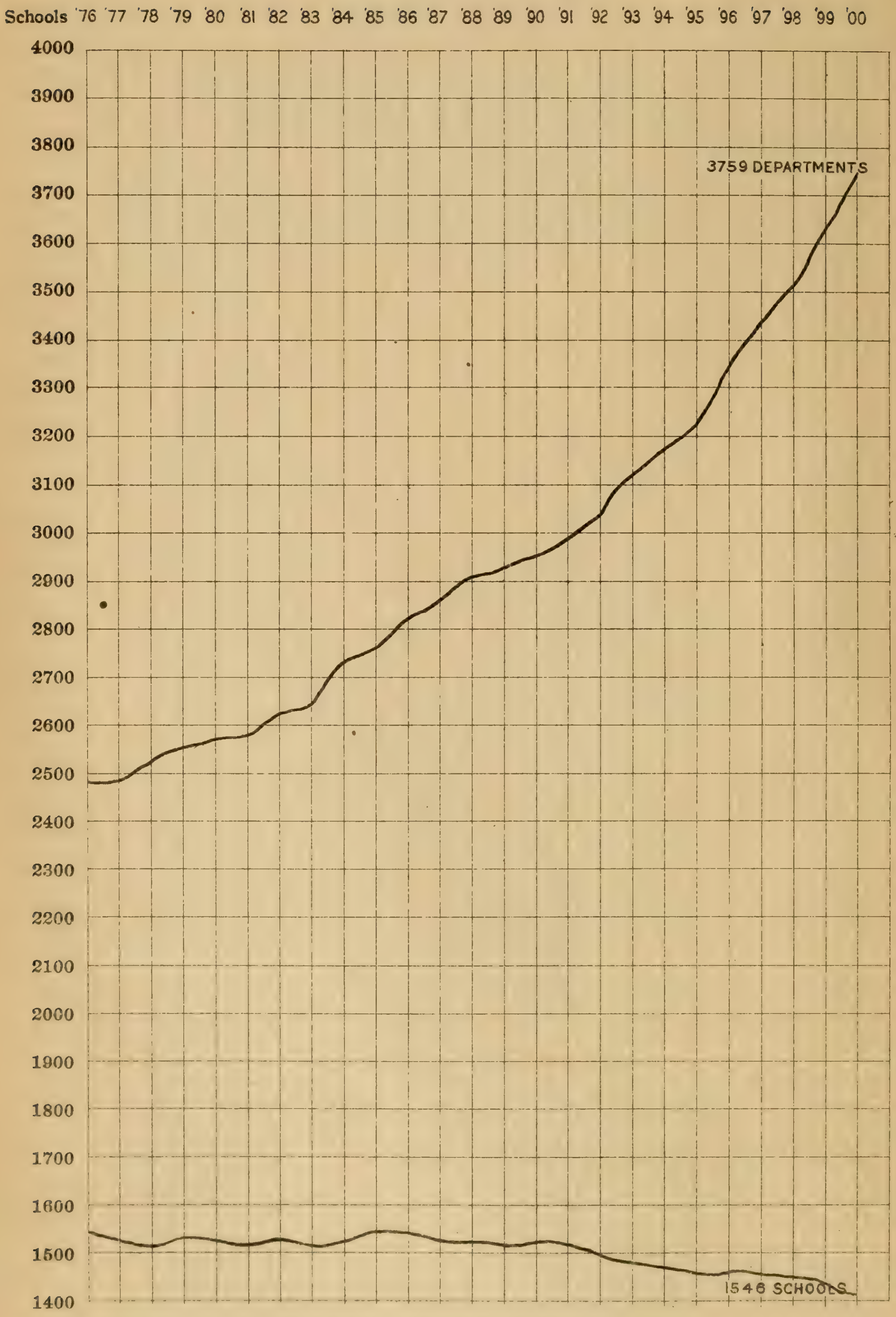

TABLE IV

SCHOOLS

Number of Schools
Number of Departments
25 years

Report of	No. Public Schools	No. of Departments
1876	1,650	2,499
1877	1,628	2,499
1878	1,629	2,530
1879	1,647	2,564
1880	1,638	2,571
1881	1,630	2,594
1882	1,634	2,627
1883	1,628	2,649
1884	1,634	2,735
1885	1,639	2,779
1886	1,633	2,837
1887	1,631	2,860
1888	1,628	2,903
1889	1,624	2,921
1890	1,629	2,969
1891	1,611	2,994
1892	1,599	3,057
1893	1,594	3,131
1894	1,584	3,171
1895	1,561	3,236
1896	1,577	3,338
1897	1,563	3,436
1898	1,554	3,511
1899	1,547	3,628
1900	1,546	3,759

DIAGRAM II

DAYS IN SCHOOL YEAR

25 years

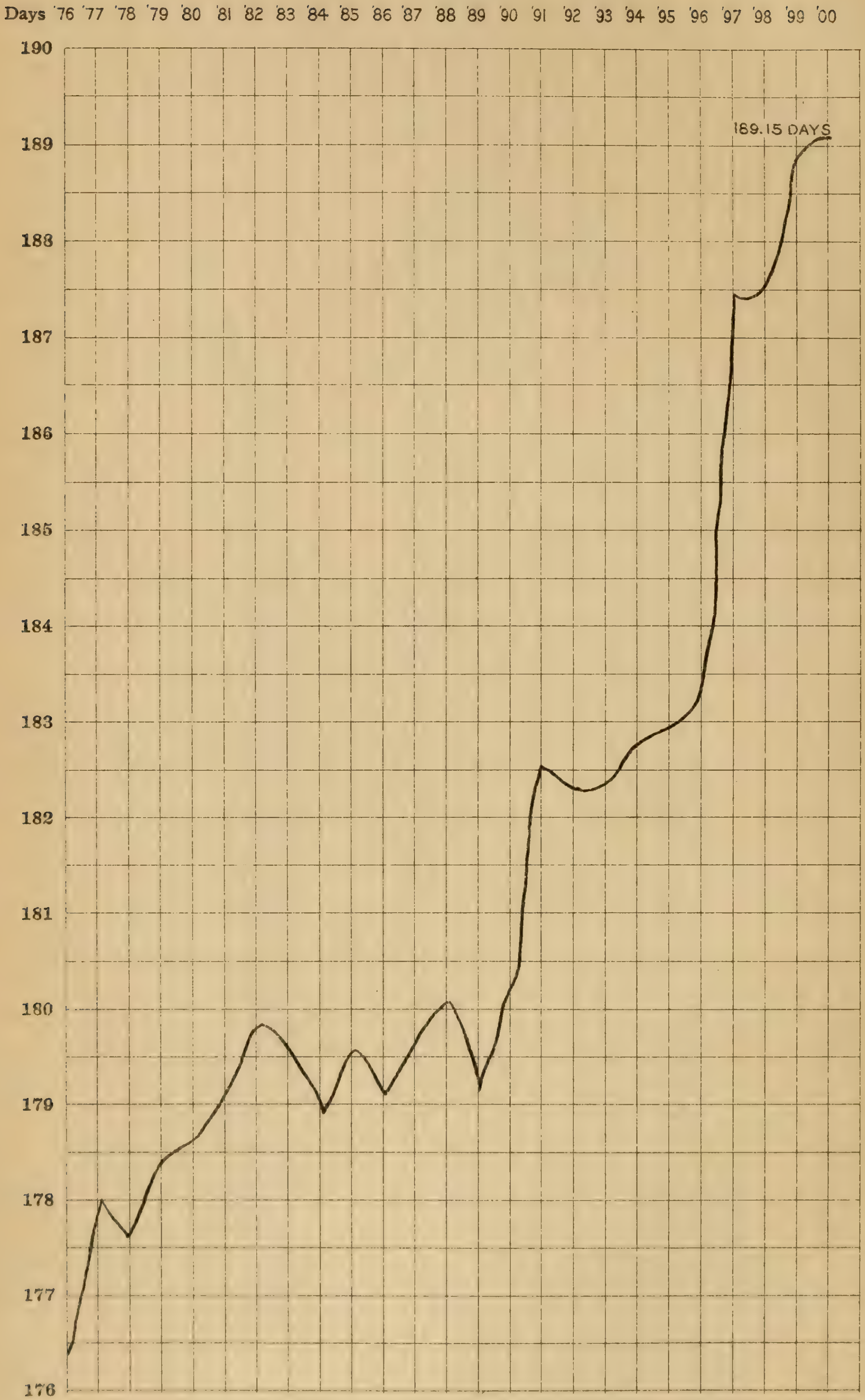

TABLE V

DAYS IN SCHOOL YEAR

25 years

Report of	Average Length
1876	176.26
1877	178.13
1878	177.52
1879	178.47
1880	178.60
1881	179.02
1882	179.98
1883	179.66
1884	178.77
1885	179.55
1886	179.18
1887	179.74
1888	180.18
1889	179.08
1890	180.32
1891	182.51
1892	182.26
1893	182.30
1894	182.74
1895	182.92
1896	183.32
1897	187.47
1898	187.45
1899	188.82
1900	189.15

DIAGRAM III

CHILDREN
1 Enumerated
2 Registered
3 In average attendance
25 years

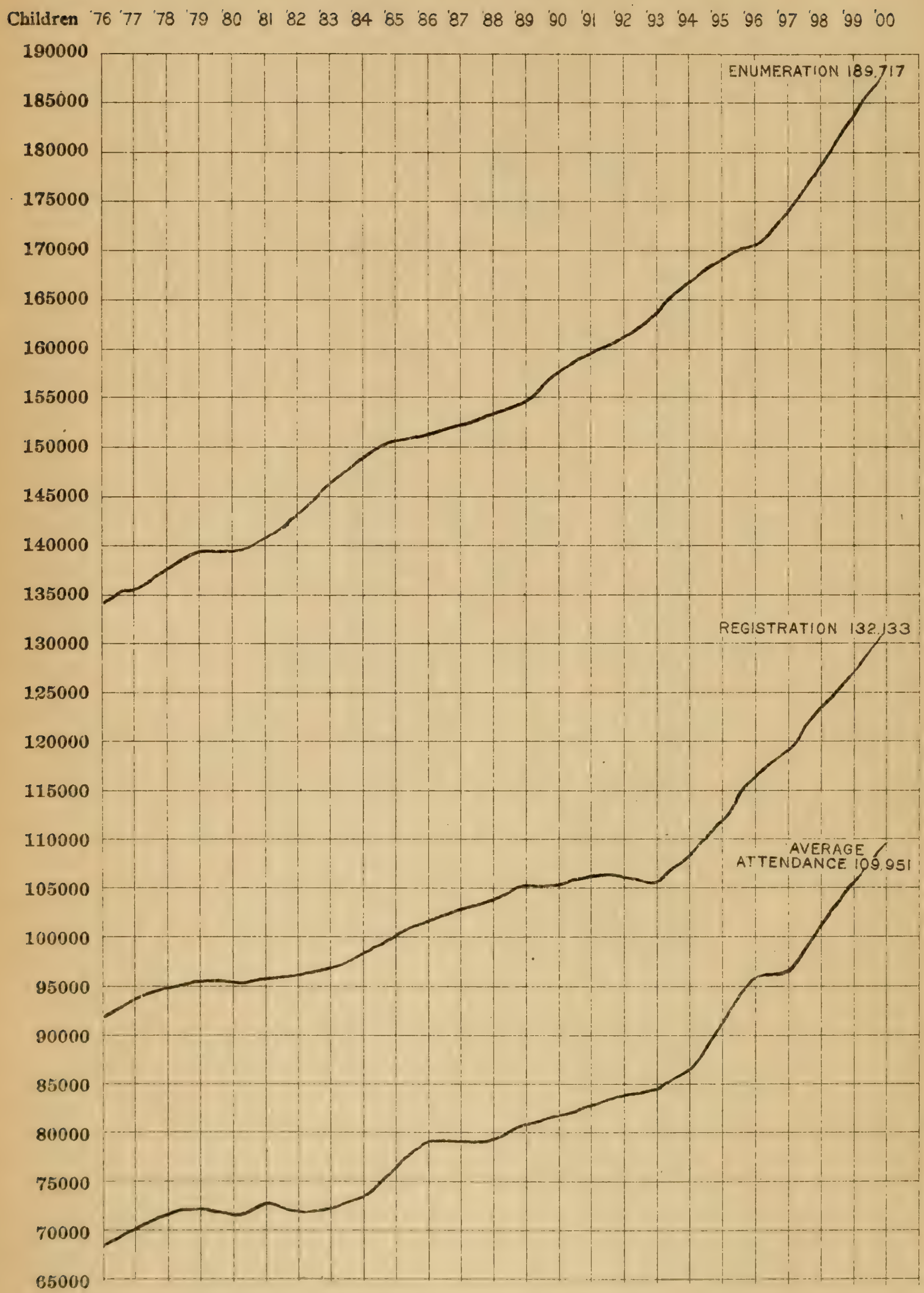

TABLE VI

CHILDREN

1 Enumerated
2 Registered
3 In average attendance

25 years

Report of	Enumeration	Registration	Attendance
1876	134,976	93,498	68,593
1877	135,189	94,377	70,495
1878	137,099	95,251	72,160
1879	138,407	95,860	73,565
1880	138,428	95,761	72,642
1881	140,235	95,605	73,546
1882	143.745	96,178	72,539
1883	146,188	97,117	73,338
1884	149,466	98,168	74,875
1885	150,601	100,710	77,431
1886	151,069	102,895	79,052
1887	152,166	103,189	78,634
1888	153,260	104,239	78,981
1889	154,932	105,719	81,098
1890	157,243	105,563	82,382
1891	159,241	106,589	83,656
1892	161,241	106,906	84,304
1893	164,053	105,937	84,887
1894	167,809	109,191	86,255
1895	169,457	113,144	91,486
1896	170,589	117,490	96,213
1897	174,529	119,753	96,925
1898	179,263	123,064	101,018
1899	184,336	126,676	105,002
1900	189,717	132,133	109,951

DIAGRAM IV

MEN AND WOMEN TEACHERS

25 years

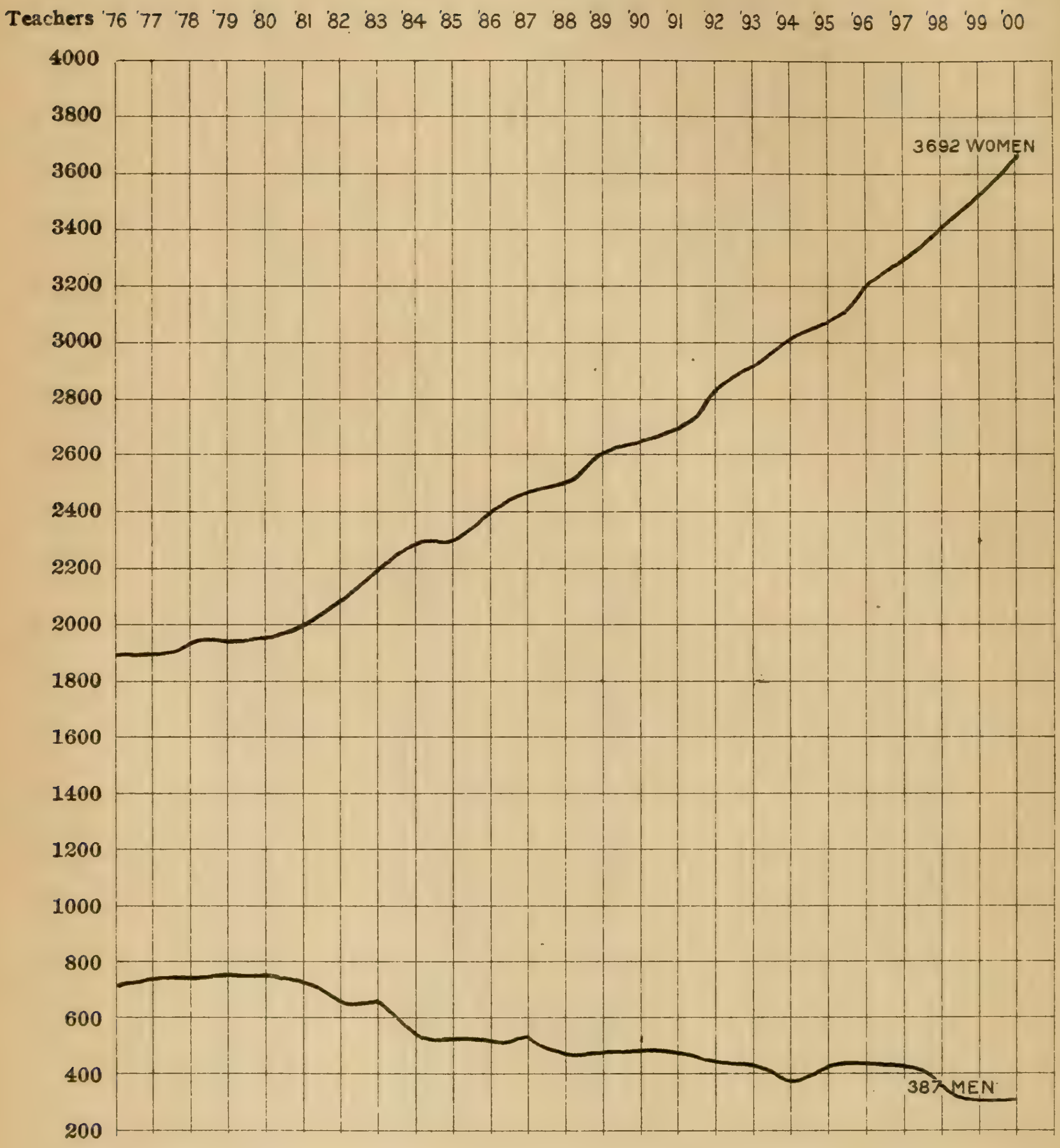

TABLE VII

MEN AND WOMEN TEACHERS

25 years

Report of	Men	Women
1876	721	1,910
1877	767	1,899
1878	753	1,923
1879	752	1,959
1880	773	1,968
1881	746	2,025
1882	680	2,120
1883	617	2,213
1884	566	2,301
1885	562	2,347
1886	546	2,442
1887	561	2,477
1888	533	2,559
1889	493	2,629
1890	468	2,631
1891	460	2,766
1892	434	2,866
1893	419	2,925
1894	390	3,025
1895	405	3,093
1896	403	3,228
1897	409	3,299
1898	382	3,409
1899	385	3,556
1900	387	3,692

DIAGRAM V

RECEIPTS

Per cent. of taxation, etc., to total income

25 years

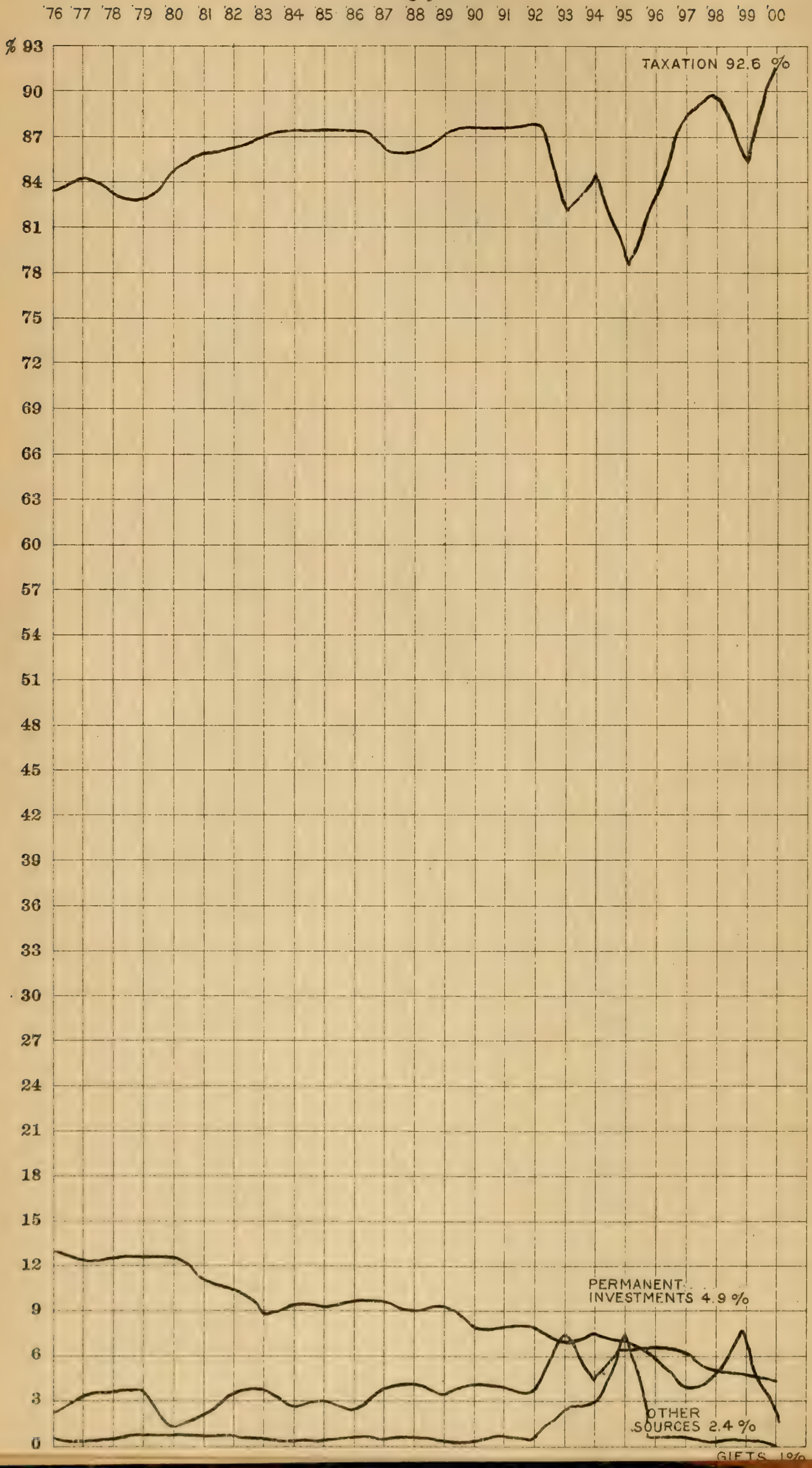

TABLE VIII

RECEIPTS

25 years

Report of	Permanent Investments	Taxation	Gifts	Other Sources
1876 . . .	13.2	83.8	.4	2.6
1877 . . .	12.5	84.2	.3	3.0
1878 . . .	12.9	83.2	.3	3.6
1879 . . .	12.9	83.0	.4	3.7
1880 . . .	12.9	85.0	.4	1.7
1881 . . .	11.3	86.1	.4	2.2
1882 . . .	10.2	86.2	.4	3.2
1883 . . .	9.0	87.1	.3	3.6
1884 . . .	9.5	87.4	.2	2.9
1885 . . .	9.4	87.4	.2	3.0
1886 . . .	9.8	87.4	.3	2.5
1887 . . .	9.7	86.2	.3	3.8
1888 . . .	9.0	86.7	.4	3.9
1889 . . .	9.2	87.3	.2	3.3
1890 . . .	8.1	87.7	.2	4.0
1891 . . .	8.1	87.7	.3	3.9
1892 . . .	8.2	87.9	.4	3.5
1893 . . .	7.3	82.9	2.4	7.4
1894 . . .	7.9	85.2	2.9	4.0
1895 . . .	6.7	78.4	7.9	7.0
1896 . . .	6.9	85.6	.8	6.7
1897 . . .	6.8	89.1	.2	3.9
1898 . . .	5.6	90.0	.2	4.2
1899 . . .	5.5	85.8	.2	8.5
1900 . . .	4.9	92.6	.1	2.4

DIAGRAM VI

EXPENSES

Per cent. of maintenance, etc., to total expense

25 years

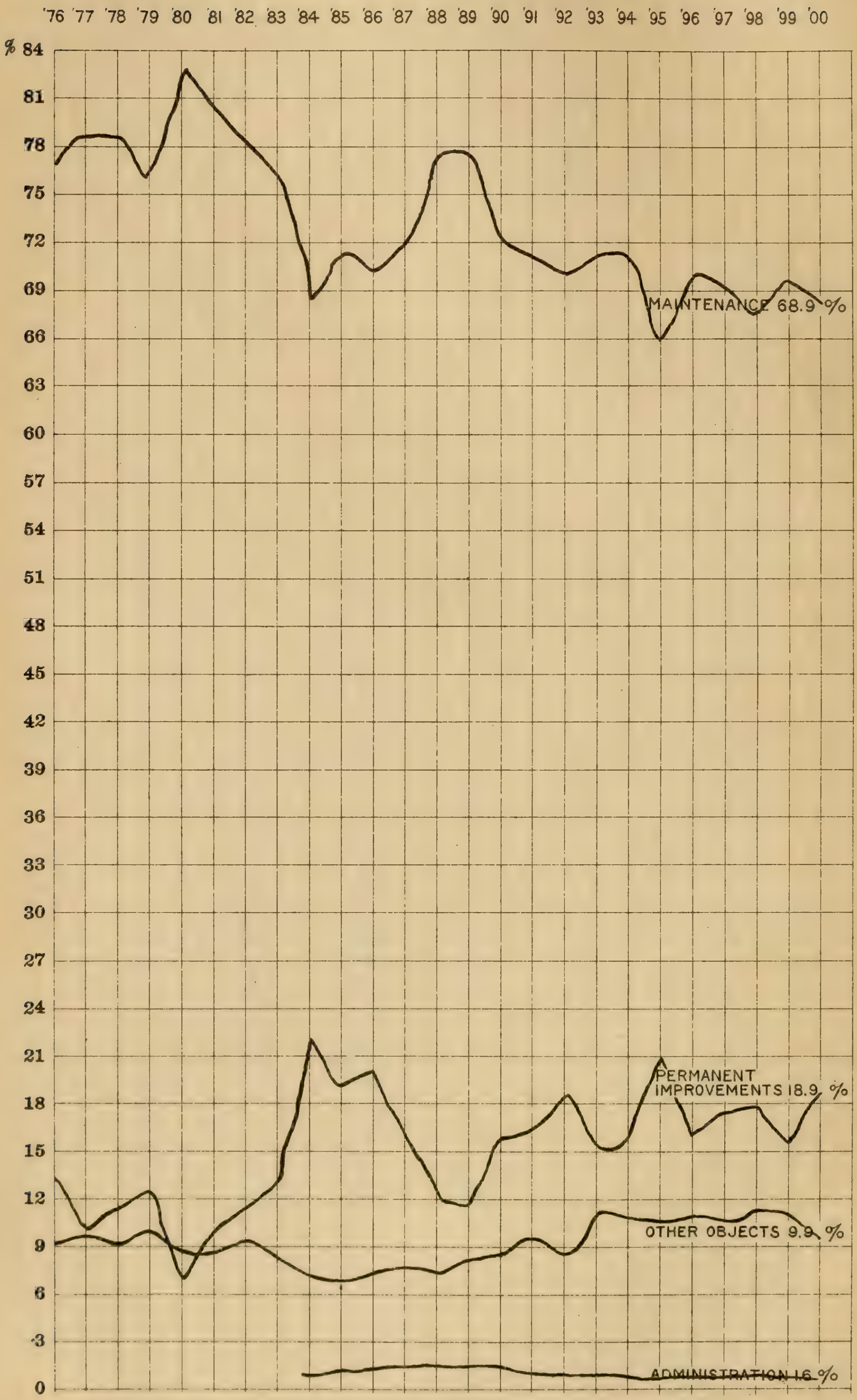

TABLE IX

EXPENSES

25 years

Report of	Maintenance	Permanent Improvements	Libraries and Apparatus	Adminis-tration	Other Objects
1876 . . .	77.1	13.7	.5	. .	9.0
1877 . . .	79.7	10.7	.5	. .	9.1
1878 . . .	79.0	11.4	.6	. .	9.0
1879 . . .	76.5	12.8	.5	. .	10.2
1880 . . .	83.0	7.8	.5	. .	8.7
1881 . . .	80.1	10.4	.7	. .	8.8
1882 . . .	78.0	11.9	.6	. .	9.5
1883 . . .	76.7	13.9	.8	. .	8.6
1884 . . .	68.3	22.6	.8	1.2	7.1
1885 . . .	71.5	19.1	.8	1.5	7.1
1886 . . .	70.2	20.4	.6	1.5	7.3
1887 . . .	73.4	16.3	.6	1.7	8.0
1888 . . .	77.8	12.5	.7	1.7	7.3
1889 . . .	77.8	11.6	.6	1.7	8.3
1890 . . .	72.5	16.6	.7	1.7	8.5
1891 . . .	71.1	16.9	.8	1.6	9.6
1892 . . .	70.4	18.7	.7	1.5	8.7
1893 . . .	71.6	15.0	.7	1.5	11.2
1894 . . .	71.9	15.2	.6	1.5	10.8
1895 . . .	65.7	21.6	.7	1.5	10.5
1896 . . .	70.4	16.2	.8	1.7	10.9
1897 . . .	69.0	17.7	.8	1.7	10.8
1898 . . .	68.0	17.9	.8	1.7	11.6
1899 . . .	70.6	15.7	.8	1.7	11.2
1900 . . .	68.9	18.9	.7	1.6	9.9

AVERAGE COST PER SCHOLAR

1 Registered
2 In average attendance
25 years

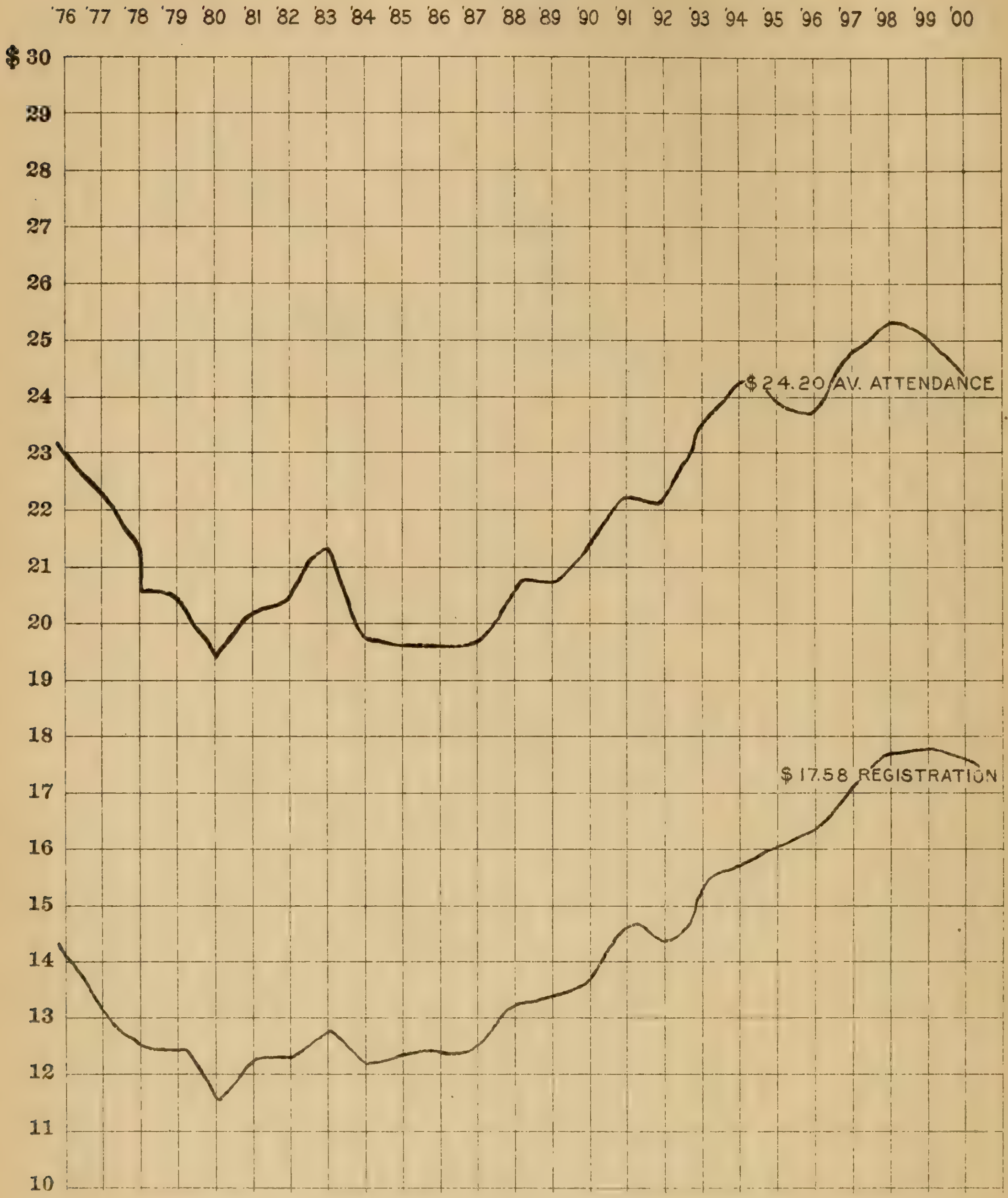

TABLE X

AVERAGE COST PER SCHOLAR

1 Registered

2 In average attendance

25 years

Report of	Cost for each child registered	Cost for each child in attendance
1876	14.17	23.22
1877	13.10	22.13
1878	12.63	20.87
1879	12.59	20.52
1880	11.65	19.14
1881	12.37	20.14
1882	12.41	20.43
1883	12.90	21.46
1884	12.33	19.85
1885	12.47	19.86
1886	12.40	19.72
1887	12.54	19.73
1888	13.12	20.89
1889	13.40	20.82
1890	13.83	21.34
1891	14.72	22.26
1892	14.42	22.05
1893	15.40	23.77
1894	15.70	24.26
1895	16.01	23.81
1896	16.39	23.66
1897	17.06	24.90
1898	17.78	25.32
1899	17.77	25.03
1900	17.58	24.20

DIAGRAM VIII

WAGES OF MEN AND WOMEN TEACHERS

25 years

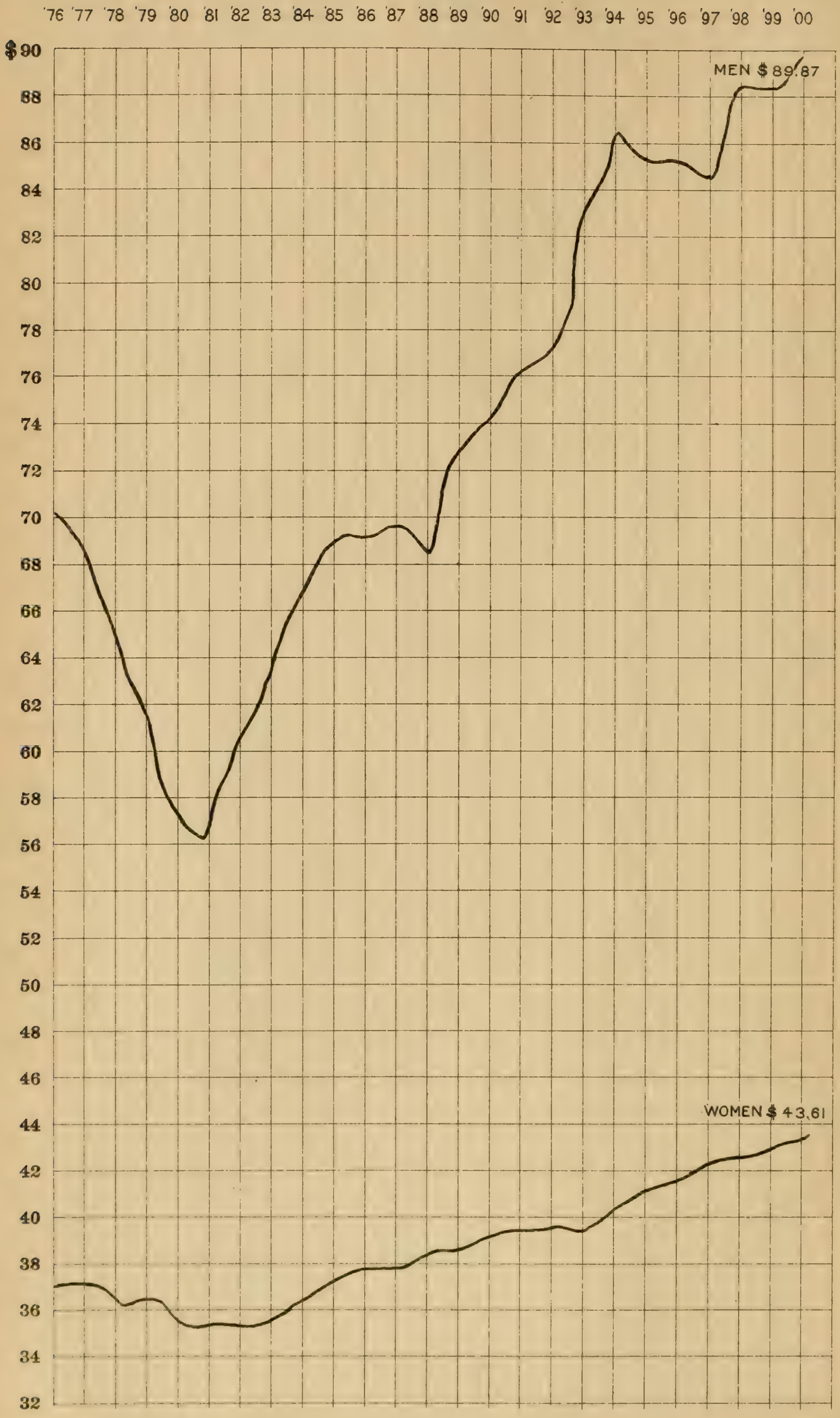

TABLE XII

WAGES OF MEN AND WOMEN TEACHERS

25 years

Report of	Men	Women
1876 . . .	70.05	37.35
1877 . . .	67.43	37.16
1878 . . .	64.55	36.20
1879 . . .	61.03	36.50
1880 . . .	57.19	35.27
1881 . . .	56.43	35.42
1882 . . .	60.69	35.37
1883 . . .	63.44	35.94
1884 . . .	67.36	36.52
1885 . . .	69.17	37.21
1886 . . .	69.16	37.64
1887 . . .	69.89	37.97
1888 . . .	68.82	38.50
1889 . . .	73.50	38.52
1890 . . .	74.47	39.31
1891 . . .	76.24	39.34
1892 . . .	77.11	39.84
1893 . . .	83.69	39.48
1894 . . .	86.48	40.64
1895 . . .	85.87	41.48
1896 . . .	85.58	41.88
1897 . . .	84.65	42.34
1898 . . .	88.77	42.70
1899 . . .	88.49	43.03
1900 . . .	89.87	43.61

GENERAL STATISTICS

The following statistics are of general interest:

Population of Connecticut, 1898 (estimated)	876,492
Number of children between 4 and 16 years of age	189,717
Number of pupils enrolled in the common schools	151,325
Increase	3,492
Percentage of increase	2.36
Enrolled per capita of population	17.26
Number of schools	1,546
Number of departments	3,759
Average daily attendance	109,951
Increase	4,949
Percentage of increase	4.7
Ratio of enrollment	72.65
Average number of days the schools were kept	185.15 days
Number of schoolhouses	1,620
Value of all public school property	$10,192,747.07
Value per capita of population	11.62
Value per capita of average attendance	92.70
Number of teachers	
Males, winter	387
Females, winter	3,692
Total	4,079
Males, summer	357
Females, summer	3,735
Total	4,092
Percentage of male teachers	9.1
Average monthly wages of teachers	
Males	$89.87
Increase	1.38
Females	43.61
Increase	0.58
Revenue	
From permanent funds	$150,822.15
From state taxes	313,140.46
From local taxes	2,515,371.25
From other sources	75,463.56
Total	$3,054,797.42
Percentage of revenue derived from permanent funds	4.94
State taxes	10.25
Local taxes	82.34
Other sources	2.47
Expenditure	
For new buildings	459,522.49
For libraries and apparatus	20,302.53
For running expenses, including salaries of teachers and superintendents	2,206,337.87
For other expenses	434,353.02
Total	$3,120,515.91
Expenditure per capita of population for running expenses	2.51
Total expenditure	3.56
Daily cost of education per pupil	
For running expenses	10.6 cents
For all purposes	15.0 cents
Amount of permanent invested funds	$3,054,541.34

ANALYSIS OF STATISTICS

In the following pages the Statistics for 1898–99 are analyzed and compared as in former reports with the returns for the previous year.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Summary of Statistics, 1898-9

Dividend per child from School Fund	59.94 cents
Income of School Fund distributed	$113,722.79
Amount paid for schools from state tax	313,140.46
Income from Town Deposit Fund	29,702.10
Income from local funds	7,397.26
Amount raised for schools by town tax	1,661,934.00
Increase for the year	277,319.88
Amount raised for schools by district tax	853,437.25
Increase for the year	83,750.31
Amount of voluntary contributions for schools	4,179.72
Amount for schools from other sources	71,283.84
Total amount received for public schools from all sources	3,054,797.42
Increase for the year	205,825.10
Amount expended for teachers' wages	1,896,915.59
Increase for the year	46,704.87
Amount expended for fuel and incidentals	257,420.91
Decrease for the year	237.61
Amount expended for repairs of school buildings	125,365.35
Increase for the year	15,800.84
Amount expended for libraries and apparatus	20,302.53
Decrease for the year	4,681.58
Amount expended for new schoolhouses	459,522.49
Increase for the year	101,688.22
Amount expended for other school purposes	360,989.04
Decrease for the year	24,921.42
Total amount expended for public schools	3,120,515.91
Increase for the year	134,353.32
Estimated value of school property in the state	10,192,747.07
School district indebtedness of the state	3,180,459.95
Cost of superintendence of schools	52,001.37
Cost of new schoolhouses completed during the year	27,523.76
Number of districts that raised a tax during the year	86

RECEIPTS

The total sum received by the 168 towns was $3,054,797.42 as compared with $2,848,972.32 in the year 1897–8.

The principal sources of income are

(*a*) Permanent investments, taxes, and gifts
(*b*) Taxes
(*c*) Voluntary contributions

PERMANENT INVESTMENTS

Permanent investments include

(*a*) The school fund
(*b*) The town deposit fund
(*c*) Local funds

School Fund. — On the 30th of September, 1899, the principal of the School Fund was invested as follows: —

TABLE XIV

Bonds and mortgages	$1,670,628.06
Real estate	172,752.68
Bank stock	115,212.61
Cash	60,234.45
Total	$2.018,827.80

Town Deposit Fund. — The amount deposited with the towns in 1837 was $763,661.83; the amount now returned is $754,972.34 and the interest for the year is given as $29,702.10. In most cases this interest exists on paper only and is not a substantial contribution to the support of schools.

Local Funds. — The principal of local funds is returned as $282,451.03 and the income as $7,397.26.

The amount of all permanent invested funds is $3,054,541.34 and the income $150,822.15.

In the following table is given the income of permanent investments since 1876:

TABLE XV

Year	School Fund	*Per cent.	Town Deposit Fund	Local Funds
1876	$135,189.00	8.6	$46,534.97	$15,614.79
1877	137,261.00	9.1	47,665.00	12,562.54
1878	138,475.00	9.1	44,538.92	12,754.62
1879	124,585.20	8.9	44,983.66	10,967.86
1880	112,188.00	7.5	43,994.35	10,723.67
1881	100,611.70	6.7	43,713.44	11,141.74
1882	87,721.20	5.0	42,979.23	7,718.56
1883	112,096.50	7.1	43,937.52	8,582.13
1884	112,950.75	6.4	42,156.28	9,310.94
1885	120,855.20	6.9	42,089.06	8,553.16
1886	114,124.20	6.8	40,387.06	8,305.80
1887	114,945.00	6.4	39,350.07	8,455.48
1888	116,199.00	6.6	38,835.65	7,723.20
1889	117,932.25	5.9	37,044.67	7,968.50
1890	119,430.75	5.9	35,068.83	7,589.45
1891	120,930.75	6.0	35,584.95	7,839.16
1892	123,039.75	5.4	35,255.93	8,344.70
1893	125,856.75	5.8	33,873.69	8,815.39
1894	127,092.75	5.0	33,702.01	9,280.49
1895	127,941.75	5.2	33,593.36	7,615.93
1896	130,832.25	5.2	33,288.80	7,639.22
1897	112,523.08	4.1	31,795.23	6,915.07
1898	122,427.91	4.3	31,908.41	7,020.46
1899	113,722.79	3.7	30,685.21	7,306.06
1900	....	....	29,702.10	7,397.26

* Per cent. which the income of school fund constitutes of the total receipts for schools.

TAXATION

State Tax. — From the State treasury there was paid to the towns $2.25 for each enumerated person. The amount paid was $313,140.46, an increase of $21,291.62 over the year 1897–98.

Town Tax. — The amount raised by taxation for school purposes in the one hundred sixty-eight towns of the State in the year under review was $1,661,934.00.

District Tax.— There are 1,037 districts in the state, including the city districts of Waterbury, Middletown, and New Haven. Eighty-six districts raised $853,437.25.

Since 1875 the amounts received from taxation, together with the per cent. which each constitutes of the total receipts for school purposes, are exhibited in the following table :

TABLE XVI

Year	District Tax	Per cent.	Town Tax	Per cent.	State Tax	Per cent.
1875	463,775.19	22.7	668,167.13	41.9	202,119.00	12.6
1876	399,834.65	25.6	711,167.98	45.5	202,783.50	12.9
1877	349,949.89	23.2	697,103.26	46.2	205,891.50	13.6
1878	362,128.54	23.9	682,407.59	45.2	207,712.50	13.7
1879	341,018.81	24.4	635,328.58	45.6	207,642.00	14.9
1880	416,306.33	28.0	649,987.83	43.8	210,352.50	14.1
1881	393,007.82	26.5	670,146.35	45.2	215,596.50	14.5
1882	382,515.80	24.4	760,105.40	48.6	219,303.00	14.0
1883	452,616.96	26.1	840,365.39	48.4	224,193.00	12.9
1884	484,343.55	27.8	810,253.93	46.6	225,901.50	13.0
1885	525,119.36	30.2	764,688.09	44.0	226,603.50	13.0
1886	448,005.33	26.9	758,797.83	45.6	228,249.00	13.7
1887	499,804.42	27.8	825,554.24	46.0	229,890.00	12.8
1888	453,483.69	25.9	844,901.14	48.2	232,398.00	13.2
1889	570,660.69	28.6	941,881.01	47.3	235,864.50	11.8
1890	580,010.79	28.7	953,890.88	47.3	238,861.50	11.7
1891	550,898.68	27.4	976,211.51	48.5	241,861.50	12.0
1892	581,012.59	25.6	1,054,372.46	46.5	246,079.50	10.8
1893	535,017.01	24.9	1,042,769.62	48.5	251,713.50	11.7
1894	568,983.23	22.6	1,144,666.09	45.6	254,185.50	10.1
1895	655,177.02	26.6	1,195,138.88	48.6	255,883.50	10.4
1896	708,509.63	28.3	1,259,660.70	50.3	261,664.50	10.4
1897	701,634.08	25.6	1,474,566.19	53.8	290,818.67	10.6
1898	769,686.94	27.0	1,384,614.12	48.6	291,848.84	10.2
1899	853,437.25	27.9	1,661,934.00	54.4	313,140.46	10.2

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

The following table shows annual gifts since 1876.

TABLE XVII

Report for year		Report for year		Per cent. of total receipts
1876	$6,881.26	1888	$6,844.44	2.58
1877	4,599.11	1889	4,138.89	....
1878	4,755.00	1890	4,503.88	....
1879	5,956.87	1891	5,513.57	....
1880	4,616.78	1892	7,641.57	....
1881	5,870.33	1893	54,154.10	2.38
1882	5,050.05	1894	61,753.70	2.87
1883	5,025.53	1895	199,587.57	7.95
1884	5,758.10	1896	19,866.94	0.80
1885	4,429.01	1897	4,881.76	0.19
1886	5,865.46	1898	4,966.65	0.18
1887	4,348.05	1899	4,904.94	0.17
		1900	4,179.72	0.14
Total			$450,630.27	

MISCELLANEOUS

From miscellaneous sources, including tuition fees, were received $71,283.84.

The amounts grouped under this head since 1890 are as follows:

TABLE XVIII

Report for year		Report for year	
1890	$76,836.27	1895	$174,004.48
1891	74,535.51	1896	163,339.08
1892	68,238.94	1897	96,881.38
1893	164,834.71	1898	114,512.19
1894	86,133.91	1899	237,498.30
		1900	71,283.84

SUMMARY

The following is a summary of receipts under the several heads, with the ratio which each bears to the total sum raised for school purposes:

TABLE XIX

		Per cent. of sum raised
From Permanent Investments		
School Fund	$113,722.79	3.70
Town Deposit Fund	29,702.10	0.97
Local Funds	7,397.26	0.25
From Taxation		
Town Tax	1,661,934.00	54.41
District Tax	853,437.75	27.94
State Tax	313,140.46	10.25
From Voluntary Contributions	4,179.72	0.14
From other sources, tuition, etc	71,283.84	2.34

EXPENDITURES

The amount expended by the towns and districts in the year under review was $3,120,515.91, which is $134,353.32 more than was expended in the previous year.

School expenses are classed as follows:

1 Administration
2 Maintenance or running expenses
3 Permanent improvements, sites, buildings, repairs
4 Payment on indebtedness
5 Interest
6 Libraries and apparatus

ADMINISTRATION

The amount expended under this head was $52.001.37. This represents the cost of superintendence and such other official activities as are authorized or enjoined by law.

TABLE XX

Report of	Per cent. of total cost of schools		Report of	Per cent. of total cost of schools	
1891	1.6	$33,174.58	1896	1.7	$44,950.59
1892	1.5	32,386.91	1897	1.7	46,814.91
1893	1.5	34,716.32	1898	1.7	51,138.74
1894	1.5	35,283.92	1899	1.7	51,722.35
1895	1.5	39,215.29	1900	1.6	52,001.37

MAINTENANCE

Maintenance comprises teachers' wages, fuel, and incidentals.

The amount used for these purposes in the year we are considering was $2,154,336.50, which was 68.9 per cent. of the total expense for schools.

The average cost of schooling a child, excluding all outlay except that classed under this head, is 10.6 cents a day.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS

Under this head are included sites, new schoolhouses, and repairs.

For these purposes was paid $584,887.84, made up of $459,522.49 for new fabrics and sites, and $125,365.35 for repairs.

Of the whole expenditure for schools, new buildings constituted 14.7 per cent. and repairs 4 per cent.

The number of new buildings and the annual expenditure since 1891 is as follows: —

TABLE XXI*

Report of	Number of buildings	Cost
1891	10	$261,423.06
1892	20	307,830.92
1893	6	216,580.96
1894	12	248,232.19
1895	20	464,107.01
1896	12	308,058.21
1897	12	200,871.11
1898	17	400,511.84
1899	19	357,834.27
1900	5	459,522.49
Totals,	133	$3,224,972.06

LIBRARIES AND APPARATUS

This item includes the State grant of $7,650.00. The number of libraries to which this money goes is rapidly increasing.

TABLE XXII

	Number of libraries			Number of libraries	
1891	364	$16,443.14	1896	564	$20,402.28
1892	383	15,121.33	1897	663	22,342.82
1893	398	15,426.86	1898	688	24,855.79
1894	461	15,180.65	1899	743	24,984.11
1895	484	18,824.55	1900	771	20,302.53

INTEREST

There was paid in the year 1898–9 about $125,000.00 for interest charges.

SUMMARY

A summary of expenditures is as follows:

TABLE XXIII

Administration		$52,001.37
Running expenses —		
Teachers' wages	$1,896,915.59	
Fuel and incidentals	257,420.91	2,154,336.50
Permanent improvements —		
Sites and buildings	459,522.49	
Repairs	125,365.35	584,887.84
Library and apparatus		20,302.53
Payments on indebtedness		†219,087,55
Interest		‡125,000.00
Other objects		183,987.67
Total		$3,120,515.91

---

* This table gives the expenditure or outlay in school year 1898–9, and not the actual cost of the building when completed.

† Not included in $3,120,515.91.

‡ Estimated in part.

The ratio which each of these several items of expenditure bears to the total expenditure is exhibited in the following table:

TABLE XXIV

Administration	1.6
Running expenses — Teachers' wages, etc.	68.9
Permanent improvements	18.9
Library and apparatus	.7
Other objects	5.9
Interest	4.0

The following table gives expenditures under the various heads for the years since 1876, and the per cent. each constitutes of the total expenditure for schools:

TABLE XXV

Report of year	Teachers' wages	Per ct.	Fuel and incidentals	Per ct.	New buildings	Per ct.	Repairs	Per cent.	Other objects	Per cent.
1876	$1,057,242.19	68.0	$140,130.42	9.6	$135,135.46	8.7	$77,544.46	4.3	$134,269.17	8.6
1877	1,085,290.05	70.9	133,343.89	8.7	95,758.63	6.2	68,860.09	4.5	138,480.14	9.0
1878	1,058,682.28	70.1	134,125.12	8.8	98,698.80	6.5	73,516.83	4.8	135,655.57	8.9
1879	1,041,040.43	69.1	112,237.12	7.4	124,944.06	8.2	67,715.24	4.4	152,897.07	10.1
1880	1,015,882.91	73.7	128,362.43	9.3	37,227.65	2.7	71,346.14	5.1	115,648.79	8.4
1881	1,011,729.94	71.8	118,036.64	8.3	87,047.08	6.1	60,814.27	4.3	121,300.31	8.6
1882	1,025,322.66	69.4	119,392.50	8.6	111,904.78	7.5	65,819.65	4.4	144,774.38	9.7
1883	1,056,268.25	68.0	136,058.20	8.7	146,586.39	9.4	71,288.91	4.5	130,310.84	8.3
1884	1,094,580.61	60.3	145,303.89	8.0	327,408.32	18.0	85,062.22	4.6	146,162.55	8.0
1885	1,130,863.35	63.6	140,757.88	7.9	238,963.98	13.4	102,137.66	5.7	150,881.45	8.4
1886	1,166,879.13	62.9	135,720.40	7.3	293,212.83	15.8	86,384.99	4.6	158,489.05	8.5
1887	1,188,056.04	66.3	127,644.60	7.1	216,401.15	12.0	77,338.42	4.3	171,164.26	9.5
1888	1,227,412.60	69.4	148,786.24	8.4	117,860.67	6.6	104,911.91	5.9	156,207.22	8.8
1889	1,264,061.02	69.6	149,322.73	8.2	124,598.70	6.8	88,068.47	4.8	176,438.40	9.7
1890	1,291,472.88	65.0	149,016.64	7.5	226,190.45	11.3	105,619.00	5.3	196,624.30	9.9
1891	1,330,087.56	62.6	182,465.33	8.5	261,423.06	12.3	98,971.33	4.6	234,449.04	11.0
1892	1,369,432.57	63.1	158,788.33	7.3	307,830.92	14.2	98,870.99	4.5	217,034.64	10.0
1893	1,426,711.16	63.8	176,372.64	7.8	216,580.96	9.6	121,870.90	5.4	277,581.51	12.4
1894	1,485,377.23	63.4	200,838.80	8.5	248,232.19	10.6	109,775.87	4.6	281,946.69	12.0
1895	1,548,148.67	58.5	191,586.83	7.2	464,107.01	17.5	110,417.82	4.1	309,542.82	11.7
1896	1,621,183.73	62.7	199,929.56	7.7	308,058.21	11.9	109,668.80	4.2	325,867.24	12.6
1897	1,701,659.99	60.8	230,927.19	8.2	383,014.82	13.6	111,334.30	3.9	347,552.17	12.4
1898	1,786,379.71	60.3	225,498.11	7.6	400,511.84	13.5	130,451.03	4.4	392,128.99	13.2
1899	1,850,210.72	61.9	259,658.52	8.6	357,834.27	11.9	109,564.51	3.6	385,910.46	12.9
1900	1.896.915.59	60.7	257,420.91	8 2	459.522.49	14.7	125,365.35	4.0	360,989.04	11.5

The following table compares the receipts and expenses for schools for twenty-five years, 1875–1899, and gives the average cost of schooling children:

TABLE XXVI

Year	Receipts	Expenses	Cost for each child enumerated	Cost for each child registered	Cost for each child in attendance
1875	$1,592,858.11	$1,552,583.85	$11.81	$14.17	$23.22
1876	1,560,565.06	1,529,181.52	11.54	13.10	22.13
1877	1,506,218.67	1,510,222.56	10.99	12.63	20.87
1878	1,509,158.85	1,506,477.06	10.90	12.59	20.52
1879	1,390,972.54	1,375,880.46	10.05	11.65	19.14
1880	1,481,680.93	1,408,374.74	10.57	12.37	20.14
1881	1,482,024.39	1,476,690.95	10.31	12.41	20.43
1882	1,563,750.30	1,553,065.16	10.69	12.90	21.46
1883	1,733,392.88	1,813,486.11	9.94	12.33	19.85
1884	1,737,923.36	1,777,277.04	10.21	12.47	19.86
1885	1,735,384.21	1,852,221.45	10.31	12.40	19.72
1886	1,663,019.17	1,791,666.21	10.35	12.54	19.73
1887	1,793,369.19	1,768,371.06	10.76	13.12	20.89
1888	1,749,708.04	1,813,823.04	10.90	13.40	20.82
1889	1,990,336.88	1,984,254.47	11.17	13.83	21.34
1890	2,015,667.11	2,123,839.46	11.69	14.72	22.26
1891	2,009,383.58	2,167,079.18	11.53	14.42	22.05
1892	2,266,182.19	2,234,544.03	12.30	15.40	23.77
1893	2,146,226.99	2,341,351.43	12.47	15.70	24.26
1894	2,509,728.91	2,642,627.70	12.85	16.01	23.81
1895	2,458,274.29	2,585,109.82	13.34	16.39	23.66
1896	2,501,140.52	2,796,831.29	13.83	17.06	24.90
1897	2,737,949.73	2,959,825.47	14.27	17.78	25.32
1898	2,848,972.32	2,986,162.59	14.25	17.77	25.03
1899	3,054,797.42	3,120,515.91	14 02	17.58	24.20

INDEBTEDNESS

The towns and districts have availed themselves freely of the power of borrowing. To September 1, 1899, the indebtedness incurred was $3,180,459.95. This does not include considerable sums which are included in general town indebtedness.

The sums reported under this head since 1892 are as follows:

TABLE XXVII

1892 . .	$1,755,530.32	1896 . .	$2,682,127.29
1893 . .	1,873,645.86	1897 . .	2,844,002.29
1894 . .	1,887,227.73	1898 . .	3,042,146.78
1895 . .	1,843,031.78	1899 . .	3,164,538.37
		1900 . .	3,180,459.95

VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY

The estimated value of school property is as follows:

TABLE XXVIII

Report of year	Estimated value	Report of year	Estimated value
1892 . .	$6,655,054.81	1896 . .	$8,450,600.09
1893 . .	7,237,001.12	1897 . .	8,829,146.02
1894 . .	7,508,536.49	1898 . .	9,344,690.31
1895 . .	8,042,411.12	1899 . .	9,879,922.07
		1900 . .	10,192,747.07

The following table gives the cost of schooling each child in average attendance for each town in the state, together with the rank of each town:

TABLE XXIX

Rank	Towns	Cost per scholar on basis of average attendance	Rank	Towns	Cost per scholar on basis of average attendance
1	Beacon Falls	$47.72	71	Norfolk	20.66
2	West Hartford	39.44	72	Newington	20.60
3	Hartford	37.01	73	Thompson	20.56
4	Clinton	34.68	74	Hebron	20.50
5	Suffield	32.33	75	Bridgeport	20.47
6	Orange	31.80	76	Canton	20.45
7	Windham	31.37	77	Plymouth	20.44
8	Bethany	29.54	78	Sherman	20.43
9	Stamford	29.42	79	Simsbury	20.32
10	Old Saybrook	29.34	80	East Windsor	20.16
11	New Canaan	28.88	81	Morris	20.07
12	Bristol	28.33	82	Warren	20.05
13	New Haven	28.18	83	Trumbull	20.00
14	Windsor Locks	27.49	84	Colchester	19.99
15	Waterbury	27.47	85	Canterbury	19.83
16	Norwich	27.34	86	Somers	19.63
17	Franklin	26.39	87	Southbury	19.61
18	Winchester	25.99	88	Westbrook	19.60
19	Oxford	25.96	89	Andover	19.60
20	Fairfield	25.66	90	Salisbury	19.58
21	Wallingford	25.59	91	Goshen	19.58
22	Sharon	25.49	92	Woodbury	19.50
23	Middlebury	25.40	93	Huntington	19.49
24	East Haven	25.20	94	Voluntown	19.38
25	Brooklyn	25.19	95	Stonington	19.27
26	Stratford	25.02	96	Salem	19.26
27	South Windsor	24.79	97	East Lyme	19.25
28	Hartland	24.26	98	East Haddam	19.25
29	Southington	24.00	99	Watertown	19.21
30	Madison	23.89	100	Canaan	19.13
31	Meriden	23.82	101	Easton	19.07
32	Woodbridge	23.50	102	Bethlehem	19.07
33	Putnam	23.45	103	Marlborough	19.01
34	Naugatuck	23.44	104	Old Lyme	18.98
35	New London	23.23	105	Griswold	18.95
36	Enfield	23.14	106	Union	18.93
37	Cheshire	23.12	107	Lebanon	18.85
38	Killingworth	23.07	108	Montville	18.72
39	Kent	23.06	109	Bethel	18.70
40	Thomaston	23.02	110	Bloomfield	18.62
41	Derby	23.02	111	Scotland	18.53
42	East Granby	22.98	112	Coventry	18.49
43	Newtown	22.95	113	Branford	18.28
44	Torrington	22.92	114	Colebrook	18.25
45	New Fairfield	22.86	115	Mansfield	18.19
46	New Britain	22.82	116	Milford	18.10
47	Portland	22.71	117	Seymour	18.09
48	Vernon	22.70	118	Saybrook	18.01
49	Stafford	22.46	119	Avon	17.96
50	Barkhamsted	22.46	120	Ridgefield	17.96
51	Farmington	22.44	121	North Haven	17.90
52	Manchester	22.34	122	Ansonia	17.83
53	Darien	22.30	123	Harwinton	17.65
54	Windsor	22.22	124	North Stonington	17.63
55	Norwalk	22.22	125	Hamden	17.57
56	North Branford	22.18	126	Granby	17.52
57	Brookfield	21.98	127	Wilton	17.50
58	Danbury	21.97	128	Bolton	17.43
59	Killingly	21.64	129	Durham	17.41
60	Wethersfield	21.53	130	Bridgewater	17.30
61	Redding	21.48	131	Wolcott	17.18
62	Middletown	21.28	132	Monroe	16.86
63	Plainville	21.23	133	Haddam	16.71
64	New Hartford	21.15	134	Washington	16.67
65	Guilford	21.12	135	Prospect	16.62
66	Ellington	21.07	136	Woodstock	16.57
67	Litchfield	20.90	137	Groton	16.56
68	East Hartford	20.84	138	Westport	16.53
69	Chaplin	20.82	139	Weston	16.49
70	Greenwich	20.75	140	New Milford	16.47

Rank	Towns	Cost per scholar on basis of average attendance	Rank	Towns	Cost per scholar on basis of average attendance
141	Tolland	16.29	155	Cornwall	14.61
142	Ashford	16.04	156	Chatham	14.59
143	Berlin	16.04	157	Rocky Hill	14.56
144	Pomfret	15.98	158	Columbia	14.30
145	Essex	15.96	159	Lyme	13.69
146	Chester	15.74	160	Ledyard	13.39
147	Roxbury	15.70	161	Waterford	13.20
148	Plainfield	15.63	162	Middlefield	13.02
149	Willington	15.44	163	Cromwell	12.92
150	Glastonbury	15.26	164	Preston	12.73
151	North Canaan	15.16	165	Lisbon	12.43
152	Bozrah	14.82	166	Sterling	12.24
153	Hampton	14.72	167	Sprague	12.16
154	Burlington	14.63	168	Eastford	12.00

The alphabetical list of towns with rank of each is given below:

TABLE XXX

Andover	89	Griswold	105	Portland	47
Ansonia	122	Groton	137	Preston	164
Ashford	142	Guilford	65	Prospect	135
Avon	119	Haddam	133	Putnam	33
Barkhamsted	50	Hamden	125	Redding	61
Beacon Falls	1	Hampton	153	Ridgefield	120
Berlin	143	Hartford	3	Rocky Hill	157
Bethany	8	Hartland	28	Roxbury	147
Bethel	109	Harwinton	123	Salem	96
Bethlehem	102	Hebron	74	Salisbury	90
Bloomfield	110	Huntington	93	Saybrook	118
Bolton	128	Kent	39	Scotland	111
Bozrah	152	Killingly	59	Seymour	117
Branford	113	Killingworth	38	Sharon	22
Bridgeport	75	Lebanon	107	Sherman	78
Bridgewater	130	Ledyard	160	Simsbury	79
Bristol	12	Lisbon	165	Somers	86
Brookfield	57	Litchfield	67	Southbury	87
Brooklyn	25	Lyme	159	Southington	29
Burlington	154	Madison	30	South Windsor	27
Canaan	100	Manchester	52	Sprague	167
Canterbury	85	Mansfield	115	Stafford	49
Canton	76	Marlborough	103	Stamford	9
Chaplin	69	Meriden	31	Sterling	166
Chatham	156	Middlebury	23	Stonington	95
Cheshire	37	Middlefield	162	Stratford	26
Chester	146	Middletown	62	Suffield	5
Clinton	4	Milford	116	Thomaston	40
Colchester	84	Monroe	132	Thompson	73
Colebrook	114	Montville	108	Tolland	141
Columbia	158	Morris	81	Torrington	44
Cornwall	155	Naugatuck	34	Trumbull	83
Coventry	112	New Britain	46	Union	106
Cromwell	163	New Canaan	11	Vernon	48
Danbury	58	New Fairfield	45	Voluntown	94
Darien	53	New Hartford	64	Wallingford	21
Derby	41	New Haven	13	Warren	82
Durham	129	Newington	72	Washington	134
Eastford	168	New London	35	Waterbury	15
East Granby	42	New Milford	140	Waterford	161
East Haddam	98	Newtown	43	Watertown	99
East Hartford	68	Norfolk	71	Westbrook	88
East Haven	24	North Branford	56	West Hartford	2
East Lyme	97	North Canaan	151	Weston	139
Easton,	101	North Haven	121	Westport	138
East Windsor	80	North Stonington	124	Wethersfield	60
Ellington	66	Norwalk	55	Willington	149
Enfield	36	Norwich	16	Wilton	127
Essex	145	Old Lyme	104	Winchester	18
Fairfield	20	Old Saybrook	10	Windham	7
Farmington	51	Orange	6	Windsor	54
Franklin	17	Oxford	19	Windsor Locks	14
Glastonbury	150	Plainfield	148	Wolcott	131
Goshen	91	Plainville	63	Woodbridge	32
Granby	126	Plymouth	77	Woodbury	92
Greenwich	70	Pomfret	144	Woodstock	136

Enumeration, Registration, and Attendance

Summary of Statistics, 1898-9

Number of children between four and sixteen years of age October, 1898	189,717
Increase for the year	5,381
Number of scholars registered in winter	134,535
Increase for the year	5,451
Number of scholars registered in summer	129,732
Increase for the year	5,463
Number registered who were over sixteen years of age	4,792
Increase for the year	90
Number of different scholars in public schools	151,325
Increase for the year	3,492
Number of enumerated children in other schools than public schools	27,059
Increase for the year	10
Number of children between four and sixteen years of age in no school, as shown by the returns of school visitors	25,246
Increase for the year	63
Number of children between four and sixteen years of age in no school, as shown by enumeration returns of October, 1898	27,984
Decrease for the year	372
Average attendance in public schools in winter	111,227
Increase for the year	4,282
Average attendance in public schools in summer	108,676
Increase for the year	5,617
Percentage of the whole number registered in the year, as compared with the whole number enumerated in October, 1898	79.76
Percentage of children registered in schools of all kinds	94.02
Percentage of those enumerated registered in winter	70.91
Increase for the year	.89
Percentage of those enumerated registered in summer	68.38
Increase for the year	.97
Percentage of average attendance in winter	82.67
Decrease for the year	.17
Percentage of average attendance in summer	83.76
Increase for the year	.83
Average attendance in winter as compared with number enumerated in October, 1898	58.62
Increase for the year	.61
Average attendance in summer as compared with number enumerated in October, 1898	57.28
Increase for the year	1.38
Number of districts in which the average attendance for the year ending July 14, 1899, was eight or less	159

ENUMERATION

The following table gives the October count of persons between 4 and 16 years of age for thirteen years beginning with 1886, and the annual increase for the same years:

TABLE XXXI

Year	Enumeration	Increase
1886	153,260	1,094
1887	154,932	1,672
1888	157,243	2,311
1889	159,241	1,998
1890	161,241	2,000
1891	164,053	2,812
1892	167,809	3,756
1893	169,457	1,648
1894	170,589	1,132
1895	174,529	3,940
1896	179,263	4,734
1897	184,336	5,073
1898	189,717	5,381
	Average annual increase	2,880

REGISTRATION

In nine years the enrollment in public schools has increased as follows:

TABLE XXXII

Year	Increase	Year	Increase
1891	2,400	1895	2,833
1892	2,066	1896	2,603
1893	2,266	1897	2,436
1894	2,812	1898	3,912
		1899	3,492
		Total	24,820

ATTENDANCE

The average attendance has increased in nine years as follows:

TABLE XXXIII

Year	Increase	Year	Increase
1891	647	1895	4,727
1892	583	1896	712
1893	1,368	1897	4,139
1894	5,231	1898	3,625
		1899	4,949
		Total	25,981

The following comparative table shows the annual increase in enumeration, enrollment, and attendance for the nine years beginning 1891:

TABLE XXXIV

Year	Increase in enumeration	Increase in enrollment	Increase in attendance
1891	2,000	2,400	647
1892	2,812	2,066	583
1893	3,756	2,266	1,368
1894	1,648	2,812	5,231
1895	1,132	2,833	4,727
1896	3,940	2,603	712
1897	4,734	2,436	4,139
1898	5,073	3,912	3,625
1899	5,381	3,492	4,949
Total	30,476	24,820	25,981

The following table shows by counties increase of enumeration, registration, and attendance for 1898–9.

TABLE XXXV

	HARTFORD			NEW HAVEN			NEW LONDON			FAIRFIELD		
	Enumeration	Registration	Attendance	Enumeration	Registration	Attendance	Enumeration	Registration	Attendance	Enumeration	Registration	Attendance
Increase..	1,066	829	275	1,782	1,420	2,734	466	......	540	1,591	1,085	1,043
Decrease.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	51	......	......	......	......

	WINDHAM			LITCHFIELD			MIDDLESEX			TOLLAND		
	Enumeration	Registration	Attendance	Enumeration	Registration	Attendance	Enumeration	Registration	Attendance	Enumeration	Registration	Attendance
Increase..	......	......	......	328	353	351	108	196	141	160	33	......
Decrease.	120	373	98	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	37

	STATE		
	Enumeration	Registration	Attendance
Increase	5,381	3,492	4,949
Decrease	......	......	......
Total increase	5,381	3,492	4,949

The result of the annual enumerations since 1825 is given below.

TABLE XXXVI

	Increase	Decrease		Increase	Decrease		Increase	Decrease
1825	....	125	1850	1,520	....	1875	213	....
1826	25	....	1851	2,632	....	1876	1,910	....
1827	271	....	1852	1,530	....	1877	1,308	....
1828	....	248	1853	2,598	....	1878	21	....
1829	107	....	1854	1,314	....	1879	1,807	....
1830	84	....	1855	526	....	1880	3,510	....
1831	5	....	1856	....	275	1881	2,443	....
1832	77	....	1857	941	....	1882	3,278	....
1833	....	1,528	1858	1,617	....	1883	1,135	...
1834	155	....	1859	2,361	....	1884	468	...
1835	....	293	1860	2,925	....	1885	1,097	....
1836	....	147	1861	653	....	1886	1,094	....
1837	....	237	1862	1,449	....	1887	1,672	....
1838	803	....	1863	1,607	....	1888	2,311	....
1839	....	1,249	1864	2,727	....	1889	1,998	....
1840	1,472	....	1865	3,955	....	1890	2,000	....
1841	....	530	1866	2,104	....	1891	2,812	...
1842	1,022	....	1867	2,766	....	1892	3,756	....
1843	....	556	1868	432	....	1893	1,648	....
1844	9	....	1869	1,325	....	1894	1,132	....
1845	1,182	....	1870	3,061	....	1895	3,940	....
1846	1,422	....	1871	3,280	....	1896	4,734	....
1847	287	....	1872	1,160	....	1897	5,073	....
1848	1,927	....	1873	620	....	1898	5,381	....
1849	1,789	....	1874	1,448	....			

The following table gives enumeration, registration, and attendance since 1876, with percentages:

TABLE XXXVII

Report of the year	Average length of schools in days	Enumerated	Registered		Different scholars registered	Per cent. registered	No. in both public and private schools	Per cent. in all schools	Attendance		Per cent. of average attendance
			Winter	Summer					Winter	Summer	
1876	176.26	134,976	98,402	88,595	119,489	88.53	128,634	95.30	71,935	65,251	50.81
1877	178.13	135,189	98,923	89,832	119,106	88.10	128,922	95.36	74,369	66,621	52.14
1878	177.52	137,099	99,657	90,845	119,208	86.95	129,388	94.38	75,732	68,588	52.63
1879	178.47	138,407	100,288	91,433	119,828	86.56	130,937	94.60	77,218	69,912	53.15
1880	178.60	138,428	99,662	91,860	119,382	86.24	130,597	94.34	75,678	69,607	52.47
1881	179.02	140,235	100,596	90,614	119,694	85.35	132,337	94.37	78,421	68,672	52.44
1882	179.98	143,745	100,098	92,259	119,381	83.05	131,856	91.73	76,028	69,050	50.42
1883	179.66	146,188	101,759	92,475	121,185	82.90	134,084	91.72	77,041	69,636	50.16
1884	178.77	149,466	102,122	94,214	120,437	80.58	135,297	90.52	78,423	71,328	50.09
1885	179.55	150,601	103,921	97,499	123,280	81.85	137,860	91.53	80,075	74,787	48.80
1886	179.18	151,069	107,097	98,694	125,718	83.21	140,198	92.80	82,654	75,450	52.32
1887	179.74	152,166	107,213	99,166	125,539	82.50	140,714	92.47	82,949	76,719	52.46
1888	180.18	153,260	108,309	100,169	125,794	82.07	141,747	92.48	82,285	75,678	51.53
1889	179.08	154,932	109,550	101,889	126,055	81.36	143,234	92.44	83,856	78,341	52.34
1890	180.32	157,243	109,511	101,615	127,089	80.82	145,358	92.44	85,455	79,310	52.39
1891	182.51	159,241	110,476	102,703	126,505	79.44	145,571	91.41	86,275	81,038	52.53
1892	182.26	161,241	110,778	103,035	128,905	79.94	149,301	92.59	87,229	81,379	52.28
1893	182.30	164,053	109,214	102,661	130,971	79.83	152,448	92.92	87,527	82,247	51.74
1894	182.74	167,809	112,584	105,799	133,237	79.39	154,218	91.90	89,420	83,091	51.40
1895	182.92	169,457	116,116	110,172	136,048	80.28	157,509	92.94	93,607	89,366	53.98
1896	183.32	170,589	120,840	114,140	138,882	81.41	160,188	93.90	98,473	93,954	56.40
1897	187.47	174,529	122,304	117,203	141,485	81.06	165,315	94.72	99,976	93,874	55.53
1898	187.45	179,263	125,761	120,368	143,921	80.28	170,729	95.33	102,799	99,328	56.37
1899	188.82	184,336	129,084	124,269	147,833	80.19	174,882	94.87	106,945	103,059	56.96
1900	189.15	189,717	134,535	129,732	151,325	79.76	178,384	94.02	111,227	108,676	57.95

ATTENDANCE

Below are shown in parallel columns the law prior to 1899 and the law passed in 1899. The changes are indicated by italics.

LAW PRIOR TO 1899	LAW OF 1899
All parents and those who have the care of children shall bring them up in some honest and lawful calling or employment, and instruct them or cause them to be instructed in reading, spelling, writing, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. And every parent or other person having control of any child over eight and under sixteen years of age whose physical or mental condition is not such as to render its instruction inexpedient or impracticable, shall cause such child to attend a public day school regularly during the hours and terms while the public schools in the district wherein such child resides are in session, or to elsewhere receive thorough instruction during said hours and terms in the studies taught in said public schools. But children over fourteen years of age shall not be subject to the requirements of this section while lawfully employed to labor at home or elsewhere. But this section shall not be construed to exempt any child who is enrolled as a member of a school from any rule concerning irregularity of attendance which has been enacted or may be enacted by the town school committee, board of school visitors, or board of education having control of the school.	The law reads as follows: All parents and those who have the care of children shall bring them up in some honest and lawful employment, and instruct them or cause them to be instructed in reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. And every parent or other person having control of any child over *seven* and under sixteen years of age shall cause such child to attend a public day school regularly during the hours and terms while the public school in the district wherein such child resides is in session, *or while the school is in session where provision for the instruction of such child is made according to law by the board of school visitors, town school committee, or board of education of the town in which the child resides; unless the parent or person having control of such child can show that the child is elsewhere receiving* regularly thorough instruction during said hours and terms in the studies taught in the public schools. Children over fourteen years of age shall not be subject to the requirements of this section while lawfully employed to labor at home or elsewhere. But this *provision* shall not be construed *as permitting such children to be irregular in attendance at school while they are enrolled as scholars*, or to exempt any child who is enrolled as a member of a school from any rule concerning irregularity of attendance which has been enacted or *may be enacted* by the town school committee, board of visitors, or board of education having control of the school.

The following act was also passed in 1899:

Any person who shall employ any child under fourteen years of age during the hours while the public school which such child should attend is in session, and any person who shall authorize or permit on premises under his control any such child to be so employed, shall be fined not more than twenty dollars for every week in which such child is so employed.

The following table gives a summary of the existing laws bearing upon compulsory attendance:

TABLE XXXVIII

Limits of age of compulsory attendance.	Time of required attendance.	Minimum time schools must keep.	DIRECT COMPULSION. PENALTIES FOR NON-ATTENDANCE		MEANS OF ENFORCING LAWS FOR COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE				
								Incidental means	
			Upon parent or care-taker	Upon child	Compelling officers	Special schools	Indirect compulsion Labor: Restricted Employment	Private schools	Census
Seven to fourteen.	Entire time schools keep. Children may be instructed in private schools in same days and hours as public schools are kept. Attendance extends to sixteen years unless the parent or care-taker can show that the child is elsewhere receiving instruction regularly or is legally employed at home or elsewhere.	Thirty-six weeks annually.	$5 a week and costs. A misdemeanor is committed if the child is absent one half-day. A parent is liable to be haled into court for this offence, and must show cause for the absence or pay the fine.	The truant, if a boy, may be sent to the Reform School; if a girl, to the Industrial School. These are seldom resorted to by the State agents. The law is enforced by fines imposed upon parents.	Agents appointed by the State Board of Education. Teachers report monthly to agent: the agent notifies parents, then visits, and, if necessary, prosecutes. Agents visit manufacturing and other establishments. There are local truant officers in some of the cities, appointed to arrest truants under by-laws.	Reform School for Boys at Meriden; Industrial School for Girls at Middletown. In some towns and cities truants and school offenders are assigned to special town or city schools for discipline and instruction.	No child under fourteen years of age can be employed in any mechanical, mercantile, or manufacturing establishment. Penalty upon employer, $60. No child under fourteen can be employed in any industry during sch'l hours. Penalty of $20 a week on employer or person conducting premises where child is employed.	Private schools must keep registers and have them open to inspection. Non-compliance with law makes all who attend such schools truants.	Census is taken of children from four to sixteen yrs. of age, in October, by local officers.

The word "regularly" is found in the law. The words are "shall cause such child to attend a public day school regularly during the hours and terms while the public school in the district wherein such child resides is in session."

This word "regularly" must have some meaning. Etymologically it must mean that the child must attend conformably to rule. In this case the rule is the law.

Absence for a session, or for any part of a session, or for any part of the hours while the public school is in session is a breach of regularity and a violation of the law.

To say that a child attends regularly who is out one day every week, or a half day every week, is absurd. Regularity means constant attendance, and this is what the law intends.

A town school committee can make rules with regard to attendance, and particularly with regard to irregularity of attendance. This is implied in the last clause of the section on page 49. If the committee make a reasonable rule, this becomes the law. If a committee makes a rule that children shall give an excuse for the information of the teachers and the committee, the children will be subject to school penalties for the violation of this school rule. For example, if the town school committee require children to remain half an hour after school for absence, tardiness, or dismissal, the rule is reasonable as well as legal, and without any question can be enforced by the teachers as directed by the committee.

The following rule has been made by the school committee of one town and is enforced:

> In order to secure the best results from our public schools and more uniform compliance with the laws of this State regulating school attendance, all teachers in the ——— Schools of ——— shall require a written excuse from the parents or guardian stating the reason for each case of absence or tardiness. No excuse for absence or tardiness shall be accepted unless it allege sickness or some equally imperative necessity, . . .

When there are accidents, sickness, or other unavoidable obstacles, the rule should be reasonably enforced. If the abstention is merely to suit the convenience, carelessness, or willfulness of the parents, the rule made under the law should be applied. After all other means have been tried parents should be confronted with the penalties of the law, which definitely states that children must be in school all the time while the school is in session.

The accepted ideal of our education is that every child over seven and under fourteen, if within reasonable distance of a school, shall, unless legally excusable, attend regularly and punctually at every session of the school in his district.

A large number of parents never dream of satisfying the ideal. They never consider and they cannot be brought to understand the evil produced by occasional irregularity upon the general progress of their children.

I wish to call the attention of all patrons of the schools to the importance of commencing with the school year. The work of the various schools is started with the definite idea in mind of covering certain ground in the school year, and only those who commence at the beginning can get the full benefit. The necessity for this is fully as great during the primary year as any. It therefore becomes a matter for your serious consideration, which you will realize if you visit the schools and learn what is being done. Of course the teachers strive to overcome these obstacles of irregular attendance and irregular commencements, but their work is hindered and hampered thereby and the progress of the school much impeded.— SEYMOUR, *L. A. Camp, Acting Visitor.*

It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of this subject. It cannot receive too much attention. It is an ever present source of care and anxiety to teachers and school officials. The greater part of the care and anxiety is caused by thoughtlessness or indifference of parents and others who are intrusted with the care of school children. We say thoughtlessness or indifference because a little thought will convince any one that children ought not to be kept out of school to attend a matinee, a ball game, or an entertainment of any kind, and a little planning ought to enable parents to have children do all regular errands and perform home duties out of school hours. Of course, emergencies will arise for which there can be no planning, but every precaution should be taken to prevent any irregularity of attendance, otherwise progress in school work will be hindered, the pupil discouraged, and perhaps a year lost in repetition of work made necessary by irregularity.

Our attendance, though affected by all these causes, is a source of encouragement and pleasure, and has been so good in general that the cases of truancy and irregularity appear more glaring by contrast.— NORWICH, *West Chelsea Dist.*, *J. B. Stanton*, *Supt.*

The registers show that nearly one-fourth of the pupils registered have not been regular in their attendance. Perhaps the worst feature of the whole matter is that the pupils who need the advantages of school most are the least regular in their attendance. — WINDSOR, *Dr. J. N. Dickson*, *Secretary*.

I cannot speak too strongly here to all who have children to send during the coming year. It is impossible for the best of teachers to do justice to scholars who are irregular in their attendance while they lose that interest and enthusiasm in their studies which are so necessary to a scholar's rapid progress. The school life of some of our boys and girls is altogether too brief — and every day of that school life should be secured to them or they are going to enter the race of life handicapped to begin with.— Chaplin, *Rev. E. M. Frary, Acting Visitor.*

The law has been enforced with the purpose that all be included within its scope.

As indicated in the reports of the agents the school census of the district is compared with the list of children in the school. If by this comparison any, between seven and fourteen, are not found in school, a letter is sent to the parent stating that the child has not attended the public school and the requirements of the law are set out in detail. It is made plain that children privately taught (and private teaching is fully provided for in the law) must be instructed in the studies of the public schools and during the hours and terms that the district schools are in session. The penal article of the school law providing a fine for non-compliance is clearly given.

In case of repeated infraction of the law, the parent may be called to answer in court for failure to provide his child with schooling. There are many who are greatly astounded and angered at encountering the compelling aspect of the law, but only on condition of the equal and universal application of this law is any compulsory education possible.

There are many who are willing to confer the boon of compulsory education upon certain classes which need it, while they do not. It often happens that intelligent people are not prepared for the application of the law to themselves. They live in easy circumstances and prefer to deal loosely with their children's schooling. Sometimes these children are at school, and then they are away from school, and allowed to run idle. They are not at all invalids, but it pleases the father or mother to bring them up in this manner. Often the real friends of compulsory education have no intention of dealing with defaulters of this kind.

What we need is an impartial enforcement of the school attendance laws. This has never been done by a local truant officer, and, in my opinion, never will be. It is simply a waste of money to appoint and pay an officer who thinks his duty is simply to warn parents. The whole truth of the matter, it seems to me, lies in the fact that neither the truant officer nor the parents entertain any wholesome respect for the law. Now, the law is either right or it is wrong. If it is right for the State to compel pupils between certain ages to attend school, the law should be enforced. If it is wrong to compel such attendance, why, repeal the law. Half-hearted policies never succeed in any line.— Ansonia, *W. A. Smith, Supt.*

The attendance is very poor in regularity and the attending results are disheartening to both teacher and scholar. Parents should realize that schooling, to be of any benefit, should be continuous. The benefits of education are so easily obtained now, there is danger of their being undervalued. In this instance, as in every other, it is the things we strive and earnestly work for that we value. In this age of sharp competition it is nothing short of a moral wrong to deprive any child of the equipment for life's battle which an education will give him. And he will get none too much if he is present every day the school is in session until he or she is sixteen or more. — BETHANY, *Justine C. Coe, Acting Visitor.*

The attendance work of the agents falls into two quite distinct categories, and calls for twofold endeavor:

1. The field work — to go into the highways and hedges and bring in the children and keep them in.

2. The work in connection with the teachers and school managers. It consists in obtaining information and in investigating carefully and promptly such cases of absence as the school officers and teachers report.

The one is the endeavor to fill the schools, and the other to keep them filled; the one the struggle to bring every child into school, and the other to make all children regularly attend the schools to which they belong.

The attendance of the children with constancy and regularity is always a matter of primary importance. The State Board is endeavoring with increasing stringency to see that the law regarding attendance is obeyed. Delinquents are required to be promptly reported to the central office, and state officers give such cases their immediate attention. This does not relieve the districts and the town of their special obligations, but promises to be of more value as an additional restraint upon the willingness of some families to keep, or allow their children to remain, at home without sufficient reason. — HADDAM, *Rev. E. E. Lewis, Acting Visitor.*

Teachers have been encouraged to make monthly returns to the agents and give written explanations of absence. The agents communicate with parents if absences are illegal. By this means parents are gradually becoming habituated to the thought that absence will be noticed and that they must cease to detain the children for trivial causes.

The teachers can't do it all. The committee can't do it all. The parents can help a great deal towards making our schools more effective, particularly in encouraging in the child a proper respect for the authority of the teacher, and in insisting on regular and punctual attendance at school. — NORTH CANAAN, *Samuel A. Eddy, Acting Visitor.*

Often when there is no substantial reason for absence the teacher is powerless. If he threatens, the evil is aggravated. Parents have studied the law, have acquired the art of retaliation and have become adepts in the art of failing to send their children. The best plan is to cultivate friendly relations with the parents by treating the children kindly and making the school bright and attractive. The production of a healthy feeling and of a love for school for its own sake is the sure way of rendering compulsion unnecessary.

The reports show the extreme care with which the agents have proceeded. In the year 3,792 cases have been investigated; 4,581 letters have been written to parents; 2,126 families have been visited. If children are not in school parents are gently reminded of their duty. If this reminder fails, they are visited; if the letter and visit do not succeed or defiance is manifest, a notice to send to school is issued and a prosecution may follow. There have been in the year sixty-three prosecutions.

The parents take the children out any day on the slightest pretext, or no pretext. It is very difficult to secure progress in his studies if a child attends school every other day. To escape arrest for keeping them out entirely, some are sent to school, and stay long enough to be registered as present, and then have an excuse to go home. What can be expected from such irregularity in attendance? As soon as they reach the age of fourteen they are taken out of school, just at an age when they might learn the most, and may be beginning to see the advantage of more learning. If the child has been backward in his studies or irregular in attendance, he has scarcely had a *taste* of education. In order to make effective the frequent admonitions which had been given by Mr. Willard, the agent of the State Board of Education, two fathers of children who had been persistent in violation of the law, were arrested and compelled to pay the fines imposed by the law. It was a salutary warning, and we had an improvement in the attendance. The severe and stormy weather of the winter materially decreased the average attendance.— CROMWELL, *Rev. H. G. Marshall, Acting Visitor.*

One of the important questions to meet is this: How to secure regular and prompt attendance. By law, those having children under their charge are required to keep them in school, and in cities there are officers to enforce such law; but in towns like this the regularity of attendance depends largely upon the interest of parent or guardian. Nothing would be of more help to the success of our schools than greater interest on the part of the parents, thus showing to the children the value put upon their education.— EAST GRANBY, *B. P. Clark, Acting Visitor.*

Irregular attendance is one drawback to success. The committee and teachers may do all they can for the welfare of the school, if the children are absent and tardy perfect success cannot be attained. Absent scholars not only injure themselves, but are a detriment to the classes to which they belong. Parents, for your own sake, for the welfare of the school, and, most of all, for the good of your own children, see to it that they are in school every session, and on time.— MADISON, *John H. Meigs, Secretary.*

There must be radical changes in dealing with this matter if negligent parents and indifferent children are to be taught the purpose of the public school; and if the cost per capita is to be kept down to a reasonable figure — for it must be remembered that while the town is bound to furnish schoolhouses and teachers for these irregulars, the cost per capita is by law figured on average attendance, hence irregularity and truancy carry up the cost per capita.— STAMFORD, *E. C. Willard, Supt.*

In a few instances it has been found necessary to invoke legal measures to compel parents and others interested to conform to the law. If all parents fully realized the loss to their children and the injury to our schools resulting from irregular attendance, we are sure we would have a heartier co-operation from them in this matter.— HUNTINGTON, *D. S. Brinsmade, Chairman.*

The persistence of abstention from school is one of the most unsatisfactory features of our school system. It is due to several causes:

1. The indifference of many parents.

It would seem, at first thought, that parents would be anxious to have their children in school when possible, but such is not the fact. The compulsory attendance law needs to be strictly enforced, for irregular attendance is, in many respects, a greater evil than non-attendance. Some loss of attendance is unavoidable, but too many parents permit their children to remain at home a day with very little, if any, cause, seeming to think it is a case of individual responsibility — not considering that when such child returns, others are delayed for him. Some children are kept out to "help at home"; some have not suitable clothing; some remain out because their parents cannot control them, and in some cases when the truant officer corners a boy so he sees the reform school after next offense, he returns "whence he came." Many children do not care for school, and, unless there is special interest, remain away when possible.

There are the most cases of irregular attendance in families where you would least expect it. The pupils keep dropping a little more behind. The parents are notified, yet the child goes through the school with a fragmentary knowledge, almost anything furnishing an excuse. They are a trial to the teacher in the grades, and if they finally enter the High school, bring up the rear, and the parent cannot or will not recognize the cause of the difficulty.— NEW BRITAIN, *G. A. Stuart, Supt.*

2. Sickness.

Sickness is a word that in its interpretation by some parents possesses peculiar elasticity. It may be made to cover "work at home," "desire for vacation," or any form of unwillingness to attend. The following is an illustration of one of these cases of so-called disability, reported by a chief of police and investigated by the agent: Emma, twelve years old, was not in school because of trouble with weak eyes. On day of visit the family stated that she could not see to read common print, or to tell black from white. Having an idea of the nature of the case, the agent informed the guardians that she must enter school at once or submit to examination of eyes by specialist, with the understanding that if her eyes were proven to be in normal condition prosecution would immediately be made for past non-attendance. The child entered school the following day, and subsequent reports showed regular attendance for remainder of school year. — W. S. SIMMONS, *Agent.*

The most common excuse given is illness. In some of the cases it is undoubtedly the true reason, but in others it covers a multitude of sins. In these latter instances, perhaps, the child does not wish to go to school, or the parent wishes the child's assistance at home. Trivial symptoms are magnified, or are manufactured, in excuse of the absence.

The agent found two girls under fourteen who had been out of school for some time on account of illness at work on the farm, one weeding strawberry plants, the other riding a harrow.

In another instance a girl taken from an orphan asylum dropped out of school on account of illness. Investigation showed that the girl went a considerable distance twice a day to drive the cows, walked into the village to the store and post office, and yet was "so lame that she could not walk to school."

A boy had been "poisoned in his foot so that he could not wear a shoe." He was out in the woods gathering chestnuts when the agent called, and was well enough to get into school the following morning.

Most of these doubtful cases have so far recovered when the agent calls that they can begin to attend school regularly at the next session. Not infrequently they can go at once. — S. P. WILLARD, *Agent.*

To believe all that an indulgent parent claims respecting the health of his offspring is, unfortunately, impossible. A father claimed defective eyesight; but the superintendent of the Sunday-school in which the child was a pupil said that the child seemed to get on with his Bible-reading well enough. An unprosperous farmer claimed for his child a tendency to epilepsy; perhaps it was real. A consumptive father claimed for his boy under fourteen a general listlessness and want of strength; whether attendance in a good school with something to think about might not have produced mental and physical revival of energy seemed a fair question. A fond father and mother claimed long-continued inability to go to school; that they were pampering and defrauding a bright boy seemed almost certain. Not all of the instances just referred to — and others might be given — occurred during the past year. Each was dealt with as seemed best. One got glasses and went to school. Some were let alone. It seems best to err, if error must be made, on the side of leniency. A physician's certificate seldom helps; physicians may be interested parties. Probably an agent is more baffled at this claim than at any other which parents make. — M. A. WARREN, *Agent.*

3. Poverty and lack of clothing.

Lack of clothing, except for shoes, is seldom urged. When the claim is made, and is real, application made by the agent to the selectmen or to some benevolent society sometimes produces temporary results of a satisfactory character. But the fact that shoes wear out, that donors dislike to repeat donations, that winter is a hard time in which to secure work — all these facts tend to make attendance at school of such cases fragmentary. The anxiety of selectmen to keep down expenses seldom renders them hearty adjutants of an agent of the State Board of Education. If school visitors had the power, after investigation, to furnish needful clothing, as they now have the power to furnish needful school books, this class of absences would be much reduced. — M. A. WARREN, *Agent.*

Poverty in its worst form is sometimes found, more frequently in the home where there is an intemperate father than in the home of the widowed mother. Generally, arrangements can be made to clothe the children fittingly, but there are cases where at the time of investigation the most that can be done, aside from trying to interest some charitable person, is to cause the children to enter school as soon as possible. People do not sympathize with families in which a dissipated parent is the principal beneficiary, and after a few experiences of this nature, help is not forthcoming readily. It is not always advisable to ask to have these children sent to county homes, and the counsel of the best residents of the community, as to what action shall be taken, is often sought. — W. S. SIMMONS, *Agent.*

Many plead lack of proper clothing as excuse. Often this is a proper cause, but it is also frequently the result of negligence or shiftlessness on the part of the parents. It is difficult to decide at such times, and the agent has to rely upon the judgment of the teacher and school authorities. Probably many cases of illness are caused by insufficient clothing and food.

It is noticeable that as soon as these children are old enough to be regularly employed they are not kept at home for any trivial excuse. — S. P. WILLARD, *Agent.*

4. Distance from school or bad roads.

Distance to the schoolhouse is not a lawful excuse unless the physical condition of the child is such as to render his going there inexpedient or impracticable. Some years ago, in a case before the Superior Court in New London county, the judge ruled out the testimony regarding the location of the schoolhouse, saying, "the location of the schoolhouse has nothing to do with the case; if the defendant did not like the location, his obligation remained to cause his child to be instructed elsewhere." — GILES POTTER, *Agent.*

The consolidation of small schools in some of the towns brings with it some perplexing questions. It makes no difference whether the town is under town management or the district system. As soon as a school in a district is closed, the families demand transportation, or its equivalent, for their children. Failing to get it, they refuse to send their children to school. In most of these cases the parent can be compelled to put his children in school, but it sometimes happens that children seven and eight years old are left some two or three miles from a schoolhouse, with no means of reaching it, except by walking. There does not seem to be any way of compelling the town to provide transportation, and, especially during winter months, it does not seem just to prosecute the parent for not sending. — S. P. WILLARD, *Agent.*

In the smaller schools in the farming districts there is much to be overcome in the long distances from home to school. The agent would advocate for these schools transportation furnished by the town. Each town can regulate for itself the distance to be covered. This secures regular attendance, with freedom from tardiness, which cannot be insured in any other way. — W. S. SIMMONS, *Agent.*

One class of claims may justly be entered here as recognizable. It is the case of snow-blocked, back-country roads, with miles of whiteness between the brown homes of little children and the little red schoolhouse. Here an agent may command attendance as soon as weather and traveling permit. Until then the condition is a clear case of disability. — M. A. WARREN, *Agent.*

In some cases parents give as an excuse for not sending their children to school, the great distance from their homes to the schoolhouses. This is a matter that should be arranged by the town. As parents are compelled by law to send their children to school, they certainly have a moral right to have one within a reasonable distance, or to have transportation provided. The following letter was received from a parent living two and a half miles from the schoolhouse, and the town refusing to pay for the tuition of the children in a nearer school in another town:

DEAR SIR: —

I received the rules and the laws, and I know that my children ought to go to school, but the distance is too far. I should like the children to go to school, but the distance is so far they can't walk and I can't afford a team to carry them. There are others which can't go, either. They consolidated the district and agreed to move the schoolhouse half way, but they failed to do so, but repaired up the old schoolhouse that is in the middle of the other district, so it is impossible for my children to go to school. There is no reason the school should be there. They closed the other school which had good attendance. Please let me know what distance children are obliged to walk to school. I can't send them where the otheis send their children; they are nearer than my children. I want the school moved to where they agreed to move it, or else we will move somewhere else.

Yours truly,

— F. DOOLITTLE, *Agent.*

Do what it may to improve its country schools, the State can never remove the fact of long distances and winter-blocked roads. An agent in enforcing attendance must reckon with these. To decide on what day a road becomes passable, to determine on which days the weather was permissible, to judge when the health of a child admitted his braving the weather and the roads, is often impossible. Every day of snow-bound absence makes an excuse for another, and the absent marks accumulate. Whether a country town should not be aided to transport its children to and from school over such roads in such weather is a question for the future. — S. P. WILLARD, *Agent.*

Under this head arises the question of the distance that a child can walk. In one district a little girl seven years of age had attended school every day in the year except in very stormy weather, but strong boys could not go because the distance was so great. In one town ten scholars lost a greater part of the school year because the town closed the school in their district and assigned them to another school, yet there was hardly a day that a greater part of these children did not walk the same distance to get the mail or do errands. In the same town two families were compelled to send their children a long distance. This caused unfavorable comment, and some sympathy was aroused, but the parents never hesitated to send the same children over the same road to bring the groceries or mail. — J. M. WADHAMS, *Agent.*

5. The passivity of the magistrates or to their unwillingness to inflict upon parents suitable penalties.

6. The lack of strict supervision on the part of local authorities.

7. The multiplication of occasional holidays after which the attendance invariably suffers.

8. The school is uncomfortable or so badly taught that some shrink from the misery or waste of time. That the teacher is unsatisfactory and the children learn nothing is one defense of a community accused of wholesale absence.

The condition of the schoolhouse as to comfort and health is often given as an excuse for allowing children to be absent from school,— sometimes by those whose homes are much more uncomfortable and uncleanly. It is too true that many of the schoolhouses are not such as they should be, but if approved by the school visitors of the town, and not objected to by the board of health, I have considered it my duty to see that the children are sent to school. "*We do not like the teacher*" is an excuse often heard. I am sorry to say there is sometimes force in this objection, but it is often urged by those who have no understanding of what a school should be, or on account of some personal prejudice or feud, or because the objector's daughter did not get the school as teacher.

However, committees, school visitors, and superintendents should see that good schools, free from all reasonable objections, are provided. Good schoolhouses and good teachers will attract better attendance than the law can compel. — Giles Potter, *Agent.*

A parent writes:

> "I wish he might have the advantages of a good school, such as I think has been furnished at Canton Center. As the school at ——— is conducted in such a manner that it is a positive disgrace to the town furnishing it and an injury to any pupil attending. I understand that the Committee came to you in the fall with a complaint of the non-attendance of the child in my charge, his only motive being one of spite."

Of the same school another parent writes:

> "She (the teacher) sits and writes poetry in school. It takes her all day to get one example; if she does not get it right says the answer is not right. She wants to put E. and F into the Primary Arithmetic, because she cannot or won't show them. They have studied the higher arithmetic two years, and I do not feel like having them go backwards. To-day she had them make the figures from one up to one hundred to pass their time."

— M. A. Warren, *Agent.*

We ought also to recognize the fact that the condition of the buildings in the country can have but a deterrent effect. During the long summer vacation our city and village schoolrooms are cleaned, desks repaired, windows washed, blackboards put into order, supplies provided, out-houses made decent and moral. In the country there is no money to do this work, and the new school begins upon the filthy detritus of the old. If some fraction of the money annually given by the State were required to be used in annual repairs and cleansing, the result would not be found detrimental to prompt school attendance in September, though it would not insure it. — M. A. Warren, *Agent.*

9. Children stay away because they can earn money by work. The children are a productive part of the family. Their wages are convenient and perhaps required for support. Even if the children are not in receipt of wages, they are occupied at home, thus enabling the father and mother and older members of the family to earn wages. In such cases the employer and not the employed should be subjected to penalties; the wages of the child will pay the parent's fine, but the employer sometimes goes free.

Some cases occur where children are kept at home to work before they become fourteen years of age. In some cases this course has been persisted in, notwithstanding repeated warnings, until the parents had to be prosecuted. Most of these cases were through ignorance, and as soon as the parents realized their position, the fault was corrected. In this connection it is well to say that frequently parents apply to the School Board for permission to allow a child to go to work before he becomes fourteen. The Board has no discretion in the matter. A child, if in health, must attend school regularly until he is fourteen, and there is no exception to this rule. In the majority of cases these applications come from parents who count on putting the child to work the instant that the law allows of it. If left to themselves, the child would not go to school at all, and little regard can ordinarily be paid to a plea for leniency.— MANCHESTER, *H. O. Bowers*, *Acting Visitor*.

Sometimes the question is asked whether a family can be deprived of the services of a child who should be in school. The fact that the child should be in school must be regarded as settled, and the question is, How can other arrangements be made in conformity to this necessity. Doubtless charity must sometimes intervene and assist the family. The surest way to prevent hardship is to educate children. The beneficent result may not appear immediately, but will be manifest as children grow to manhood and womanhood.

10. Local causes often render it almost impossible to secure good attendance. Young children can earn so much by picking strawberries and peas and by weeding onions and by assisting at haying, that parents will cause them to labor for days at a time before an agent can learn of the absence and render effective obstruction.

Farmers who desire the help of their children in the spring and fall furnish a large class of cases. To them a day's absence to pick up potatoes does not seem harmful to the progress of the child. Besides, in their opinion, he will learn as much at home as in school,— an opinion, too often, too well founded. When they (the parents) were children they never went to school until after Thanksgiving; then they had a man teacher and learned something; now. — M. A. WARREN, *Agent*.

11. Another class is that to which all may have belonged at some time — the children who would rather play. This class will go to school with regularity if the school is made attractive.

12. There is a small percentage which entirely escapes the meshes of the educational net, owing chiefly to constant changes of abode.

The migratory class, while not a large per cent., is a considerable care. Removing hither and yon, these children get practically no education. One family was traced from West Hartford to Hartford, from Hartford to Wethersfield, from Wethersfield to Bloomfield. The principal of the Hartford school in whose district they lived expatiated upon their ignorance. That ignorance could not justly be attributed to West Hartford schools, absence from which had necessitated several visits. In cases of this class, the only thing to be done is to follow their migrations as persistently as is possible. — M. A. WARREN, *Agent.*

Investigation by the agents shows that a large part, perhaps half, of the abstention is due not to illness or poverty or any material reason, but to trivial causes that might be easily overcome with a little effort on the part of the parent.

Among the excuses offered last year for non-attendance were: Taking care of a dog, picking up cider apples, hunting, fishing. Taking care of younger children is a very common excuse and must be classed under illegal absence, as labor. Carrying dinners and the newspapers are two serious evils. Many cases were found last year where children were out one full session each day to carry dinners. The time needed to go from the schoolhouse to the home and take the dinner to the parent was ample without any interruption to the school hours. The newspaper business has more than one bad effect. In one of the smaller cities a host of boys are turned out upon the street early in the afternoon to sell papers. Upon questioning some of them, it came to light that many of them did not sell more than four or five papers, and the profit was only one-half a cent per paper. The work could have been done by one-quarter of these boys after school hours. — J. M. WADHAMS, *Agent.*

In the personal visits, the agents come in contact with all the varied phases of human nature, from the parent with means, who, because of dislike of teacher, or some trivial excuse, has taken his child from school, to those whose children live in homes of squalor and intemperance. The former has sometimes to be reached through the courts, but the case of the latter is much harder to bring to a successful issue. It is a singular fact that parents who use ordinary judgment in other matters will take a child from school on hearsay and condemn the teacher, without taking interest enough in their children to ascertain for themselves whether or not the school is properly conducted. — W. S. SIMMONS, *Agent.*

Such a showing is truly alarming, if not disgraceful, to our public schools. It reveals not only the great wrong suffered by our school wards, and a wicked waste of our school funds, but also the unfavorable circumstances that antagonize the efforts of our faithful teachers. It is impossible for the best of teachers, under such difficulties, to do justice, either to themselves or to their pupils; for each lesson lost breaks an important link in the chain of progressive studies, and necessarily retards the progress of the whole class. Our schools are cheerfully maintained by an enlightened public for the good of our children as well as for the purity and perpetuity of our free institutions. Those parents who require or allow their children to be absent from a single lesson, when it can be avoided, are either unpardonably ignorant of the advantages of our free public schools, or indifferent to the welfare and usefulness of their children. It is due, therefore, to both child and State, that some effective remedy be devised and enforced to check this growing evil.— STERLING, *Justus Aldrich, Acting Visitor.*

Often children who have passed fourteen imagine that they can attend irregularly or when their parents please to send them, and that in the intervals of work when there is no money to be earned, school may fill the gap. The law insists upon the attendance of all under sixteen unless they can show regular employment, and permits school officers to make rules to enforce the regularity of this class.

Children legally at work are those over fourteen. That this is the legal permissive age in Connecticut is now a fact pretty well advertised. Unfortunately there seems to have grown up with this legal permission an expectation that school life shall then terminate. That the real compulsory school age is sixteen, work only being permissive at fourteen, would seem not to be well understood among parents — especially among foreign parents. Whether some months of schooling ought not to be required in the fifteenth year is a question which perhaps lies in the near future. — M. A. WARREN, *Agent.*

The visit to the family is one of the most interesting studies connected with this work, for it gives an opportunity to get at the attitude in which a considerable number of people regard schools, school work, and school attendance. In the rural districts and in the localities where there is a large foreign element, most of the children over fourteen years of age have disappeared from school. The families that formerly sent, during the late fall and the winter months, children from fourteen to eighteen years old have gone, and in their place are those who regard their children from the standpoint of revenue only, and, as soon as the law allows, place them at work. This may not mean as great an educational loss to the child as might at first thought seem, for the required number of weeks which school must keep each year has been so much increased that a child at fourteen has been in school more weeks than a child of sixteen formerly attended. — S. P. WILLARD, *Agent.*

But the teacher now finds that the child during the last year is in school simply to comply with the requirements of the law. He has imbibed the commercial spirit and is anxious to be at work. The factory is not open to him, nor the store, nor can he stay at home. He is marking time in school, and his influence on the other pupils is bad. Just what to do with such children is a question. It certainly would do no good to lower the age limit, for whatever the limit, these children would be as anxious to leave school as they now are. It has been suggested that they might be required to pass some sort of an examination before being allowed to leave. As such an examination would have to be uniform, it raises the question of grading or establishing the amount of work to be done in each school year. — S. P. WILLARD, *Agent.*

Besides the ordinary irregularity, there is the aggravated evil of truancy, which is irremediable in some. In a few towns there are truant officers who sift the cases with care, but often the agents of the Board are brought face to face with truanting. They treat with great respect and sympathy the poor; they insist upon the supreme need of a decent education, and they are very slow to cause distress. Their purpose is not to weaken the responsibility of the parent, but to compel him in some way to see that his child is not neglected. To attempt to deal with the child apart from the parent runs counter to, and shows contempt of, the conditions of human existence.

Truants can be divided into two classes. The first class includes the boys and girls previously referred to, who occasionally yield to the temptation of a ride on the grocery wagon or bicycle, or some equally alluring pleasure, when they should be and are supposed to be in school. These children are not vicious, and when taken in hand promptly can be easily controlled. A sharp reprimand from a school officer of whom they are in awe, together with an intimation that continued offense in this direction will lead to their being taken from their present surroundings and placed in a home provided by the State for such children, will usually have the desired effect.

The second class consists of those who habitually disregard all rules and regulations of attendance; who if driven to school to-day are absent to-morrow — loafing on the streets, learning little of good and much of bad. The boy of this class is past all hope in his present surroundings. The only remedy, and this of doubtful utility, is the Connecticut School for Boys. The usefulness of that institution is not questioned, but we should anticipate the future of such a child before bad habits are fixed. The home life is not conducive to good habits, and the child should early be removed to good influences.

Much has been said during the past few years against the temporary home system, or against the law which permits a large number of commitments to these homes. It has been alleged that advantage was taken by some towns to get rid of children who were likely to become a burden on the town, and that the Homes were over-crowded. If this is true, what remedy can be suggested? The law explicitly prohibits rearing these children in almshouses. What will be the result if no action be taken and the child remains at home in filth and vice as long as subsistence lasts, occasionally attending school? Does it cost more to provide for these children in Temporary Homes than later to support the tramp who travels our State from one end to the other, or the man or woman in the almshouse or prison?

It seems wise from an economical as well as moral standpoint to make an effort to give these children a common school education, which, with the wise training and restraints of the Home, will do much to make them useful citizens in after years.

In my opinion, greater provision should be made in our Homes, and more children placed therein, rather than less. — W. S. SIMMONS, *Agent.*

It is greatly to be desired that the justices and other officers should view trivial excuses and needless absences with clearly pronounced disfavor. If this were done, the advantage would be considerable both to the children whose education is damaged by their irregularity, to the several towns which at present lose in the efficiency of their schools, and to the State which is expending large sums of money, much of which is wasted. That administration of the law which ignores irregularity provided it does not amount to more than two or three absences a week, is compulsion in an extremely mild form ; indeed, it is reduced to the vanishing point.

The absence of older children from our schools is quite conspicuous. In country schools few children over fourteen are found, and often they forsake school before they have reached this age. In some schools this is not to be wondered at. When a teacher has, single-handed, to grapple with five or six groups and grades, an extra class is not easily attended to and not welcome. But there are schools where higher education could be given, and yet the same process of denudation goes on at the top. In former years older scholars returned for the winter to acquire some knowledge which would be useful for their daily work ; these scholars do not now attend.

The door should always be open to a willing scholar. He who knows what he wants and is determined to have it, will learn in a few months more than the idler in many.

There are wonderful schools in which the attendance is almost perfect ; they show what teachers can do by exciting healthy emulation. Children are anxious about their attendance and come to school sometimes when they would better be at home.

Next to the parents, an interested teacher can do more to secure regular attendance than any other agency. The majority of children in our schools are not ill-disposed or vicious. A teacher who gains the good will of her scholars is likely to have the good will of the parents, who will then sustain her in her efforts to secure regular attendance and keep the school at a high standard. — W. S. SIMMONS, *Agent.*

Much in regard to regularity of attendance rests with the teacher.

One who is enthusiastic and interested in her work will excite an enthusiasm and interest in her scholars, and they will attend more regularly than they will where these do not exist. Tidy schoolrooms furnished with the necessary maps and books act as an incentive to scholarship and attendance, and also tend to excite an interest on the part of the parents which will lead them to see that their children attend regularly and punctually. — F. DOOLITTLE, *Agent.*

Of equal importance with the matter of attendance is that of the length of time that pupils remain in school. It is asserted that at least 60 per cent. of the school children never enter upon the fifth year, and that the average length of school life is less than five years of 200 or less days.

From some statistics available it would appear that 95 per cent. of the children who enter the schools attend two years; 85 per cent. three years; 70 per cent. four years, and about the same number five years. Thereafter the per cent. decreases very rapidly until the per cent. that remains eight years appears to be not more than 5. The per cent. that remains twelve years or until the close of the high school course is not more than three.

If these statistics are reliable there are two conceivable methods of reform, either to reform the course of study or to lengthen the school life. The first is desirable, but children at the age of 9 or 12 are not sufficiently mature to have completed the training of the schools. Certainly this is true of those who have no training except what they obtain in the public schools.

REPORTS OF AGENTS

Attention is called to the reports of the agents, which contain much valuable information.

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MR. CHARLES D. HINE,

Secretary of the State Board of Education.

SIR: — During the past year, ending August 31, 1899, my service as agent of the Board has been in the towns mentioned in the tabular statement in this report, and chiefly in efforts to secure the due observance of the laws relating to the instruction of children. I have endeavored to ascertain what children were not attending school regularly, the causes of their non-attendance or irregularity, and to see that these causes were removed or overcome.

This report does not show the actual nor relative conditions of non-attendance and irregularity in the towns visited. It would doubtless be more satisfactory to canvass the towns thoroughly to record all cases of non-attendance and irregularity, to note the causes and describe the methods of dealing with each case. But my time has been occupied in attention to the cases which appear on the monthly reports and special reports made by teachers, and those to which my attention has been invited by school officers and others.

TABLE SHOWING WORK AND RESULTS IN TOWNS VISITED DURING THE YEAR 1898-9

TABLE XXXIX

	TOWNS	Cases Investigated	Visits to Schools	Visits to Families	Visits to Factories and Stores	Letters and Notices to Parents	Lawfully Absent from School			Unlawfully Absent from School	Unlawfully employed	Sent to School	Prosecutions		Truants	Sent to Conn. School for Boys	Sent to Industrial School for Girls	Sent to Temporary Homes
							Disability	Want of Clothing	At Work				Of Parents	Of Employers				
1	Ansonia	70	7	48	17	5	20	6	68	38	....	38	. .	....	4	1	....	....
2	Beacon Falls	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	Bethany	3	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	Branford	38	4	28	4	5	1	2	39	30	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	....
5	Bridgeport	9	3	6	52	....	....	....	311	7	7	7	2	....	....	....	....	....
6	Chatham	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
7	Cromwell	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8	Darien	30	7	18	....	13	2	....	....	28	....	28	1	....	....	....	....	....
9	Derby	55	4	34	9	1	9	....	41	36	....	35	1	....	1	....	....	....
10	East Haven	8	1	3	....	1	1	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11	Essex	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
12	Fairfield	29	3	12	....	1	1	3	3	21	....	21	....	....	....	....	....	....
13	Greenwich	20	1	4	2	11	1	3	16	16	2	16	....	....	....	....	....	....
14	Guilford	6	5	5	....	1	....	....	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....
15	Haddam	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
16	Hamden	73	11	42	4	7	9	3	7	52	....	52	2	....	2	....	....	....
17	Huntington	11	4	7	16	1	1	1	68	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....
18	Madison	5	6	3	....	1	1	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
19	Meriden	....	....	....	16	....	....	....	93	...	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	Middletown	27	4	25	16	5	4	1	94	20	1	20	....	....	....	....	....	....
21	Milford	31	3	25	1	....	6	2	8	19	....	19	1	....	4	1	....	....
22	Monroe	6	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....
23	Naugatuck	14	3	10	8	....	3	....	54	8	1	8	1	....	....	....	....	....
24	New Canaan	....	2	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
25	New Haven	381	90	301	57	20	73	37	498	189	13	187	10	....	5	....	....	....
26	No. Branford	6	2	2	....	13	....	....	1	4	....	4	....	....		....	....	....
27	North Haven	5	1	3	1	1	2	....	2	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
28	Norwalk	82	29	52	9	23	24	2	69	56	....	54	3	....	6	2	....	....
29	Orange	39	3	29	5	....	4	....	14	31	....	31	....	....	4	....	....	....
30	Oxford	21	16	10	....	....	18	4	....	15	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....
31	Prospect	1	....	1	....	....	....	...	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	...	....
32	Redding	6	2	4	....	1	2	....	1	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....
33	Ridgefield	4	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	...	....	....
34	Seymour	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
35	Stamford	92	19	67	5	....	14	5	21	64	....	64	7	....	5	1	....	1
36	Stratford	2	1	1	2	....	5	....	1	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
37	Wallingford	4	2	3	12	....	....	....	56	3	...	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
38	Waterbury	51	9	24	40	....	8	5	328	27	9	27	1	....	....	....	....	....
39	Westbrook	8	5	5	....	....	4	....	....	5	....	5	1	....	1	1	....	....
40	Weston	13	2	5	....	....	....	....	2	10	....	10	....	....	1	....	....	....
41	Westport	20	1	11	4	....	....	....	4	19	....	19	....	....	....	....	....	....
42	Wilton	6	1	6	....	1	2	...	....	5	....	5	....	....	2	....	....	...
	Totals	1186	256	798	294	111	217	74	1824	739	41	734	31	....	35	6	....	1

INVESTIGATION

These cases cannot be disposed of in a general way. Each particular case must be investigated. It would be unreasonable to reprove or to inform a parent of the law while he is afflicted by the sickness of his child or the family is suffering for want of food and clothing.

And no demand can lawfully be made that the child be sent to school till it has been ascertained that he is of the age specified in the law. In many cases to which attention has been urgently invited it has been found that the child complained of was less than six years of age or over fourteen and regularly engaged in lawful employment.

The first step in investigation is to visit the school which the child has attended or should attend, to copy the record of attendance, if any, noting the number of absences of the child each week, with the teacher's explanation of the cause, if any can be given. The child may be questioned, if at school, as to the causes of his irregularity. The statements of the children and those of the parents do not always harmonize. One or both of the parents must be seen. Their statements and appearance may show without doubt that the child was not unlawfully kept from school. But if the health of the child or lack of clothing is given as an excuse, it may be well to see a physician or a selectman or an agent of a board of charities. When a child under fourteen years of age is found at work during school hours the remedy may be promptly administered in a demand that the child be sent to school at once; but not so in cases of sickness or poverty real or alleged. In some such cases a physician and agent of a board of charities have assisted in getting facts and, if necessary, have given relief to the children and family. If the age of the child is disputed it may be necessary to examine the records of the town registrar or otherwise, if possible, to ascertain the correct age. This is an important matter if resort has finally to be made to legal prosecution.

When time will permit, investigations are made for the purpose of ascertaining what children are not registered in school by comparing the list of names of those enumerated for obtaining the State appropriations including the distribution from the school fund, with the school registers. This is an easy matter in small districts where there is but one school. But in the cities and large districts having a number of schools, and where many of the children attend private schools, this is a difficult and unsatisfactory work. The law requires the persons making such enumeration to record when and where each child last attended school. If the inquiries are diligently made and the answers carefully noted, they will show in some degree all that can be accomplished by a comparison of these reports with the school registers. Considerable time has been spent in examining these reports, as well as in comparing them with the school register in the small districts.

The number of cases investigated, as appears in the tabular statement, is 1,189, and the number of families visited, 798. In the inspection of 294 manufacturing and mercantile establishments, there were found employed 1,824 children under sixteen years of age. As these children were over fourteen years of age and were lawfully employed, their absence from school was not unlawful.

FAMILIES VISITED

Sometimes children from intelligent, well-disposed, and well-to-do families fail to attend school regularly, but they are exceptional cases. The families which I have had occasion to visit are not often of this class. They are not of any one nationality. It may be noticed in the report of prosecutions this past year, that seven nationalities are represented. Those who neglect their children, except a few who try to get all they can from the children's labor, are usually poor and shiftless. And the same causes — laziness, idleness, and strong drink — that make them neglect their children, are the causes of their poverty. Neglected children are found in neglected homes. If in the country and the family have a cow or a horse in addition to a number of dogs, the animals will be found poor and half fed, and everything about the premises in a neglected condition. The negligence is not of one thing only, but general.

It is surprising, however, to find well-to-do, intelligent, and highly respectable families who take children from asylums and the temporary homes and neglect to send them to school. They take the children for the service they can get out of them and not to educate them ; and then call it charity. Charity to the public, perhaps, as it saves the State, county, or town expense, but not charity to the children, for they were better cared for and educated in the asylums and temporary homes from which they were taken. Among the persons prosecuted and fined during the past year and in former years there were a number who had thus assumed the care and control of children and neglected to send them to school.

CAUSES OF NON-ATTENDANCE AND IRREGULARITY

The only excuses mentioned in the law as valid for not causing a child to attend school or to be elsewhere instructed are his *mental or physical condition* or his *lack of clothing*. To these there may be added *contagious diseases at or near the home*, and orders of a board of health. This provision, however, does not seem to excuse a parent from legal obligation to cause his child to be instructed even though his physical condition is such that it is inexpedient for him to attend the public school. The deaf and the blind cannot be taught in public schools, but their instruction is elsewhere provided for by the State.

Sickness of parents or of other members of the family may be allowed to keep a child from school till relief and care for the child are otherwise provided. "*To help at home*," "*to go away*," are not lawful excuses and are often urged in a very unreasonable manner. *Distance to the schoolhouse* is not a lawful excuse unless the physical condition of the child is such as to render his going there inexpedient or impracticable. Some years ago in a case before the Superior Court in New London county, the judge ruled out the testimony regarding the location of the schoolhouse, saying, "the location of the schoolhouse has nothing to do with the case; if the defendant did not like the location, his obligation remained to cause his child to be instructed elsewhere." *The condition of the schoolhouse* as to comfort and health is often given as an excuse for allowing children to be absent from school,—sometimes by those whose homes are much more uncomfortable and uncleanly. It is too true that many of the schoolhouses are not such as they should be, but if approved by the school visitors of the town and not objected to by the board of health, I have considered it my duty to see that the children are sent to school. "*We do not like the teacher*" is an excuse often heard. I am sorry to say there is sometimes force in this objection, but it is often urged by those who have no understanding of what a school should be, or on account of some personal prejudice or feud, or because the objector's daughter did not get the school as teacher.

However, committees, school visitors, and superintendents should see that good schools free from all reasonable objections are provided. Good schoolhouses and good teachers will attract better attendance than the law can compel.

Unlawful employment of children under fourteen years of age has interfered very little with school attendance. No employment has been unlawful for such children during the past year except in manufacturing, mercantile, and mechanical establishments. In the cases of such employment, noted elsewhere, the children were employed for a few days only, some of them less than one day. Their withdrawals from school were usually promptly reported and they were returned to school at once. Many urgent requests have been made by parents that their children under fourteen years of age be allowed to go to work in factories and stores. Of course I have had to say that I have no authority to give any such permission, and have seen that the children remain in the schools.

TEACHERS EXCUSES

Teachers generally, and sometimes under authority of superintendents, recognize two classes of absences, excusable, and inexcusable. I do not care to interfere with their methods of marking. They seem to regard reasons other than those recognized in the law, when parents have kept their children from school, in determining the class to which the excuse belongs. From my view I find two classes of absences for the child. If he is truant or refuses to attend school when sent, he is inexcusable. If his parent or guardian keeps the child at home or allows him to be absent from school, the child is excusable. He is under the control of his parent or guardian till sent to school. The teacher can excuse the child, but not the parent if he has violated the law. It is very desirable that teachers keep on file all excuses or requests for excuses written by parents or guardians, for by them the relations of the parents or guardians to the law may be determined. There may be proper reasons in some cases mentioned above among the causes of absence, not recognized in the law, why parents may keep their children from school.

If children on account of absences, whether by their own fault or the fault of their parents, fall behind their classes, or by their irregularities interfere with the progress and good order of their classes, they may properly be placed in lower classes or in ungraded schools; but they should not be so degraded as punishment for their parents' faults. Sometimes I have wished that a parent might be allowed to have his own way a little longer rather than that the children be forced to school by a truant officer. It might be better to let the responsibility remain on the parent till he could be made to feel the penalty of the law.

TRUANCY AND WANT OF CARE AND CONTROL ON THE PART OF PARENTS

These cases are mentioned together, not that they are the same or very similar, but the remedies are the same, the removal of the children from their parents and commitments to institutions provided by the State.

The cases of truancy which I have considered were those where the parents, when interviewed concerning the absence of their children from school, said they sent the children, but they did not obey. Most cases of truancy are taken in hand by local truant officers. These officers have been much more inclined to arrest truant boys than to complain of parents who had not sent their children to school. Hence, the small number of truants and commitments to the Connecticut School for Boys which I report. Such commitments are necessary, and if they were not caused by local authorities it would be necessary for the agents of the State Board to attend to more cases of this kind. There are children, girls as well as boys, whom parents do not and cannot control, often because their parents are not morally fit to have the care of children, consequently teachers cannot control them if they attend school. They are incorrigible, and if expelled from school as the statute provides, it is plainly in the line of the duty of the agents appointed to see that the laws of the State concerning the attendance of children at school are duly observed, to see that such children are committed to the institutions provided for them.

The following quotation is from the Connecticut Law Reports, Vol. 54, in a decision written by Chief Justice Park:

> "Nor is confinement in the State Reform School a punishment, nor in any proper sense imprisonment. It is in the nature of parental restraint. It is a mode of education to usefulness; compulsory, but not for that reason improper; and the restraint is a necessary incident of compulsory education. It is all made necessary by the corrupting influences that surround and are likely to control the boy, and by the need of society for protection, and that necessity justifies the proceeding."

The children who are not viciously inclined, but are neglected, cruelly treated, without proper food and clothing, cannot be sent to school till they have comfortable homes. The temporary homes are provided for this class. These children are generally looked after by the Humane Society and its agents, and sometimes by local authorities. So that I have found but few cases of this kind requiring my attention during the past year. In some former years I caused a considerable number of such children to be committed to these homes. These institutions which I have visited are well conducted, and the children committed to them attend the schools provided for them without absences on account of the many petty causes which so much interfere with the regular attendance in other schools.

PROSECUTIONS

Efforts were made in every case, generally with success, to cause the regular attendance of the children without resort to severe measures. But thirty parents and guardians were prosecuted, nineteen of whom paid fines from one dollar to fifteen dollars. In the other cases judgment was suspended or continued while the children attended school. This seems a small number of prosecutions in view of the statement that 739 children were found absent from school without lawful cause. No prosecutions were made till the parents had received one or more admonitions. In nearly every case the non-attendant children were sent to school at once, and in cases of irregular attendance there was manifest improvement. The object in view is not the punishment of parents, but the regular attendance of the children at school. It is certainly desirable to accomplish this by persuasion if possible, though the persuasive words may derive all their efficacy from force of law. As stated above, most of the parents who violate the law in not sending their children to school are very poor. To fine them would deprive them of the means, if they have any, of providing clothing and other necessities, so that the children can attend school, and thus defeat the object we desire.

NUMBER SENT TO SCHOOL

The numbers sent to school are generally stated as the same as the numbers found to be unlawfully absent from school. But in some instances, owing to the immediate removal of the families from the State, the children were not sent to school here. To the numbers sent to school, as given in the table, there should be added the number of those found absent from school on account of lack of clothing, as efforts were successfully made in these cases to have this want supplied.

While but few cases are investigated, and few families visited in any one district or town, the monthly reports of teachers thereafter usually show general improvement in the attendance, so that the numbers sent to school as the results of such visits are probably much larger than the numbers given in the agent's report.

EMPLOYMENT

Occasional visits to manufacturing, mercantile, and mechanical establishments where young persons may find employment, and questioning every employe who appears to be under sixteen years of age, have detected the employment of some children under fourteen years of age. I have, during the past year, made 294 such visits, and interviewed 1,824 persons who claimed to be between fourteen and sixteen. But, in keeping informed as to the observance of the law by employers, I have relied more on reports from the schools. I have been notified when any child under fourteen years of age leaves to work. If the place of employment has not been stated, the parents have been visited and the information obtained, though sometimes unwillingly given. In these ways I have found during the past year 41 children under fourteen years of age unlawfully employed. This may seem a large number, and that prosecutions should have been made. But in considering each case by itself, there seemed to be reason why such proceeding would be unnecessary or unwise. As stated elsewhere, most of these children had not been long employed. Some of them were in stores and shops where it is not the custom to employ children, and the employer's attention had not been called to the law regarding the employment of children. A few were found in larger establishments. If they had been questioned by the employer, they said they were over fourteen years of age. Some of them really appeared to be much older. In some instances the children had been employed by persons who were accustomed to demand certificates of age, and had told the child he must bring one or he would be sent away. In no case was such child employed by a person who knew the law and the age of the child.

Employers without exception approve the law, and manifest desire to observe it, but some do not regard the provision in the law made for their own protection. Other employers of large numbers of young persons are very careful, keeping a special record of all persons under sixteen years of age with proper age certificates. Probably some will continue to be careless till compelled to pay the penalty for violation of the law.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT

Public sentiment, without which no legal enactment has the force of law, clearly seems to favor compulsory education. But when it comes to the enforcing of the law in particular cases, it seems to say the parent is poor and the employer is well disposed. Irregular attendance is properly regarded as destructive of the schools which the people are taxed to support; yet public sentiment seems to say the law is not enforced in every case. However, I have little cause for complaint for want of sympathy and co-operation in efforts to enforce the law. Prosecuting officers have usually acted on my information and complaint, and the judges of the courts have treated the cases with due consideration. More frequent prosecutions may be necessary before violators of the law will realize that it was enacted to be obeyed.

New Haven, September, 1899. GILES POTTER.

REPORT OF S. P. WILLARD

MR. CHARLES D. HINE,
Secretary of the State Board of Education.

SIR:—My work as agent for the past year has been (*a*) to enforce the attendance laws in the towns assigned to me, (*b*) to take charge of the examinations for State Teachers' Certificates and to read most of the papers, (*c*) to perform such other duties in connection with the work of the Board as have been assigned.

For attendance work thirty-eight towns were assigned to me. The results are given in Table No. xl. Only the cases which were personally investigated are reported.

TABLE XL

Towns	*Cases Investigated	Visits to			Letters Sent	Lawfully Absent			Unlawfully		Sent to School	Found in some School
		Schools	*Families	Factories		Disability	Lack of Clothing	Work	Absent	Employed		
Andover	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bolton	8	2	1	....	3	....	....	....	7	....	7	1
Bozrah	18	5	10	1	7	4	....	1	12	....	15	....
Chatham	34	10	26	4	5	2	....	....	27	....	26	4
Chester	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Colchester	23	18	19	1	10	4	....	2	17	....	20	....
Columbia	....	...	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	...	....
Coventry	2	6	2	6	5	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Cromwell	28	8	15	....	15	3	....	1	24	....	24	....
Durham	30	11	16	....	5	4	1	....	24	1	26	1
East Haddam	50	9	36	6	5	5	....	1	38	1	43	1
East Hartford	62	14	38	....	12	10	....	1	46	....	53	....
East Windsor	6	8	4	2	15	....	....	....	6	....	6	....
Ellington	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enfield	3	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Glastonbury	59	20	35	5	17	5	1	3	37	....	44	10
Haddam	22	7	15	2	15	5	....	1	15	1	16	....
Hebron	31	13	15	1	10	2	1	1	16	....	15	4
Lebanon	39	13	20	1	10	6	4	....	28	1	35	....
Manchester	1	1	1	8	....	....	....	1	....	...	....	....
Mansfield	46	11	31	1	10	5	4	9	26	2	32	....
Marlborough	8	2	3	....	5	1	....	2	2	....	3	....
Middlefield	6	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	5	1
Portland	28	13	21	2	2	7	1	2	19	1	26	....
Rocky Hill	....	...	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Salem	....	1	....	....	4	....	....	..	....	....	....	....
Saybrook	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Somers	37	10	26	....	....	3	2	....	10	....	15	1
South Windsor	20	11	13	....	10	4	3	....	12	1	16	...
Stafford	39	19	24	12	7	3	2	....	10	....	15	2
Suffield	56	20	34	....	11	5	3	1	42	....	49	1
Tolland	40	9	20	....	16	6	....	1	30	....	38	1
Union	7	4	5	....	8	....	....	....	6	....	6	....
Vernon	2	1	1	12	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Wethersfield	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Willington	....	....	....	1	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor	14	3	7	4	10	....	....	1	12	....	10	....
Windsor Locks	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....
Totals	719	256	444	84	257	84	22	28	474	8	551	30

* This number does not include cases where notice of irregularity and copies of the law were sent by mail.

CASES INVESTIGATED

Cases investigated—719.

The state is liberal in its aid towards the support of the schools, and it requires from the parents that they shall cause their children to attend school regularly, except for legal excuses. It is the agent's mission to examine into their regular attendance and, if the cause is not a proper one, to secure this regular attendance.

The agent secures his information from three sources: (1) Comparing the enumeration with the registration, (2) from the monthly attendance reports, (3) from information from school officers and others interested.

To be sure that all children are in school the enumeration of children between four and sixteen, taken in October, is carefully compared with the school registration, and all who are not in are looked up, and unless absent for legal causes, the children are sent to school. Then the monthly reports from the teachers are carefully scanned, the absences and the reasons noted. When the absence is not serious a letter, with a statement of the law enclosed, is sent to the parent, calling his attention to the matter. The more serious cases the agent proceeds to personally investigate. The cases which come especially to his notice are also given personal attention. All of this work takes time. The school must first be visited and the necessary information obtained from the register. Then the families must be visited and their statement of the case given careful consideration, the law presented to them, and endeavor made to secure their obedience in the future. Most of the schools are at a distance from the railroad, the families may live at considerable distance from the schoolhouse, and to investigate even a few cases will use all of one day. Sometimes a whole day is needed to attend to one isolated case, and if a prosecution is to follow, another day must be given. So much time is necessary for this work that it is impossible to give personal attention to all of the cases needing investigation. It is very necessary that the teachers' reports be sent in promptly, or it will be impossible to get at the beginnings of illegal absences. Most of the teachers appreciate this, and have been very prompt in sending their report at the close of each month, and for their hearty co-operation I wish to extend my thanks.

FAMILIES VISITED

Families visited—444.

The visit to the family is one of the most interesting studies connected with this work, for it gives an opportunity to get at the attitude in which a considerable number of people regard schools, school work, and school attendance. In the rural districts and in the localities where there is a large foreign element, most of the children over fourteen years of age have disappeared from school. The families that formerly sent, during the late fall and the winter months, children from fourteen to eighteen years old, have gone, and in their place are those who regard their children from the standpoint of revenue only, and as soon as the law allows place them at work. This may not mean as great an educational loss to the child as might at first thought seem, for the required number of weeks which school must keep each year has been so much increased that a child at fourteen has been in school more weeks than a child of sixteen formerly attended.

But the teacher now finds that the child during the last year is in school simply to comply with the requirements of the law. He has imbibed the commercial spirit and is anxious to be at work. The factory is not open to him, nor the store, nor can he stay at home. He is marking time in school, and his influence on the other pupils is bad. Just what to do with such children is a question. It certainly would do no good to lower the age limit, for whatever the limit these children would be as anxious to leave school as they now are. It has been suggested that they might be required to pass some sort of an examination before being allowed to leave. As such an examination would have to be uniform, it raises the question of grading or establishing the amount of work to be done in each school year.

These are the families that an agent has to meet. Those who are to send their children to the High schools and further are almost never delinquent in the matter of regular attendance.

EXCUSES

In close relation to a consideration of families visited are the excuses given for non-attendance :

The law recognizes three, and only three, legal excuses for non-attendance of children between seven and fourteen : 1, illness of the child ; 2, mental disability of the child ; 3, inability of parents to provide suitable clothing. It is not always easy to determine, in individual cases, whether the cause of the absence really comes under one of these legal causes or whether the claim covers other causes not legal. The most common excuse given is illness. In some of the cases it is undoubtedly the true reason, but in others it covers a multitude of sins. In these latter instances, perhaps, the child does not wish to go to school, or the parent wishes the child's assistance at home. Trivial symptoms are magnified, or are manufactured, in excuse of the absence.

The agent found two girls under fourteen who had been out of school for some time on account of illness at work on the farm, one weeding strawberry plants, the other riding a harrow.

In another instance a girl taken from an orphan asylum dropped out of school on account of illness. Investigation showed that the girl went a considerable distance twice a day to drive the cows, walked into the village to the store and post-office, and yet was "so lame that she could not walk to school."

A boy had been "poisoned in his foot so that he could not wear a shoe." He was out in the woods gathering chestnuts when the agent called, and was well enough to get into school the following morning.

Most of these doubtful cases have so far recovered when the agent calls that they can begin to attend school regularly at the next session. Not infrequently they can go at once.

Many plead lack of proper clothing as excuse. Often this is a proper cause, but it is also frequently the result of negligence or shiftlessness on the part of the parents. It is difficult to decide at such times, and the agent has to rely upon the judgment of the teacher and school authorities. Probably many cases of illness are caused by insufficient clothing and food.

It is noticeable that as soon as these children are old enough to be regularly employed they are not kept at home for any trivial excuse.

As has been said, only three legal excuses are recognized. Any other are illegal, and for these illegal absences the law provides a penalty. Through the medium of the reports each month from the teachers the agent is able to follow up these absences before they have been long continued. If the parents disregard the warning, and the illegal absence continues, a prosecution is brought; but the parents are few who disregard the first warning. The system of reports from teachers has enabled the agent to learn of absence from illegal cause and to stop it before it has become serious. The necessity for receiving these returns promptly at the end of each month cannot be too greatly emphasized.

TRUANCY

Very few cases of truancy, meaning absence without knowledge of the parent, were found during the year. The truants were in all cases boys, and their absence had not been so serious as to call for commitment to the School for Boys.

It cannot be said that good schools invariably secure good attendance. In fact, the methods used in good schools differ so much from the methods in some of the older schools that parents who have been educated in these latter schools are so prejudiced against more modern teaching that they allow their children to be lax in their attendance on the ground that the instruction is poor. It is true, though, that a teacher may do much to secure regular attendance. Such teachers follow delinquents, call on parents, and stimulate the children to let no trivial reason hinder them from regular attendance. The children are not only proud of their own individual record, but of the school record. They become as critical of absences as the teacher.

The consolidation of small schools in some of the towns brings with it some perplexing questions. It makes no difference whether the town is under town management or the district system. As soon as a school in a district is closed the families demand transportation, or its equivalent, for their children. Failing to get it they refuse to send their children to school. In most of these cases the parent can be compelled to put his children in school, but it sometimes happens that children seven and eight years old are left some two or three miles from a schoolhouse, with no means of reaching it, except by walking. There does not seem to be any way of compelling the town to provide transportation, and, especially during winter months, it does not seem just to prosecute the parent for not sending.

Each year the agent finds that public sentiment in favor of regular school attendance is growing stronger. It does not appear that the number violating the law are fewer, but the violations are less flagrant, and, curiously enough, most of the parents violating it endorse the law, and think that it should be enforced in all cases but their own, where they regard the excuse as peculiar. Employers are heartily in favor of its provisions, and with few exceptions have clean records in the employment of child labor. The law should be amended, so that each child under sixteen when first employed must bring to his employer a certificate of age, to be kept on file by the employer. At present it is not mandatory upon the employer to demand this certificate.

From September 1, 1898, to September 1, 1899, examinations for State Teachers' Certificates were held in the following places: At the Capitol, Hartford, each month, Falls Village, New Milford, Norwich, Ansonia, Putnam, Danbury, Meriden, Middletown, Waterbury, New London, Canaan, Old Saybrook, Lakeville, Winsted, Rockville, South Norwalk, Colchester, Stamford, Plainfield, Bridgeport.

During the year 449 different candidates appeared for the entire or partial examination. The whole number of examination papers read was 2,876, and about 1,000 preliminary papers. Of these candidates 149 completed the examination and obtained a certificate, making 708 certificates now in force.

Each year more of the school authorities in the towns refer candidates for teachers' positions to this office for examination, requiring either a full certificate or a somewhat lower rank.

I have also visited the schools at the Temporary Homes at Warehouse Point and Preston.

S. P. WILLARD.

REPORT OF W. S. SIMMONS

MR. CHARLES D. HINE—

Secretary of the State Board of Education.

SIR: The following is a report of my work as agent of the Board for the year ending Aug, 31, 1899:

SCHOOL WORK

Number of towns visited		24	Number at work illegally (at home)	37
Number of schools visited		354	Number absent illegally	213
Number of families visited		204	Number sent to school	204
Number of cases investigated		330	Prosecutions of parents	17
Number absent under legal excuses:			Sent to temporary homes	4
Mental or physical disability	19		Sent to Conn. School for Boys	3
Lack of clothing	42			
At work	11—	72		

The work has been conducted on the same lines as in former years. I find the same lack of interest, the same indifference and neglect on the part of a class of parents and of those having the care of children.

CASES INVESTIGATED

The number of cases of absence investigated during the year, 330, is less by 126 than the number sent to school. Of the cases investigated, 72 were found to be legally absent, leaving a remainder of 54 unaccounted for in table. This seeming discrepancy needs a word of explanation which can best be given by extracts from school records in this office:

December 2, 1898—

Albert, 11 years, not in school	Victoria, 9 years, not in school
Eva, 11 years, not in school	George, 6 years, not in school

An investigation brought out the facts that the enumeration list was in error, giving wrong surname to parent; that the boy Albert was 14 years of age, and working; that the other children were attending school regularly. Had the mistake in name occurred in a small district it would have been easily discovered, but in a district of eight grades, with over 400 names on the enumeration list, it had to be worked out.

December 7, 1898—

Lizzie, 10 years, not in school

Child enumerated by present name of mother, instead of proper name, she being child of former marriage.

Found in school under proper name.

December 8, 1898—

James, 11 years, not in school
John, 8 years, not in school
George, 7 years, not in school

Children instructed at home.

January 16, 1899—

Frank, 9 years. Excused every day to carry dinners. Directed to be stopped.

January 23, 1899—

William, 11 years, not in school; Kate, 9 years, not in school.

Family moved away.

March 13, 1899—

Claud, 7 years; Gladys, 6 years; Lloyd, 4 years.

An investigation of these cases called for by Conn. Humane Society of Hartford. Children all found to be under legal age.

Number of cases of absence investigated.

Windham County		Scotland	1	Griswold	2
Brooklyn	1	Sterling	14	Groton	8
Ashford	6	Thompson	15	Lyme	5
Eastford	1	Windham	8	Montville	8
Hampton	6	Woodstock	8	Preston	4
Killingly	17	New London County		Stonington	20
Plainfield	33	New London	47	Voluntown	2
Pomfret	2	Norwich	59	Waterford	49
Putnam	9	East Lyme	5		

Visits to families are made: (1) when requested by school officers or any reliable person; (2) when names are not on school register that are on enumeration list; (3) and when parents disregard the written notification stating that they have failed to meet the requirements of the law.

Many cases reported are successfully reached by letter, saving time and expense of personal visit. Many more might be reached in this way if the actual conditions were set forth by the writers. Much time is taken without intentional misrepresentation by those who have the interests of education at heart. This is illustrated by a case in which the agent received a call from a well-known benevolent society, and upon investigation found all the children under school age. It requires more time to give a full explanation, but it is to the advantage of the State and the children that correspondents note the existing conditions sufficiently to inform the agent what, and how urgent the need is for immediate action.

The enumeration list gives the facts upon which a thorough canvass of a town can be speedily and accurately made. Many of the lists are models of careful work; others are full of inaccuracies which the agent must investigate. An illustration is given above in No. 97.

One objection to the present law, in connection with school work, is that the enumeration is not required to be taken till October, while nearly all schools begin the year's work in the early part of September. If the law could be so amended that a copy of the enumeration could be placed on every teacher's desk at the opening of the fall term, the teacher could easily compare it with school register and the non-attendants be promptly reached.

At present the agent receives the lists through the kindness of local authorities, but often these lists are not available earlier than the month of November, and the fall term closes before anything can be done to reach the floating or non-attendant cases.

Next to the parents, an interested teacher can do more to secure regular attendance than any other agency. The majority of children in our schools are not ill-disposed or vicious. A teacher who gains the good will of her scholars is likely to have the good will of the parents, who will then sustain her in her efforts to secure regular attendance and keep the school at a high standard.

In the smaller schools in the farming districts, there is much to be overcome in the long distances from home to school. The agent would advocate for these schools transportation furnished by the town. Each town can regulate for itself the distance to be covered. This secures regular attendance, with freedom from tardiness which cannot be insured in any other way.

The following table shows the number of letters to teachers for delayed reports:

WINDHAM COUNTY	
Ashford	9
Brooklyn	6
Canterbury	19
Chaplin	4
Eastford	10
Hampton	11
Killingly	37
Plainfield	13
Pomfret	11
Putnam	8
Scotland	2
Sterling	20
Thompson	21
Woodstock	25
Windham	9
NEW LONDON COUNTY	
East Lyme	10
Franklin	12
Griswold	21
Groton	36
Ledyard	17
Lisbon*	..
Lyme	15
Montville	28
North Stonington	29
Old Lyme†	2
Preston‡	27
Sprague	13
Stonington	20
Voluntown	15
Waterford	21

The teachers' reports of attendance have been followed as closely as time would admit. Many cases of illegal absence reported I have been unable to reach except by letter, when it seemed that a personal visit should be made. Teachers complain of this, and I do not blame them. After doing their part of the work with a thoroughness that bespeaks an earnest and comprehensive idea of the situation, it is discouraging to have the agent unable to investigate.

Teachers have been more prompt in making reports this year than last, but there is still chance for improvement.

The blanks with stamped envelopes addressed to the agent are sent to the teachers at the commencement of each term. A record is made, opposite each teacher's name, of date and number sent. Each is given credit for his or her report the day it is received, and the report is inspected at once. Where the illegal absence amounts to 10 per cent. or more of school time the parents are notified by letter.

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* Failed to get names of teachers until January.

† Only two teachers reporting.

‡ One teacher refused to report.

Teachers have sometimes failed to report the correct Cause of Absence, *e. g.*, stating "working," when it was "sickness." This has caused friction in some instances and has added somewhat to the correspondence of the office.

It is interesting to note, in their own words, the views of the parents who have been reminded that the attendance of their children was not according to the requirements of the law. Incidentally the work of the compelling agent is illustrated.

LETTERS FROM PARENTS

I

Dec. 26, '98.

Sir — We have Just rec'd one more of your letters Stateing that the attendence of my daughter at Scool is "Not Satisfactory." Now We beg permission to differ With you and would heare State that the attendance of my Childred is Very Satisfactory and we deny yours or any other person or persons right to interfere in my affairs in any Way We cannot recognize any law that takes away from me the Whole management of my Children and if you Wish to make me any bother about this Shall make it a persoal matter We do not Know you nor do not Care to We can immagane What Sort of person you would be to hold down an Worthless Position for what there is in it. and I only regret that I have to Pay taxes to keep Such People that are of no use Whatever. a truant oficer in each district being all that is needed and they know or can easily find out circumstances connected in each case with non attendance.

of course I wish my children to attend Scool but there is good and Sufficeant reasons why they do not go and it is entirely my buisness and private buisness too as to what those reasons are.

May 17, 1899.

Dear Sir — Your letter of recent date received the correcting you gave me was a just one and I honor you for it and any time you see me out of place call me down for I no that the motive is all right I do not intend to keep the boy from school but I was in a box and a tight one at that time without a bit of help to do a thing and I could not see any way out that is how the crime was commited do not think there will be any chance for anything of the kind to hapen again I am very glad to see you do not show any respect of persons

May 15th 1899.

Dear Sir Yours of May 8th Recd conserning the attendance at school of my daughter Annie — I dont think that our law makers at Hartford have made those laws to work hardship to poor men My daughter is generaly kept one day in each week at home to act as nurse — if you will kindly furnish me or have the Town of Norwich to furnish a nurse or wash woman each week for a day there will be no absence from school — Otherwise you can have the privelige of having the Town or State taking care of six

May 30, 1899.

Dear Sir.— I have today received a letter from you. I hope you do not expect me to send my Children nearly a mile in the rain or to send them when they are very unable to go.

Carrie the oldest of my six Children is subject to neuralgia in her face and every one of the six have had the Whooping Cough. Lizzie has the malaria once in a few days. I am giving her Quinine Pills for it now. I myself am not very strong and have had to keep the Girls out of School to help me.

We are far from rich but are hardly poor enough to ask the town to help us.

Hoping my answer will stop your wasting so many postage stamps to say nothing of paper and your *valuable* time.

I remain yours as ever,

Dear Sir. I see that my daughter Fri-da has not ben enogh to school. but i can not help that, as i have to go out to Work some time, for my Husband does not get no Money where he works, all that he gets is the Food that we eat, and i have to buy Clothes for the 5 childern, so that they 3 can go to school, i have 2 small childern and Frida has to stay home with them,

Frida will be 14 years old the 20 Dec. Please Sir be so kind and let me know if i can not keep her home some time. My Husband is not very strong he has ben Sick 2 Sommers.

Please Sir be so kind and let me know, for i have some work to go to the last part of this Month, to atend a Sick Lady.

May 17 1899

I received a notice of my Son . . . not going to school. also a notice of the laws inclosed It does not state any thing about the school being conducted in such a manner as to have it conducted on such princple as to have it safe for children to go there. with out their parents being compeled to go and see that they are not pounded to death by three or four of the scholars. my son has not been brought up to fight. or to learn the vulgarity that there is going. for it is the ruffest school and vulgarist that I know of if it is not stopped I shall have to take my son out of school for heis not well or strong he is very nervious. and can not stand it. I wish you would see to having different works in school. it is giving the school a very bad repertation, and is not a very good recermendation to the teacher although she does the best she can. I was sent for to come and get my son to night by the teacher.

Yours very Respt

Dear Sir — I was sorry that I wasent at home yesterday When you called in regard to the school. I am as sorry as any one because my children are not in school but I not willing to send them to be pounded for pleasure the Teacher, Miss ——— will punish a child for some little thing and then laugh and have the best time over it she has pulled one little girls ear and injured the nerve so the doctor says she will in time be deaf some children for a punishment she takes them by the hair of the head and pulls their head backward until it rest on the desk a while and some she ferrule them with a heavy ruler. Last week she ferrilled My little Lottie for making a small mark on her desk with a pencil and she nearly fainted she is not very strong. before the last Term commenced I went to the committee and asked to have a new Teacher and he has had lot of complaints but has payed no attention to it he said he dident care whether the children learned any thing or not but keep order. And she has done nothing else but quarrel and pound and punish the children since last fall They havent learned a thing this year none of my children has. My oldist girl when she went in school last fall wanted to study History and the Teacher said no she dident have time to hear them. The big girls havent been alowed to cypher only from simple addition to fractions then put them back she has done that three times the Geography she says aint fit for a common school and she wouldent hear that very often. And Grammer she wouldent hear week to a time. I have sent my children six months only keeping them out bad weather and sickness they have the farthest to go to school of any children they have a mile and half to go night and morning. I am willing to send my children to school but not to her.

If you dowbt my word ask others in the district

I have intended to answer your letters before but have been very busy

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March 8, 1899.

Dear Sir — I write again to let you know that I went to the select man and he said I dount know eanything about that so at that matter hou can a poor man like my father do to get me shoes without now work for over a month please let me know what to do to go to school with broken shoes on my feet that every one laughs at me i have no more to say I remain your truly

ancer soon and let me know what to do

Dear sir:— You say that the register of me is not satisfactory so I can tell you that I was only three days absent fore the four weeks ending it was because my shoes was torn and I beg you that you should please excuse me
and I was absent because it was my holiday and perhapps when I am some others days absent so I am sick

March 23 99

Sir My Wife left her home and 2 Children the 28th of February and has not come back but so long as she stayed around With the Neighbors I thought she Would be back but now She has gone Some Where I cannot tell I have Kept House untill I am obliged to Write you for I cannot Work as my little Girl is not large enough to leave a lone and my Boy Goes to School I have Written my Sister in New York she says she Will board them for me as soon as she gets Well Whilst they are in your care I Will Clothe them and do What Else for them I can and Will take them as soon as possible Please Write Soon as received and Oblige

P S Please Write me and let me know What Day you are Comming and Oblige

VISITS TO FAMILIES

Number of families visited

Windham County

Brooklyn	1	Plainfield	25	Thompson	12
Ashford	3	Pomfret	2	Windham	8
Eastford	1	Putnam	5	Woodstock	4
Hampton	3	Scotland	1		
Killingly	13	Sterling	10		

New London County.

New London	44	Groton	5	Stonington	15
Norwich	43	Lyme	3	Voluntown	2
East Lyme	5	Montville	4	Waterford	30
Griswold	2	Preston	3		

In the personal visits, the agents come in contact with all the varied phases of human nature, from the parent with means, who because of dislike of teacher, or some trivial excuse, has taken his child from school, to those whose children live in homes of squalor and intemperance. The former has sometimes to be reached through the courts, but the case of the latter is much harder to bring to a successful issue. It is a singular fact that parents who use ordinary judgment in other matters, will take a child from school on hearsay and condemn the teacher, without taking interest enough in their children to ascertain for themselves whether or not the school is properly conducted.

Poverty in its worst form is sometimes found, more frequently in the home where there is an intemperate father than in the home of the widowed mother. Generally arrangements can be made to clothe the children fittingly, but there are cases where at the time of investigation the most that can be done, aside from trying to interest some charitable person, is to cause the children to enter school as soon as possible. People do not sympathize with families in which a dissipated parent is the principal beneficiary, and after a few experiences of this nature, help is not forthcoming readily. It is not always advisable to ask to have these children sent to county homes, and the counsel of the best residents of the community, as to what action shall be taken, is often sought.

Sometimes in this way an interest is awakened that leads to a proper equipment of the children for school, and this interest continues to note and provide for their changing needs.

ILLEGAL ABSENCE

Number illegally absent

Windham County

Brooklyn	1	Plainfield	11	Thompson	14
Ashford	6	Pomfret	2	Windham	6
Eastford	1	Putnam	5	Woodstock	8
Hampton	6	Scotland	1		
Killingly	12	Sterling	13		

New London County

New London	33	Lyme	5	Voluntown	2
Norwich	32	Montville	8	Waterford	17
East Lyme	3	Preston	2		
Groton	7	Stonington	18		

Illegal absence is generally the fault of the parents, who have no due sense of their fault.

The trivial excuses on which well-to-do parents allow children to absent themselves from school are absurd. School officials are often offenders. Regular attendance, the need of which most admit, should be regulated by the wisdom of the parent rather than the wishes of a child. Among the poor the excuses relate to the financial needs of the family. Poverty should incite parents to more strenuous efforts to secure to their children all possible educational advantages.

EXCUSES

The two causes of absence most frequently encountered are: dislike of teacher and sickness.

Sickness is a word that in its interpretation by some parents possesses peculiar elasticity. It may be made to cover "work at home," "desire for vacation," or any form of unwillingness to attend. The following is an illustration of one of these cases of so-called disability, reported by a chief of police and investigated by the agent. Emma, 12 years old, was not in school because of trouble with weak eyes. On day of visit the family stated that she could not see to read common print, or to tell black from white. Having an idea of the nature of the case the agent informed the guardians that she must enter school at once or submit to examination of eyes by specialist with the understanding that if her eyes were proven to be in normal condition, prosecution would immediately be made for past non-attendance. The child entered school the following day, and subsequent reports showed regular attendance for remainder of school year.

In continued cases of disability the agent has called on attending physician, receiving his statement, and often parents have voluntarily forwarded a certificate of illness.

TRUANTS

Truants can be divided into two classes. The first class includes the boys and girls previously referred to, who occasionally yield to the temptation of a ride on the grocery wagon or bicycle, or some equally alluring pleasure, when they should be and are supposed to be in school. These children are not vicious, and when taken in hand promptly can be easily controlled. A sharp reprimand from a school officer of whom they are in awe, together with an intimation that continued offense in this direction will lead to their being taken from their present surroundings and placed in a home provided by the state for such children, will usually have the desired effect.

The second class consists of those who habitually disregard all rules and regulations of attendance; who if driven to school to-day are absent to-morrow — loafing on the streets, learning little of good and much of bad. The boy of this class is past all hope in his present surroundings. The only remedy, and this of doubtful utility, is the Connecticut School for Boys. The usefulness of that institution is not questioned, but we should anticipate the future of such a child before bad habits are fixed. The home life is not conducive to good habits, and the child should early be removed to good influences.

Much has been said during the past few years against the temporary home system, or against the law which permits a large number of commitments to these homes. It has been alleged that advantage was taken by some towns to get rid of children who were likely to become a burden on the town, and that the Homes were overcrowded. If this is true, what remedy can be suggested? The law explicitly prohibits rearing these children in almshouses. What will be the result if no action be taken and the child remains at home in filth and vice as long as subsistence lasts, occasionally attending school? Does it cost more to provide for these children in Temporary Homes, than later to support the tramp who travels our state from one end to the other, or the man or woman in the almshouse or prison?

It seems wise from an economical as well as moral standpoint to make an effort to give these children a common school education, which with the wise training and restraints of the Home, will do much to make them useful citizens in after years.

In my opinion, greater provision should be made in our Homes, and more children placed therein, rather than less.

FACTORY WORK

Number of towns visited	18
Number of factories visited	105
Number of children illegally employed	17
Number of children discharged	17
Number of prosecutions of employers	1
Number between 14 and 16 years of age employed	771
Number between 14 and 16 years of age able to read and write	567
Number between 14 and 16 years of age unable to read and write	204

BIRTHPLACE OF ILLITERATE CHILDREN

Canada	163	New Hampshire	2	England	1
Connecticut	19	Michigan	1	Italy	1
Rhode Island	6	New York	1	Unknown	4
Massachusetts	2	New Jersey	1		
Vermont	2	Poland	1		

ILLEGAL EMPLOYMENT

Number illegally employed

Windham County

Plainfield	2	Putnam	3	Thompson	3
Windham	1				

New London County

New London	2	Norwich	4	Stonington	1

Hartford County

New Britain	1

It will be noted that in the factories visited there were found 17 cases of illegal employment, followed with but one prosecution. That the 17 children were discharged and entered at school is shown by the records. The direct purpose of the law was thus accomplished, but it is necessary to explain why no prosecution follows the first violation of the law.

Sometimes manufacturers are ignorant that children of school age are in their service. Ignorance is no excuse, but when the penalty of the law falls on a man who is alive to the best interests of his town and who co-operates with every effort to better the condition of schools, it seems to me that the intent of the law is fulfilled if the child is promptly discharged, and the overseer who is responsible for his employment is warned against second offense.

There are cases where prosecution should be made, but careful investigation and consultation with local school authorities reveal that such action will not receive the support necessary to carry it to a successful issue. If a prosecution be made in such a case and fails in its proper result, the law is regarded as ineffective and all warnings are derided. The effect upon attendance is far worse than if no action is taken other than requiring that the child be discharged and entered at school.

In all these cases the persons responsible for illegal employment of children understand that a second offense will not be lightly treated, and whenever the offense has been repeated the agent has used his best efforts to bring the case to trial, though not always with success.

In most towns action taken to secure compliance with the school laws is fully sustained by the courts, but there are localities where requests for complaints are met with refusals based on various excuses. In these towns it is one thing to find a child illegally employed, but quite another to get the case into court. This is illustrated by the following extracts from Factory Records:

Nov. 22, 1898 —

Belle F., 13 years, Feb., 1898, illegally employed.
May F., 13 years, March, 1898, illegally employed.

Both girls were found to have been employed since July 1st. There was no question of age or employment. I was accompanied by a police officer who also saw the girls working. These two cases, together with three cases of non-attendance, were reported to the city attorney, with request for prosecutions. He refused to bring complaint in any of the cases.

May 9, 1899 —

James, 12 years, illegally employed.

A leading official of the town had written to president of company, asking him as a deed of charity to give the boy employment. The father had deserted his family, leaving the mother with five children to support. The company had been in this state but a short time and did not know the law. Child was discharged immediately.

May 9, 1899. —

Maggie, 13 years, July 16, 1898, illegally employed.

Same family as above. The mother in order to furnish bread for family gave false certificate of age. The case was taken to the first selectman, who promised that the family should be cared for. Girl discharged and entered school.

July 13, 1899. —

Michael, 13 years, Nov. 15, 1898, illegally employed.
David, 12 years, Aug. 15, 1898, illegally employed.

At time of inspection of factory every effort was made by the overseer to baffle the agent, and there were strong indications that he did so under direction of the company's agent. This was the third time that children had been found in this mill illegally employed. After the first offense no action was taken other than to report cases to the company's agent, and have children discharged. After second offense prosecution was instituted against two overseers. Each plead guilty, paying fine and costs. The above-stated facts, and complete dates and records, were presented to the city attorney; he refused to bring complaint for this third violation of the law. An appeal was then made to the mayor of the city, who had two interviews with attorney without result. An appeal has been made to the state attorney for a bench warrant to be issued at ensuing term of Superior Court.

The following table gives a summary of my work :

NEW LONDON COUNTY

TABLE XLI

Towns	Number of teachers reporting attendance	Number of children reported absent 10% or more of the time without legal excuse	Number of letters written to parents	Number of parents notified	Number of Letters Received from Parents Explaining Cause of Absence						
					Illness	Working (parents need their aid)	Lack of clothing	Ignorance of the law	Long distance and bad weather	Miscellaneous	Total
Norwich	7	37	35	31	4	4	1	....	....	2	11
East Lyme	11	115	108	67	2	2	....	1	1	3	9
Franklin	6	55	37	24	2	1	....	....	....	....	3
Griswold	22	105	91	73	2	....	....	....	1	3	6
Groton	26	352	305	192	16	8	....	....	4	7	35
Ledyard	13	80	64	41	....	3	1	....	1	5	10
Lisbon	4	11	8	7	1	....	....	....	....	1	2
Lyme	7	81	58	28	1	1	....	....	....	3	5
Montville	18	165	145	93	9	4	1	1	....	3	18
North Stonington	13	102	82	52	1	....	....	....	1	1	3
Old Lyme	2	6	6	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Preston	17	168	156	91	2	4	....	....	3	1	10
Sprague	5	47	40	33	3	....	....	....	2	2	7
Stonington	36	376	348	214	5	6	....	....	....	7	18
Voluntown	9	74	62	41	2	....	....	....	2	2	6
Waterford	14	294	243	121	3	2	2	....	1	6	14
	210	2,068	1,788	1,112	53	35	5	2	16	47	158

WINDHAM COUNTY

TABLE XLII

Towns	Number of teachers reporting attendance	Number of children reported absent 10% or more of the time without legal excuse	Number of letters written to parents	Number of parents notified	Number of Letters Received from Parents Explaining Cause of Absence						
					Illness	Working (parents need their aid)	Lack of clothing	Ignorance of the law	Long distance and bad weather	Miscellaneous	Total
Brooklyn	10	64	60	41	1	....	....	....	1	....	2
Ashford	9	49	36	28	3	....	....	....	3	3	9
Canterbury	11	43	34	22	1	....	....	....	....	2	3
Chaplin	3	16	15	11	2	....	....	....	....	....	2
Eastford	6	23	21	16	1	....	....	....	3	2	6
Hampton	6	25	22	19	....	2	....	....	1	4	7
Killingly	21	321	295	165	8	4	1	1	....	7	21
Plainfield	21	245	226	150	10	4	....	....	....	3	17
Pomfret	8	107	97	60	10	1	....	....	....	5	16
Putnam	17	139	128	85	11	2	2	....	....	8	23
Scotland	2	36	35	21	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Sterling	7	152	128	67	4	....	....	....	2	1	7
Thompson	18	184	166	109	9	2	1	....	1	6	19
Windham	29	54	45	38	8	....	....	....	....	5	13
Woodstock	12	111	89	59	9	3	....	1	1	7	21
	180	1,569	1,397	891	77	20	4	2	12	53	168

W. S. SIMMONS.

REPORT OF M. A. WARREN

MR. CHARLES D. HINE,

Secretary of the State Board of Education :—

SIR : — My work in enforcing attendance in my district during the school year ending August 31, 1899, began and ended early. It occupied my attention for only about one-third of the school year.

In consequence of the short time given to the work the results as expressed by figures are not comparable with those of previous years. The following table gives for each town the number of

CASES INVESTIGATED

Avon	23	Hartford	50
Barkhamsted	11	Hartland	3
Berlin	22	Middlebury	5
Bloomfield	7	New Britain	14
Burlington	0	New Hartford	15
Canton	21	Newington	0
Colebrook	3	Simsbury	17
East Granby	1	Winchester	14
Goshen	0		
Granby	2	Total	208

This table includes but few instances where the investigation was made by mail. Sometimes the ground is so familiar, or the family addressed so well known, and the results attained so satisfactory, that a letter costing two cents answers as well as the more expensive visit. A few such instances are included in the above-given total.

All this work of investigation is based upon data furnished, not by the State but by the towns. It comes from committees and teachers. In the month of October school committees enumerated every child of school age within their districts ; at the end of every calendar month teachers are asked to furnish a transcript of their registers. By a study of these two documents an agent, at a distance, may learn the school attendance of every child.

It is plain that success depends upon the entire coöperation of town and State authorities. It is plain, too, that securing a good attendance is one of the best signs that a teacher is successful in his work. It is plain, once more, that the State does not undertake to supersede the necessity of effort on the part of the teacher, but simply offers to aid him in the more difficult cases. Plain is it, consequently and finally, that there should be a prompt sending by teacher to agent of information of cases needing investigation.

Plain as all this is to those to whom it is plain, instances are not wanting where, to those most interested, it is far from plain. Many teachers look askance upon the pen labor involved. Sometimes a hesitation or delay almost tantamount to a refusal occurs. Only one instance of deliberate refusal was encountered. The letter containing refusal misapprehends so deliciously the object of the whole work that it is given below:

> "I find that the package you requested me to take the other day contained blanks, and since then I have received a letter requesting me to send you a transcript of my register each month. But, as my Acting School Visitor tells me that I would be very foolish to do, gratuitously, any work for which you receive a salary from the State of Connecticut, I fear in the future I shall be unable to find time to report regularly."

One thing more is plain: it is that in towns where there is a supervisor and that supervisor receives weekly or monthly reports from every teacher concerning every pupil's attendance, conduct, and scholarship,— that in towns of this class direct reports from teachers to a State agent are unnecessary. Consequently, from teachers in such towns reports are never, or seldom, asked. Information in such cases comes through the supervisor.

Here we hit upon the one thing lacking in our school system, — supervision. What Connecticut needs is not alone better teachers, but supervision to make good teachers better, and to make those not so good to be not wholly failures. Every case investigated in Simsbury and New Britain comes through this channel of supervision or from inspection of factories. In boroughs like Winsted, where the principals of large graded schools are, in effect, supervisors, the same plan is followed.

An extract from a letter of a supervisor who coöperates heartily with the agent is given to show how the plan of supervision works in regard to attendance: observe that all cases of absence are received and digested by the supervisor; that he makes personal investigation of the causes of absence; that if his warnings do not avail he has the power to call in the aid of the State, and that he does so. This letter is from Simsbury:

> "I have been over my reports for past two months carefully. I find much of the absence attributed to 'bad weather,' 'colds and sickness,' and 'bad roads.' Though I am satisfied that these excuses are sometimes used where they should not be, it is true that the season has been a very trying one and there has been a great deal of sickness. Some of our chronic cases, [names given] are 14 years of age and at work, so I suppose our responsibility ends so far as they are concerned. Others [names given] have not forgotten your last warning and have been very constant in attendance."

Here it will be interesting to say another word concerning this town. Four years ago when first assigned to the care of its attendance its schools were in a pitiable condition under the district system. Visiting one school and passing under its windows before entering, the children came pouring out of the back door to see the tramp who had invaded their curtilage. In another school the work was nerveless; in most the work was fair because the teachers were fair and not because they were supported. In a year or two later the town abolished districts and appointed a supervisor, paying him enough to make it just that he should give one day a week to the public schools. A graded course of study and stated reports followed. Last June at the Casino on Main street, graduates from that course of study made their bow to parents and schoolmates, introduced by the supervisor, preceded by procession and music from a uniformed band, and followed by cake and other things that children love.

Observe in this connection how easy it would be for an agent of the State, had he fewer towns to look after, to aid in the quality of the work as well as in the quantity of attendance. The same expense for horse hire and a little more time would enable him to do both. To illustrate the present wastefulness and need the following extracts from letters are offered :

"I have one of the worst subjects to deal with I ever had in the person of A. B. He is saucy and impudent. I have punished him, but he gets up and fights, throws books, and has struck me in the face. I have complained to his father ; he was angry because I hit A. in the face. His influence over one or two other boys is very bad. Something must be done, but what ? Can you not write him, telling him what the consequences will be ? I have taught thirty-one seasons (months ?), but have never had the like of him. I shall hope to hear from you on Monday."

It is very well to say that the District Committee should have stepped in and showed both teacher and pupil their errors, but the truth is that our country district schools are left to run themselves. Of course, an agent of the State Board has no right to say a word in such a case as this, except to say that he hasn't the right. A letter to the Committeeman concerning another case (of absence) brought the following reply :

"In the case of C. D. Your letter was the first Knolledg I had of his being absent from School. Saw members of the family & they clame sickness the caus but was a going right away."

A parent writes :

"I wish he might have the advantages of a good school, such as I think has been furnished at Canton Center. As the school at ——— is conducted in such a manner that it is a positive disgrace to the town furnishing it and an injury to any pupil attending. I understand that the Committee came to you in the fall with a complaint of the non-attendance of the child in my charge, his only motive being one of spite."

Of the same school another parent writes :

"She (the teacher) sits and writes poetry in school. It takes her all day to get one example ; if she does not get it right says the answer is not right. She wants to put E. and F. into the Primary Arithmetic, because she cannot or wont show them. They have studied the higher arithmetic two years, and I do not feel like having them go backwards. To-day she had them make the figures from one up to one hundred to pass their time."

Representations of the state of things in this district from the agent to the Secretary of the State Board of Education brought the following reply :

> " My view is that after being notified as you have notified them the district committee and visitors are responsible. It is true that children suffer intensely, but we are not at fault."

The Acting School Visitor eventually refused a certificate to this girl, and she ceased to teach in that district.

If our " cases investigated " could be made to include cases like this, with some power to recommend and enforce improvement, the State would remove from itself the stigma of enforcing attendance upon characterless schools.

LETTERS OF WARNING TO PARENTS

Avon	5	Hartland	6
Barkhamsted	10	Middlebury	0
Berlin	8	New Britain	1
Bloomfield	5	New Hartford	14
Burlington	5	Newington	2
Canton	7	Simsbury	4
Colebrook	10	Winchester	8
East Granby	4	West Hartford	0
Goshen	0		
Granby	4	Total	93
Hartford	0		

In some cases letters of inquiry or warning, enclosing digest of the law, are as effective as a formal call and much less expensive. In a very few instances such a letter has been counted as a case investigated, as already stated. That no more letters of this character were written is due to the fact that work so early ceased and to the fact that so many cases were investigated personally.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES VISITED

Avon	12	Hartford	38
Barkhamsted	3	Hartland	0
Berlin	16	Middlebury	4
Bloomfield	6	New Britain	15
Burlington	0	New Hartford	11
Canton	10	Newington	0
Colebrook	0	Simsbury	15
East Granby	0	Winchester	14
Goshen	0		
Granby	2	Total	146

The town where most calls were made is Hartford. In this town it was attempted to account for every enumerated child. The coöperation of superintendent, principals, and committees was invited and was not refused. This town has an excellent truant officer who cares efficiently for all cases reported to him. The question at issue, however, was not whether some truants were looked after, but whether all enumerated were attending school according to law.

This great task was left unfinished because funds for continuing it were lacking.

Perhaps the families visited by an agent may be divided into six classes,— Farmers who wish the help of their children at planting and harvest; farmers who take children from "Homes"; foreigners who wish the help of their children in mills all the year round; the Migratory, who remove from town to town, hoping for the betterment which never comes; the "Shiftless," who are content in the squalor of one location; the Honorably Poor whom one is forced to respect.

The one thing most needed by the honorably poor is footwear in winter. The philanthropist wishing to most encourage education in Connecticut would better consider whether Yale University more needs another gateway or the children in the country districts more need shoes. If there were a fund upon whose proceeds an agent of the State Board of Education could draw from November to May to provide clothing for the feet of poor children, a great reduction in this class of cases would result.

"Shiftless" families are most exasperating. Extract of letter from selectman:

> "In reply to your letter in regard to the ——— family, would say the Ladies' Aid Society has just finished clothing the children for winter; they have comfortable clothes throughout, except one boy is waiting for his sister to send a pair of rubber boots. The two older ones were in school yesterday. There is no need of the children being obliged to be out of school if their mother was not so slack and dirty, if she would wash and mend what is given her."

The migratory class, while not a large per cent., is a considerable care. Removing hither and yon, these children get practically no education. One family was traced from West Hartford to Hartford, from Hartford to Wethersfield, from Wethersfield to Bloomfield. The principal of the Hartford school in whose district they lived expatiated upon their ignorance. That ignorance could not justly be attributed to West Hartford schools, absence from which had necessitated several visits. In cases of this class the only thing to be done is to follow their migrations as persistently as is possible.

Foreigners with large families who move into the vicinity of cotton mills continue to demand the attention of compelling agents. Where the mill superintendent is as anxious to employ children under school age as the parents are to get them employed, and the birthplace of the children is in Canada or Europe, an agent can seldom enforce the law.

Persons who take children from "Homes" are usually farmers who want their labor. There is here a lack of coöperation between the agents of the State Board of Education, whose duty it is to cause such children to go to school until fourteen, and the agents of the institutions out of which they are sent. To the latter nothing seems so desirable as that these children should be provided with a good home, which is true. To the former nothing seems so desirable as that they should receive a good education, which is also true. Whether a child sent out of any institution ought not at once to be reported, with name of family and town, to the State Board of Education, is a question upon which this report does not enter.

Farmers who desire the help of their children in the spring and fall furnish a large class of cases. To them a day's absence to pick up potatoes does not seem harmful to the progress of the child. Besides, in their opinion, he will learn as much at home as in school,—an opinion, too often, too well founded. When they (the parents) were children they never went to school until after Thanksgiving; then they had a man teacher and learned something; now—. To all these complaints the law makes but one answer. Whether it ought not to provide that in this class of cases a certain number of days of absence be allowable is a fair question for consideration.

RECOGNIZED EXCUSES

	Disability	Want of Clothing	Legally at Work	Total
Avon	4	0	1	5
Barkhamsted	2	1	0	3
Berlin	1	0	0	1
Bloomfield	0	0	0	0
Burlington	0	0	0	0
Canton	1	2	3	6
Colebrook	0	0	0	0
East Granby	0	0	0	0
Goshen	0	0	0	0
Granby	1	0	0	1
Hartford	1	0	49	50
Hartland	1	0	1	2
Middlebury	0	0	0	0
New Britain	0	0	2	2
New Hartford	1	0	0	1
Newington	0	0	0	0
Simsbury	3	2	0	5
Winchester	2	2	0	4
Totals	17	7	56	80

To believe all that an indulgent parent claims respecting the health of his offspring is, unfortunately, impossible. A father claimed defective eyesight; but the superintendent of the Sunday-school in which the child was a pupil said that the child seemed to get on with his Bible-reading well enough. An unprosperous farmer claimed for his child a tendency to epilepsy; perhaps it was real. A consumptive father claimed for his boy under fourteen a general listlessness and want of strength; whether attendance in a good school with something to think about might not have produced mental and physical revival of energy seemed a fair question. A fond father and mother claimed long-continued inability to go to school; that they were pampering and defrauding a bright boy seemed almost certain. Not all of the instances just referred to — and others might be given — occurred during the past year. Each was dealt with as seemed best. One got glasses and went to school. Some were let alone. It seems best to err, if error must be made, on the side of leniency. A physician's certificate seldom helps; physicians may be interested parties. Probably an agent is more baffled at this claim than at any other which parents make.

One class of claims may justly be entered here as recognizable. It is the case of snow-blocked, back-country roads, with miles of whiteness between the brown homes of little children and the little red schoolhouse. Here an agent may command attendance as soon as weather and traveling permit. Until then the condition is a clear case of disability.

Lack of clothing, except for shoes, is seldom urged. When the claim is made, and is real, application made by the agent to the selectmen or to some benevolent society sometimes produces temporary results of a satisfactory character. But the fact that shoes wear out, that donors dislike to repeat donations, that winter is a hard time in which to secure work — all these facts tend to make attendance at school of such cases fragmentary. The anxiety of selectmen to keep down expenses seldom renders them hearty adjutants of an Agent of the State Board of Education. If school visitors had the power, after investigation, to furnish needful clothing, as they now have the power to furnish needful school books, this class of absences would be much reduced.

Children legally at work are those over fourteen. That this is the legal permissive age in Connecticut is now a fact pretty well advertised. Unfortunately there seems to have grown up with this legal permission an expectation that school life shall then terminate. That the real compulsory school age is sixteen, work only being permissive at fourteen, would seem not to be well understood among parents — especially among foreign parents. Whether some months of schooling ought not to be required in the fifteenth year is a question which perhaps lies in the near future.

NUMBER ABSENT ILLEGALLY

Avon	15	Hartford	1
Barkhamsted	7	Hartland	1
Berlin	16	Middlebury	5
Bloomfield	6	New Britain	4
Burlington	0	New Hartford	9
Canton	12	Newington	0
Colebrook	3	Simsbury	12
East Granby	1	Winchester	10
Goshen	0	Total	106
Granby	4		

Whenever a case is investigated and the child found illegally absent, the fact must appear in the report. Generally the visit and the warning are sufficient. Were it not so the fact would at once become apparent that the people disliked the law and its early repeal would be assured. The small number of prosecutions in comparison to the larger number of illegal absences goes to show that the people of Connecticut are law-abiding. It may also go to show that the agents appointed to enforce the law expect that it will be obeyed.

Perhaps a brief analysis of the cases of illegal absence in some one town will serve to make these statements plainer ; for this purpose let us take the first town named in the table.

In Avon 15 cases of illegal absence are reported. In investigating these cases 12 visits were made to schools and 12 visits to families. Two children who were threatened with compulsory attendance of school in Meriden for absence and other causes, but whose parents promised thereafter regularity of attendance, so well fulfilled their part that at a subsequent visit some months later only a half-day's absence was recorded against one, and that one-half day was when father killed the pig. Two having been expelled from school by the District Committee, but allowed to return "when they could behave themselves," are counted for that reason as illegally absent ; they returned to school, however, not long after when a new teacher took command. A sister of one of these two was also taken from school when her brother was expelled, and so was illegally absent ; she, too, returned when the new teacher came. A girl was occasionally absent to carry dinner to her father at work in the Collinsville shops ; as she was over fourteen but registered in school her absence was illegal ; still as she might lawfully be taken from school altogether, it was deemed wise not to press the matter beyond visiting the shop, interviewing parent and committee, and making arrangement with the latter and the teacher for a five minute, or ten, earlier dismissal for the purpose named. One boy, slightly under fourteen, was absent to nurse his father in the last stages of consumption,— they two being the only members of the family. A visit to the feeble father secured his consent to the boy's going to school, except on such days as he could not leave his bed. Upon his death the lad returned regularly to school. Three children at home harvesting potatoes were seen in the absence of their parents ; their absence from school was illegal, and is so reported, but as the father was not seen, as the absence was sure to be but temporary, nothing was done beyond telling the children the law. A father of two illegally absent children was talked to, with somewhat better result in school attendance. Parents of the three remaining cases were seen and warned.

From this account of the work done in one town, we may learn the character of the work in every town. We see that the real work consists of details, that these details require careful investigation and wise handling, that they result in the main in prompt obedience to law, and that prosecutions are seldom necessary. Generally, the simple statement of the requirements of the statute are sufficient.

NUMBER ILLEGALLY AT WORK

Avon	0	Hartford	1
Barkhamsted	0	Hartland	0
Berlin	3	Middlebury	0
Bloomfield	0	New Britain	8
Burlington	0	New Hartford	2
Canton	0	Newington	0
Colebrook	0	Simsbury	0
East Granby	0	Winchester	1
Goshen	0		
Granby	0	Total	15

The cases reported in New Britain and Hartford were discovered on the inspection of factories and stores. Those in Berlin had been at work but a few days. With returning business prosperity the temptation to parents to conceal ages of children and to employers to accept flimsy certificates of age is greatly increased. Employers in every instance promptly dismissed employes when requested so to do.

NUMBER SENT TO SCHOOL

Avon	15	Hartford	2
Barkhamsted	7	Hartland	1
Berlin	16	Middlebury	3
Bloomfield	4	New Britain	11
Burlington	0	New Hartford	9
Canton	10	Newington	0
Colebrook	3	Simsbury	10
East Granby	1	Winchester	12
Goshen	0		
Granby	3	Total	107

The number "sent to school" cannot always correspond exactly with the sum of the number "illegally absent" and "illegally employed," as the instances following will show.

In Berlin a family was found on the eve of removal. The house was in confusion, the father not in town, the mother busy, the children absent from school. Without a doubt they were illegally absent and must be so reported. Equally without doubt they could not be sent to school, for no future school was in sight. All that could be done was to await their removal and to follow them up in their new abode.

In Bloomfield and in Barkhamsted precisely similar cases occurred. The Bloomfield cases were not followed beyond the State limits; the Barkhamsted cases, removing to Winsted, went to school in District No. One.

In Middlebury a boy was out of school and with his father was absent from town. Neither parents nor child were seen. That he was absent illegally there was no doubt; that he was sent to school is too much to say.

In Simsbury a boy was shamefully absent, attending but a few days in the term; the parent was seen and warned, but to no effect. Prosecution, with scarcely a doubt, would have followed, had not the agent been required to cease work.

In New Hartford two families, dissatisfied with the wise consolidation of schools following town management, on account of the resulting increased length of distance to be traveled in winter, refused to send, appealing to the Humane Society to interfere, to the Town Committee for transportation, and to the State Agent for sympathy. The Humane Society refused to interfere, and the Town Committee refused transportation. Without a doubt, unless for certain days in winter, these two children were illegally absent; but, as with correspondence with the Chairman of Town Committee, it was agreed that the best medicine was a little judicious letting alone, they can hardly be reported as "sent to school."

All this is a detail which is perhaps unimportant in a report; it helps to show, however, something of the many-sidedness of the work.

PROSECUTIONS

But one prosecution was made, and that for false certificate. A boy in room No. 5 in Collinsville, about twelve years of age, and a step-sister a year younger, removing to New Hartford, suddenly became fourteen years of age and went to work in a cotton mill, certificate of age being furnished by parents. A fine of one dollar and costs followed.

TRUANTS

In the brief work for the present year no child was found which could properly be called a truant. Truancy occurs chiefly in cities. In the two cities committed to my care there are excellent truant officers who are paid enough to give sufficient time to cases of truancy to enable them to look after them carefully. A State Agent should coöperate with such officers, supporting and aiding them upon request.

In Hartford, owing perhaps to the short time in which work was carried on and to the familiarity of the local officer with his duties, no such request was preferred; in New Britain several visits to families were made in coöperation with the local officer, but no case occurred which can be classed as truancy. In Colebrook, and possibly in some other towns, a promise of some cases of truancy exists.

Truancy and much irregularity of attendance scarcely classifiable as truancy are caused by an inherited disinclination to work. That the parents are not the proper reformers in such cases is proven by the fact that the disinclination is inherited. That the children ought not to be removed from the country and sent to an institution like that in Meriden is a proposition hardly needing argument. They should be kept in their own locality, and systematic farm and tool instruction given them.

With the farm and tool work should be given a knowledge of plants, animals, and soil, partly scientific, partly historical, and wholly practical. Reading, arithmetic, and letter-writing should be taught to the degree that their experience demands and no farther. Functional physiology, cleanliness, and morality, as growing out of their needs, should not be omitted in their training. County schools, without any penal stigma attached, should be provided to receive and train such children until they reach discretionary years.

Perhaps the case of one boy will illustrate the need of such a school. The child is illegitimate, partly white, partly negro. He is, or was, but seven years of age, and consequently was not, in 1898, within the compulsory age. He is a thief, swears at his grandmother, is afraid only of his grandfather, attends school only when minded, and has already become the terror of the rural neighborhood. The local authorities, or parents, might send him to Meriden, or the County Home, except that nobody acts. The State Agent might act except that the child is under school age. If any action with result is had, the child goes to County Home or the State School for Boys, both of which institutions are already full to overflowing, and neither of which seems otherwise to be quite the place for him, though either would be better than delay. If, now, there were a near-by County School Farm to receive him, the disposition of his case would not be questionable. There are other such cases, though few are so egregious in character.

If County School Farms were to be established they should be established under the control of the State Board of Education, and Agents of that Board should have the power to graduate pupils from the common schools and streets to such institutions. Too many legal formalities should not delay the transfer.

COMMITMENTS

No commitments to the Connecticut School for Boys, to the Industrial School for Girls, nor to County Homes, were made from my district during the past year.

It ought to be pointed out that sentences to either of these institutions, except in flagrant cases, are not easily obtainable. Justices are slow to convict except where the evidence clearly warrants conviction; this, perhaps, is right. Agents are slow to bring cases without sufficient evidence, which again is right. There remain the large class of cases concerning which everybody agrees that something ought to be done, but as to which nobody does anything. These are cases of irregularity of attendance, of trifling or insolent behavior, degrading to the tone of the school, discouraging to teachers, and immoral in their effect upon schoolmates. It is this class of cases which, in our unsupervised schools, thwart the best endeavors of the unassisted teacher.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT

Public opinion in our cities and villages favors regularity of attendance. This is owing to the facts that the schools are well taught and well administered, that the schools are costly and each parent wishes to secure his money's worth, that there is no work at home tempting to absence, that distances are brief and roads unobstructed, that the parent knows that unexplained absence is sure to insure official inquiry, and that children love their schools.

Public opinion in our rural districts also favors regularity of attendance — whenever it does not interfere with the needs of the home. Between the two public opinions there exists only a difference of degree, but the degree is great. The one thing needful to bring up the country public opinion to some correspondence with urban public opinion is the thing which, more than any other, has lifted city public opinion — viz.: Supervision. In some way, in the near future, country schools must be supervised. The country difficulties are indeed greater than those of the city, but the results in attendance and expectation of attendance ought not to be so greatly different.

Good schools, unaided, do not secure good attendance. If every country school next September were to be made the equal of any city school, country children would still illegally remain away from school to harvest apples and potatoes. The only way to do away with this illegal country absence is to make it legal. We ought to recognize the fact that, make the country schools by teaching and supervision as good as we can, there still would be some under fourteen who cannot begin promptly in September, as can every city child. Whether some allowed days of absence in fall and spring would not secure heartier coöperative attendance in fall, winter, and spring, is a question for our lawmakers to consider.

We ought also to recognize the fact that the condition of the buildings in the country can have but a deterrent effect. During the long summer vacation our city and village schoolrooms are cleaned, desks repaired, windows washed, blackboards put into order, supplies provided, out-houses made decent and moral. In the country there is no money to do this work, and the new school begins upon the filthy detritus of the old. If some fraction of the money annually given by the State were required to be used in annual repairs and cleansing, the result would not be found detrimental to prompt school attendance in September, though it would not insure it.

Do what it may to improve its country schools, the State can never remove the fact of long distances and winter-blocked roads. An Agent in enforcing attendance must reckon with these. To decide on what day a road becomes passable, to determine on which days the weather was permissible, to judge when the health of a child admitted his braving the weather and the roads, is often impossible. Every day of snow-bound absence makes an excuse for another, and the absent marks accumulate. Whether a country town should not be aided to transport its children to and from school over such roads in such weather, is a question for the future.

The more prosperous city must help the less prosperous country. The State must give more money to the rural districts. The evolution of society has made two civilizations in Connecticut. In order that the country may not go backward it must have money enough to insure supervision, to insure better and cleaner buildings, to insure sufficient school supplies, and to insure some winter transportation, to insure better-paid teachers.

M. A. WARREN.

REPORT OF FREDERICK DOOLITTLE

MR. CHAS. D. HINE,
Secretary State Board of Education:—

SIR,—My work as agent of the Board for the past year has been done in the towns of Bristol, Cheshire, Farmington, Plainville, Plymouth, Prospect, Southbury, Southington, Thomaston, Watertown, Wallingford, Woodbury, and Wolcott. Of these towns, Bristol had a system of local superintendence whereby the school attendance was looked after by the town school authorities, referring to the agent only such cases as required stringent measures. The Central School District of Wallingford, comprising the borough of Wallingford, also employed a superintendent of schools, who looked after the attendance in like manner. In Southington the teachers' reports were handed in to the town school committee, who, in turn, sent them to the agent for his action. In all these towns the agent obtained from the School Visitors the enumeration papers and made a list of all the parents' names, with the names and ages of the children on blanks prepared for this purpose. Then, as reports are received from the teachers each month, a record of all absences and the reported cause is entered against the name of each child. The date of each child's birthday is also entered against its name. It will be seen that to do all this requires considerable writing, but, when it is done, a thorough knowledge of the attendance can be had at a glance.

NUMBER OF CASES INVESTIGATED BY LETTER

Bristol	68	Plymouth	32	Wallingford	92
Cheshire	23	Southbury	49	Woodbury	28
Farmington	50	Southington	130	Wolcott	11
Plainville	13	Thomaston	24		
Prospect	14	Watertown	81	Total	615

The teachers are furnished with blanks, postage stamps, and stationery, with which to make monthly reports to the agent of the attendance of each scholar. If this report shows a child to be absent without a legal excuse, I send the parent, by mail, a copy of an abstract of the State laws relating to school attendance, and if the absences equal four or more whole days during a month, a letter, calling the attention of the parent to the irregularity and courteously requesting him to cause the child to attend school according to law, accompanies the abstract. Each case of this kind requires a letter especially adapted to it, and it will be readily seen that a great amount of desk labor is required. Many parents are not aware that the law requires all children of a school age to attend school every day that it is in session, and a knowledge of this fact is all that is sufficient to cause regular attendance. Occasionally, a parent thus written to replies, and the replies received during the past year have been uniformly of a respectful and courteous nature. The following was received in answer to a notice in a case where the teacher omitted to give the cause of absence:

——, Feb. 20th.

DEAR SIR:— The cause of my daughter Mary's absence from school was a prolonged attack of "grippe." She is no truant, and is never absent without good cause. Tardiness, I know, too, is a great inconvenience to teachers, and we try to guard against it, but we are more than two miles from school, and it is difficult to be always on time.

Respectfully,

Mrs. — — ——.

The following was received from a busy merchant:

—— Jan. 9, 1899.

DEAR SIR:— I am sorry to receive a complaint of the non-attendance of my son —— at school. He has not been kept out of school to work, but his sister was married, and I guess his mother let him stay out on that account. Will try and see to it in the future that he is kept at school more regular.

Very truly yours,

—— ——.

Try and send us a sober man for school visitor.

CASES INVESTIGATED IN PERSON

Bristol	9	Plymouth	13	Wallingford	19
Cheshire	2	Southbury	20	Woodbury	4
Farmington	14	Southington	10	Wolcott	2
Plainville	5	Thomaston	20		
Prospect	2	Watertown	13	Total	133

If the teacher's report shows that a scholar has been absent a great number of days, or a second report shows no abatement of the evil, the agent makes a visit to the parent, and the work done in this manner is shown above. In some cases more than one case was attended to by our visit; in others, two or more visits were required. In my visits to the homes of delinquent scholars I find evidence that most cases of irregular attendance arise from either the shiftlessness or greed of the parent. In some cases the condition of the home shows squalor and filth to such an extent that it is evident that the educational and moral welfare of the children would be improved by having them taken from their parents and put under better influences. There are many cases where children are kept from school to assist in the field or housework, or to take care of young children or work in a factory, so as to save the expense of hired help, or earn money. Generally, a plain statement by the agent in regard to the law, and a firm attitude on his part, will convince the parent that such a course, if persisted in, will cost him more than the labor of the child will save or earn, and a prosecution will not be necessary. If a personal investigation fails to remedy the evil, there is no course left but prosecution.

TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES INVESTIGATED

Bristol	77	Plymouth	45	Wallingford	111
Cheshire	25	Southbury	69	Woodbury	32
Farmington	64	Southington	140	Wolcott	13
Plainville	18	Thomaston	44		
Prospect	16	Watertown	94	Total	748

This summary gives the whole number of cases of irregular attendance and absences investigated, and includes both those investigated by letter and those by person, and these figures represent absences from one day to a whole month, and a corresponding loss to the individual and the community of knowledge and educational advantages.

CASES OF LEGAL ABSENCE

Bristol	3	Plymouth	8	Wallingford	3
Cheshire	1	Southbury	1	Woodbury	2
Farmington	2	Southington	4	Wolcott	3
Plainville	1	Thomaston	7		
Prospect	1	Watertown	1	Total	36

This list shows the number of cases, personally investigated, where the cause of absence was found to be a legal one, and also those cases of absence that were investigated by letter, where the cause was found to be one warranted by law. These lawful causes I have found to be four: "Over age," "Receiving private instruction," "Disability," and "Lack of clothing."

The following list shows the number of cases where the child was

OVER 14 YEARS OF AGE

Farmington	1	Southington	1	Wallingford	2
Plymouth	1	Thomaston	2	Woodbury	1
				Total	8

This list may need an explanation. In some cases where the age of the child given on the school register or enumeration papers as less than fourteen, the agent, upon making an investigation, is told by the child or parent that the age is beyond the school limit. The agent is then obliged to consult town records, and sometimes this requires correspondence with town officials outside of the state. Generally, the school records are found to be correct, but in a few instances, as shown by the above list, the child is found to be beyond the school age. Often a child who is backward in its studies will give its age to the teacher as less than it really is, so as to not appear to be behind those of its years, and sometimes the enumerating officer makes a mistake, but instances of this kind are very few.

RECEIVING PRIVATE INSTRUCTION

Bristol	1	Plymouth	7	Thomaston	2
				Total	10

The law requires parents and others having control of children to cause them to attend a public school or be elsewhere instructed in the studies taught in the public schools during the hours that the public schools in the district are in session, and a record of the attendance of such privately instructed scholars must be kept in a book corresponding to the school register furnished by the State Board of Education, which must be open to the inspection of the agents of the State Board. The list given above shows the number found to be registered and instructed in accordance with the law.

NUMBER LEGALLY ABSENT BECAUSE OF DISABILITY

Bristol	2	Southbury	1	Wallingford	1
Farmington	1	Southington	2	Woodbury	1
Plainville	1	Thomaston	3	Wolcott	1
Prospect	1	Watertown	1		
				Total	15

This list gives the number of personally-investigated cases where the subject was found mentally or physically unable to attend school. Investigation of reported cases of disability often requires consultation with the family physician. On one occasion an agent visited a family on a damp, foggy day, and found a thirteen-years-old girl out of doors bareheaded, sawing wood. When he asked why the girl was not attending school, he was told that she was kept out in accordance with a doctor's orders. Upon interviewing the doctor, he was told that some months before, when the family was living in another town, the girl was suffering from a loathsome complaint, and the doctor advised detention from school, but he had not seen the girl for eight months. The girl was sent to school, and no action was brought.

LEGALLY ABSENT BECAUSE OF LACK OF CLOTHING

Southington	1	Wolcott	2

The above list shows the number of personally-investigated cases where the excuse given is lack of clothing. When this is given, it generally proves to be want of shoes, and in most cases only temporary.

SENT TO SCHOOL

Bristol	6	Plymouth	5	Wallingford	16
Cheshire	2	Southbury	19	Woodbury	2
Farmington	12	Southington	6		
Plainville	4	Thomaston	13	Total	98
Prospect	1	Watertown	12		

This list refers to the personally-investigated cases where it was found that there was no legal excuse, and the parent was told to send the child to school, and in every case about which the agent had the means of knowing, this was done, at least for a time. Right here I wish to remark upon the futility of the State Board of Education attempting to do this work of enforcing the law relating to school attendance unless the state appropriates sufficient funds to keep the agents in the field during the whole school year. If an agent can be kept at the work only a part of the time, he cannot follow up cases as closely as it is necessary to do in order to enforce the law. My own work has been greatly hampered, and in some cases practically nullified, because I could not follow up and prosecute cases that ought to have been so treated.

In my experience I find that town officials are generally reluctant to prosecute cases of violation of the laws relating to school attendance, preferring to see that the offender obeys the law in future than to prosecute him for a present violation. I think that legislation giving the agents the power of grand jurors to sign complaints in any town would be wise.

CASES OF TRUANCY INVESTIGATED

Farmington	3	Thomaston	1	Wallingford	2
Southbury	1	Watertown	2	Total	9

In many cases truancy is owing to the neglect and indifference of parents, and, if they are told of their liability and the penalty, they will generally take measures to see that it is stopped. If consulting with the parent and reprimanding the offender has no effect, no course remains but prosecution. Owing to the short time I was engaged in the work, I have made no prosecutions for truancy.

NUMBER OF VISITS TO SCHOOLS

Bristol	4	Plymouth	6	Wallingford	10
Cheshire	4	Southbury	8	Woodbury	5
Farmington	12	Southington	15	Wolcott	2
Plainville	5	Thomaston	14		
Prospect	1	Watertown	9	Total	95

My visits to schools were simply calls for the purpose of examining the school registers and consulting with the teacher in regard to cases of irregular attendance, and were generally made in connection with the cases reported under the head of "Personally Investigated."

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN REGARD TO THE WORK OF THE BOARD

It has given me pleasure to find that in most cases teachers and school officials appreciate the work that is being done by the State Board to eradicate the evils of irregular attendance and absenteeism, and cheerfully coöperate with the agents, taking pains in regard to sending in the monthly reports, and often availing themselves of the assistance of the agents in dealing with cases of irregular attendance and truancy in their own schools. The only exceptions are some teachers who begrudge the labor of making out the monthly reports. Many people whom I have met while traveling in the discharge of my duties have expressed their approval of the work.

The following letters are taken at random from a large number of like character received :

Oct. 8, 1898.

SIR : — Your attention is called to a case of truancy in this district. Last week a boy aged 10 ran away from school at noon because he was requested to remain after school. The case was made right by the parent and child. To-day he committed the same offense. It is a very bad example for the rest of the school and must be attended to. The last time I sent him home in the morning when he came. In order to hold my school I shall be obliged to send him home in the morning, if he comes. He should be frightened, or I shall have more truants. Please give it your attention by return mail or personally. If you write, put it *strong* enough to *scare*. Please write me in regard to the steps to take in just such a case, and oblige,

Feb. 21, 1899.

DEAR SIR : — I have a family whose children (2) are not at school half of the time. I wish that you would investigate this and see if more regular attendance cannot be had. I remember at the school meeting that the father was full of school law. If they want to go to school, they do ; if not, they are sick. At Christmas time we had a three-weeks vacation ; when the school began one of them went away on a visit of two weeks, and the rest of the time since very irregular. If the teacher corrects them, or makes them do something they don't want to do, they are sick the next day or do not come. Week ago Thursday (no school last week, as teacher was not able to get there on account of the storm) the boy refused to do his examples and began to make a disturbance. The teacher told him to take his book and go into the entry and stay there until he did them. He has not been since. His parents have had a terrible time about this. I also heard through the scholars, some time ago, that their father and mother said that they could go to school when they wanted to, and do as they wish while there. The teacher is considered by our Board the best we have had in years.

I won't write just what I think; it won't look good on paper, and I am tired of hearing about this and that. I will give it into your hands and hope you will shut them up so tight that they will not open their mouth for the next 25 years.

I told the teacher in her report to you not to put down any absent in their case, of sickness, as it was fraud.

I remain very truly yours,

— — ——,

Committee.

The cases referred to in the above letters were all attended to, and I think to the satisfaction of the writers.

CONDITION OF SCHOOLS AS AFFECTING ATTENDANCE

Much in regard to regularity of attendance rests with the teacher. One who is enthusiastic and interested in her work will excite an enthusiasm and interest in her scholars, and they will attend more regularly than they will where these do not exist. Tidy schoolrooms furnished with the necessary maps and books act as an incentive to scholarship and attendance, and also tend to excite an interest on the part of the parents which will lead them to see that their children attend regularly and punctually.

THE CONDITION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS

also has a bearing on the matter of school attendance. Good school buildings denote that the people take an interest in school matters, and when this interest exists among the parents, the children will also be interested and will show their interest by willing attendance.

REMOTENESS OF FAMILIES AFFECTING ATTENDANCE

In some cases parents give as an excuse for not sending their children to school, the great distance from their homes to the schoolhouses. This is a matter that should be arranged by the town. As parents are compelled by law to send their children to school, they certainly have a moral right to have one within a reasonable distance, or to have transportation provided. The following letter was received from a parent living two and a half miles from the schoolhouse, and the town refusing to pay for the tuition of the children in a nearer school in another town:

——, Nov. 1, 1898.

DEAR SIR:—

I received the rules and the laws, and I know that my children ought to go to school, but the distance is too far. I should like the children to go to school, but the distance is so far they can't walk and I can't afford a team to carry them. There are others which can't go, either. They consolidated the district and agreed to move the schoolhouse half way, but they failed to do so, but repaired up the old schoolhouse that is in the middle of the other district, so it is impossible for my children to go to school. There is no reason the school should be there. They closed the other school which had good attendance. Please let me know what distance children are obliged to walk to school. I can't send them where the others send their children; they are nearer than my children. I want the school moved to where they agreed to move it, or else we will move somewhere else.

Yours truly,

—— ——.

In this case the agent had no choice. The children of two families, six in number, ranging in age from seven to thirteen years, were compelled to walk two and two and a half miles to school. The law now provides that towns *may* provide transportation for school children in certain cases, and, in my opinion, they should be *obliged* to do so to all living more than a certain distance from school, say, one and a half miles.

OTHER MATTERS AFFECTING SCHOOL ATTENDANCE WITH WHICH THE AGENTS HAVE TO DEAL

In the teachers' monthly reports I often find the given cause of absence, "Afraid of scarlet fever," "Diptheria scare," and similar ones, and sometimes the reports show that the attendance is reduced so low that the school is practically broken up. These reports refer to cases where the parents keep their children from school without the orders or instructions of the health officer. I think that the local health officers should investigate every case of contagious disease, with especial reference to its effects on the schools in the locality, and, if especial danger exists in the schools, they should be closed; but if not, the scholars should attend regularly; and if health officers have not now the legal power to thus act, it should be given them. Another matter affecting attendance is stated in the following letter:

——, Nov. 3, 1898.

SIR: — Having received two letters from you regarding my children being absent from school, I write to tell you that I took both of them out of school last Monday and have kept them out two and a half days, and I still refuse to send them again until the laws of the school are observed, namely, that no child shall be permitted to attend school that has any contagious disease. Now, the children some of them are very lousy, and my children got them in their heads and I have had to have their hair cut, and this is the third time I have had the trouble of cleaning their heads from lice. Now, I am not in the habit of having my children lousy, and I think the Board of Health will uphold me in refusing the attendance of my children at school under those circumstances. I have seen the committee and have also seen the Board of Health doctor about it, but those same children keep coming just the same and my children are debarred from going, or, if they do, get lousy. Now, if you will kindly tell me what I ought to do, you will confer a great favor.

Respectfully yours,

Mrs. — — ——,

I think in a case like this, the Board of Health should investigate thoroughly and act stringently.

CONCLUSION

There is no doubt that the sentiment of the people of this state, both native and foreign-born, with but few exceptions, is in favor of education, but all do not see the necessity of regular attendance at school in order to secure it. If parents and guardians could be made to realize that a day of absence from school is as really a loss as the loss of a day's work to a wage-earner, not only to the child itself but also to the community in which it lives, absence from school would be reduced to a minimum, and general knowledge and education would be advanced.

FREDERICK DOOLITTLE.

REPORT OF JOHN M. WADHAMS

TO MR. CHAS. D. HINE,

Secretary of the State Board of Education—

SIR: The following is a report of my work as Agent of the State Board for the year ending July 1, 1899.

The plan of enforcing attendance has been similar to that followed in the last few years. Monthly reports of attendance have been received from the teachers and compared with the enumeration lists. The teachers realize that reports to the agents improve attendance, and have therefore been very faithful in furnishing these reports.

These reports have more than one beneficial result. The very fact that they are sent at the end of each month is a restraint on some parents. Where reports were discontinued in the middle of the Winter term the attendance was bad after the parents learned that these reports were no longer required.

In large towns, having an organized school system, with a responsible head, there is not the same need of monthly reports as in the smaller towns and districts, but there is a greater need of a thorough comparison and revision of registration and census lists. A child can be traced if he once registers at a school which has a superintendent. Many fail to register where the number of scholars is so great that few can be known personally to the supervisor.

In the smaller districts irregular attendance is the worst feature. A large proportion of the children register; they are known to the teacher or Acting Visitor, but there are many interruptions to regular attendance that are not possible in a well-organized system of schools.

CASES INVESTIGATED

Bethel	10	Kent	10	Salisbury	40
Bethlehem	6	Litchfield	27	Sharon	25
Bridgewater	9	Morris	11	Sherman	10
Brookfield	20	New Fairfield	18	Torrington	120
Canaan	20	New Milford	45	Warren	8
Cornwall	16	Norfolk	30	Washington	20
Danbury	110	N. Canaan	20	Hartland	5
Harwinton	18	Roxbury	17		

Under cases investigated are included all that have been inquired into either by letter, by call on the family, or by a call upon the child when the child seems to be at fault. These cases represent families that have been reported by the teachers or have come to the knowledge of the agent from other sources. The monthly report of the teacher shows the condition of the attendance, and gives the families that are thoughtless, careless, or negligent. As these reports are all received about the same time in the month, it is impossible to promptly visit all the schools needing attention, and much of the investigation and warning must be done by correspondence. Many cases are investigated that do not show substantial results. Many children are reported "at work" where inquiry proves that they are sick. Again, the enumeration may show that a child is between 8–14, but no evidence can be obtained that will warrant a prosecution if the parents assert that the child is older. A "case investigated" does not necessarily mean that any compelling force is used. A mistaken idea may be corrected or an inspiration given to the party. It is hard to compel an ignorant person to do anything; but the agent must deal with gross ignorance every day. He is called upon to make an ignorant parent supply his child with what he never had himself, to cause children to attend school when they and their parents are not in sympathy with the teacher and to prevent parents from keeping their children at home to labor. Most parents are willing to give their children as much schooling as they received themselves. With this they are content; at this point the school teachers and officers begin to contend with the parents.

Nearly every town has districts where little interest is taken by the local authorities. They furnish a school, but if the people themselves do not care to take advantage of it, there is nothing to inspire them; the whole neighborhood feels the lack of the good influence that comes from a good public school. All towns have families that care nothing for the instruction gained at the school, and whole families degenerate. These places demand time and travel.

FAMILIES VISITED

Bethel	4	Kent	5	Salisbury	32
Bethlehem	3	Litchfield	15	Sharon	18
Bridgewater	6	Morris	5	Sherman	2
Brookfield	14	New Fairfield	6	Torrington	96
Canaan	14	New Milford	24	Warren	3
Cornwall	12	Norfolk	21	Washington	8
Danbury	52	N. Canaan	13	Hartland	2
Harwinton	15	Roxbury	4		

These figures represent the number of calls on families. The majority of families are negligent. Some are ignorant and some are defiant. The first should understand that the law must be obeyed, or the penalty for failure will follow. The ignorant must be taught, and the defiant wisely disposed of.

Below are given a few illustrations. These are not exceptional cases, and show the influence under which many children are living, and the need of special care that they may not be confirmed in ignorance and bad habits, to the great detriment of the State. The first letter is from the stepmother of two children. The excuse for very irregular attendance had been the sickness of the father. After his death she put the thirteen-year-old boy at work, although the father left the children property.

> "Dear Sir : I just received your letter . . . . . the boy will bee 14 in november & that he will go to work then every one is meddlin with my affairs if they would only tend to there one bisnes they will have enuf to do who informed you about my husband's afairs they can all go to that hot place. I will run my one bizness theare is a few would like to run me but I am old enuf to run myself. I will send the boy this term & then all of them that medel hearafter can go strate to h——l no more this time." Mrs. B.

The second letter is from a mother of three children, who will grow up as ignorant as their mother unless some steps are taken to secure these children their rights. They had been warned many times that any further violation was liable to bring punishment.

> "Dear Sir : I drop a line to remind you of what you told me last spring when i met you on the public St you said it was your duty to see that my children was at school if that is so i want you to come x do it now its not when the Grass is Green and the road is good for you to claim this now is the time for you to come and give us a road our children are home from school for the past week for want of a road we had to hire a men to come to break out the road but the snow was so deep they only made a track through with a ox cart but that is no road and our sleds are broken and we have no way to make a road please Mr. ——— who will pay me $15.00 a week damage for my children been home for school this what you tried to claim from me when the Grass is Green and the roads are good no selectman ever made us a road yet through Sickness or Health. I want those children to go to school next Monday morning please i notify you that the children are out of school if it is not your duty to see to it please dont come to me next spring please excuse me for writing you such a note but these are your own words & it is my duty to keep you to them i think please excuse me and forgive.
>
> from
>
> Jane H———.

EXCUSES

The law allows but three excuses for absence of children over eight and under sixteen. The first is sickness, the second is lack of clothing, and the third is labor. If a child is absent or irregular the first question for the agent is whether the excuse for absence is a legal one. Sickness is a difficult matter to deal with. Many families know that this can be pleaded, and fine distinctions are set up. If the parent says the child is sick it is not easy to dispute the statement without acquaintance with the circumstances. In one case a child had been out of school the greater part of a year, claiming to be sick, and finally an investigation was made. When the parents learned that they must furnish a certificate from a physician the child was in school the next Monday morning. Another boy had terrible attacks of nose-bleeding. At the time of my visit he was banking the house, and he had been putting splint bottoms in chairs during his absent days.

One boy was absent for two weeks, claiming that he could not go because he was afraid he would freeze his feet sitting in the steam-heated schoolroom. Toothache, headache, earache, and sore toes are very prevalent.

Under this head arises the question of the distance that a child can walk. In one district a little girl seven years of age had attended school every day in the year except in very stormy weather, but strong boys could not go because the distance was so great. In one town ten scholars lost a greater part of the school year because the town closed the school in their district and assigned them to another school, yet there was hardly a day that a greater part of these children did not walk the same distance to get the mail or do errands. In the same town two families were compelled to send their children a long distance. This caused unfavorable comment, and some sympathy was aroused, but the parents never hesitated to send the same children over the same road to bring the groceries or mail.

ILLEGALLY ABSENT

Bethel	10	Kent	8	Salisbury	23
Bethlehem		Litchfield	12	Sharon	13
Bridgewater	9	Morris	5	Sherman	3
Brookfield	15	New Fairfield	7	Torrington	87
Canaan	15	New Milford	26	Warren	5
Cornwall	20	Norfolk	28	Washington	12
Danbury	35	N. Canaan	7	Hartland	2
Harwinton	13	Roxbury	8		

Under this class are included those that are out of school without a legal reason. The number absent for a few days in each week or month is very large. The parents are generally at fault. Irregular attendance is often caused by factional feeling arising from the election of a district committee or the choice of a teacher. Many districts are divided against themselves, each faction trying to prove the work of the other worthless. This trouble is generally removed by town management.

Among the excuses offered last year for non-attendance were, taking care of a dog, picking up cider apples, hunting, fishing. Taking care of younger children is a very common excuse and must be classed under illegal absence, as labor. Carrying dinners and the newspapers are two serious evils. Many cases were found last year where children were out one full session each day to carry dinners. The time needed to go from the schoolhouse to the home and take the dinner to the parent was ample without any interruption to the school hours. The newspaper business has more than one bad effect. In one of the smaller cities a host of boys are turned out upon the street early in the afternoon to sell papers. Upon questioning some of them, it came to light that many of them did not sell more than four or five papers and the profit was only one half a cent per paper. The work could have been done by one quarter of these boys after school hours.

Any interruption to the regular school hours has a bad effect on the school. It makes those that remain uneasy, and those that are let out come under the influence of the street. That produces truants and incorrigibles. This evil was corrected in several towns, but there are too many interruptions from these causes.

Illegal employment is not often found in the larger manufacturing establishments. In a few cases investigated there was no legal excuse offered. In all cases the children were discharged and no prosecutions were made. Stores and small institutions employ young children for short periods to peddle bills or do errands. It is difficult to prevent this, and the parents cannot be blamed when the children are sent to school and then lured away by the offer of a little coin.

NUMBER SENT TO SCHOOL

Bethel	10	Kent	8	Salisbury	23
Bethlehem	4	Litchfield	12	Sharon	13
Bridgewater	9	Morris	3	Sherman	3
Brookfield	15	New Fairfield	6	Torrington	85
Canaan	15	New Milford	24	Warren	5
Cornwall	20	Norfolk	27	Washington	12
Danbury	35	N. Canaan	7	Hartland	2
Harwinton	13	Roxbury	8		

This indicates the number that are sent to school. Some of these children go regularly for a time and then drop out and must be discovered again. The families most difficult to follow are the transients. The children are not found in the same school for more than a term or two. Regular attendance is essential to a good school. The influence of a good teacher and the environment of a good public school are very beneficial to the child of ignorant parents, but the influence of the scholar on the school must also be considered. A teacher dislikes to have a boy coming to her room who is spending all his spare hours on the street, and is in size and age two or three years beyond his grade. Many of our best country schools are harmed by the presence of a boy who is not controlled at home. The parents of obedient and studious children do not like to have their children come under the influence of such characters. But these children must be cared for. The irregular ones fall behind their companions, lose interest in their work, and then the parents begin to claim favoritism and condemn the school and school officers for what is attributable to their own negligence.

Young children should attend school regularly. The young child who is allowed to go to school as he wishes is forming a habit that cannot be fully broken by any rules or laws. Placing the compulsory age at seven is a step in the right direction.

PROSECUTIONS

In prosecutions, the agent is dependent upon the officials of the town. Many cases were laid before prosecuting attorneys, and grand jurors who did not always act upon the evidence laid before them. In one town the officials were as negligent as the parents themselves in regard to their duty. Often the agent considers the general effect of a prosecution on the public, but the judge must decide the case on its merits. The law says a child must attend school or the parent must pay a fine, but public opinion will not uphold the execution of the law to the letter. The agent has no discretion in the enforcement of the law; he must take the law as it is written. Parents who persistently disobey or defy the law should be prosecuted. Parents who rob their children of schooling should be punished with as much severity as if they robbed them of property.

TRUANTS

Of all forms of absenteeism, truancy is the worst. There are few truants in the rural districts, but the towns and cities all have them. They are never found singly, but if one is found, there are sure to be others. In two towns, bands doing a systematic thieving business were discovered. One band made up of children from good families spent the school hours at a barn, forging excuses when they returned to school. Nearly all of the borough and city court judges are very reluctant to send a boy to Meriden on the charge of truancy because the sentence seems severe. The truth is, allowing them to roam the streets is a severer sentence in the end. Three boys whom I unsuccessfully attempted to commit to the Connecticut School for Boys on the charge of truancy, were sent there later for theft. If any child within the compulsory years cannot be controlled by his parents, he should be placed in some charitable institution.

COMMITMENTS

Open-minded people admit that children not properly clothed or cared for, or not controlled by parents or guardian, should be placed where they will have proper care and training; but, if you translate this general impression into action, public opinion begins to change. To those who consider only the best education of the young, frequent commitments are best. On the other hand, children of able-bodied parents should not become state or town charges.

There are many children who are so reared that little good can be done for them if they remain under the influence of their homes. A prosecution of the parent will not improve the condition of the home. It benefits the children to take them away from bad surroundings.

If the average attendance for the year showed a lower per cent. than the preceding year, the falling off must be attributed to the very severe winter months and an unusual amount of sickness. Many have been absent who should have been in school, but the general tendency has been to a better attendance. More local officers have been vigilant, and the school boards are working for a better attendance.

JOHN M. WADHAMS.

TABLES GIVING STATISTICS RELATING TO ENFORCEMENT OF ATTENDANCE LAW

The following table combines and shows in detail the work of the agents:

TABLE XLIII – ENFORCEMENT OF LAW RELATING TO ATTENDANCE, 1898-9

TOWNS	Number of cases of absence investigated	Number of families visited	Number of notices and letters to parents.	RECOGNIZED EXCUSES			Number absent illegally	Number at work illegally	Number sent to school	PROSECUTIONS		Number of truants	Number sent to Conn. School for Boys	Number sent to Industrial School for Girls	Number sent to Temporary Homes	Number of visits to schools.
				Number of cases of disability	Number cases of lack of clothing	Number at work legally				Parents	Employers					
HARTFORD CO.																
Hartford	50	38	...	1	....	49	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Avon	23	12	5	1	....	1	15	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Berlin	22	3	10	2	1	....	7	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bloomfield	7	6	5	....	....	....	6	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bristol	77	9	68	2	....	1	6	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Burlington	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canton	21	10	7	1	2	3	12	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
East Granby	1	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
East Hartford	57	38	12	10	....	....	42	....	53	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
East Windsor	6	4	15	....	....	....	6	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Enfield	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Farmington	64	14	50	1	....	1	12	1	12	....	....	3	....	....	....	....
Glastonbury	59	35	17	5	1	3	37	....	44	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Granby	2	2	4	1	....	....	4	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hartland	5	2	....	2	....	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	3	....	6	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Manchester	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Marlborough	8	3	5	1	....	2	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Britain	14	15	1	....	....	2	4	8	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Newington	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Plainville	18	5	13	1	....	....	4	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rocky Hill	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Simsbury	17	15	4	3	2	....	12	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Southington	140	10	130	2	1	1	6	1	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Windsor	20	13	10	4	3	....	12	1	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Suffield	56	34	11	5	3	1	42	....	49	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wethersfield	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor	14	7	10	....	..	1	12	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Windsor Locks	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total, 28 towns.	688	279	405	43	13	69	246	13	275	1	..	4	....	....	....	....
NEW HAVEN CO.																
New Haven	381	301	20	73	37	498	189	20	187	10	....	5	....	....	....	....
Ansonia	70	48	5	20	6	68	38	....	38	....	...	4	1	....	....	....
Beacon Falls	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bethany	3	2	....	1	....	...	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Branford	38	28	5	....	2	39	30	5	30	....	....	....	....	..	..	....
Cheshire	25	2	23	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Derby	55	34	1	9	....	41	36	....	35	1	....	1	...	....	....	....
East Haven	8	3	1	1	....	6	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Guilford	6	5	1	....	....	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hamden	73	42	7	9	3	7	52	1	52	2	....	2	....	....	....	....
Madison	5	3	1	1	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Meriden	....	....	....	....	....	93	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Middlebury	5	4	....	....	....	...	5	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Milford	31	25	...	6	2	8	19	....	19	1	....	4	1	....	....	....
Naugatuck	14	10	....	3	....	54	8	....	8	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
North Branford	6	2	13	....	....	1	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
North Haven	5	3	1	2	....	2	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Orange	39	29	....	4	....	14	31	....	31	....	....	4	....	....	....	....
Oxford	21	10	....	18	4	....	15	....	15	...	....	....	....	....	....	....
Prospect	16	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	1	14	1	...	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Seymour	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Southbury	69	20	49	1	....	....	19	2	19	...	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wallingford	111	19	....	..	....	2	16	....	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	4	3	92	1	....	56	3	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Waterbury	51	24	....	8	5	328	27	....	30	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wolcott	13	2	11	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total, 25 towns.	1050	622	244	159	61	1223	506	29	507	17	....	20	2	....	....	....

TABLE XLIV — ENFORCEMENT OF LAW RELATING TO ATTENDANCE, 1898-9 — *Continued*

TOWNS	Number of cases of absence investigated	Number of families visited	Number of letters and notices to parents	Recognized Excuses			Number absent illegally	Number at work illegally	Number sent to school	Prosecutions		Number of truants	Number sent to Conn. School for Boys	Number sent to Industrial School for Girls	Number sent to Temporary Homes	Number of visits to schools
				Number of cases of disability	Number cases of lack of clothing	Number at work legally				Parents	Employers					
New London Co.																
New London	47	44	....	5	5	2	33	10	31	2	....	5	2	....	....	44
Norwich	59	43	35	4	17	1	32	5	31	1	1	6	....	....	....	83
Bozrah	18	10	7	4	....	1	12	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Colchester	23	19	10	4	....	2	17	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
East Lyme	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
	5	5	108	2	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Franklin	....	....	37	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Griswold	2	2	91	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	6
Groton	8	5	305	....	....	1	7	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Lebanon	39	20	10	6	4	....	28	1	35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ledyard	....	....	64	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Lisbon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Lyme	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
	5	3	58	....	....	....	5	4	5	3	....	....	....	....	....	1
Montville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
	8	4	145	....	....	....	8	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
North Stonington	....	....	82	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Old Lyme	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Preston	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
	4	3	156	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Salem	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sprague	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stonington	20	15	348	....	1	1	18	1	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Voluntown	2	2	62	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Waterford	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
	49	30	243	3	14	1	17	4	13	8	....	....	1	....	3	5
Total, 21 towns	289	205	1819	28	41	10	184	27	190	14	1	12	3	....	3	235
Fairfield Co.																
Bridgeport	9	6	....	....	....	311	7	1	7	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Danbury	110	52	10	5	9	32	35	10	35	4	....	12	....	....	....	....
Bethel	10	4	9	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Brookfield	20	14	13	2	1	5	15	1	15	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Darien	30	18	13	2	....	....	28	....	28	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fairfield	29	12	1	1	3	3	21	....	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Greenwich	20	4	11	1	3	16	16	1	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Huntington	11	7	1	1	1	68	5	....	5	....	....	....	....		....	....
Monroe	6	....	....	1	....	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Fairfield	18	6	14	1	....	5	7	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Norwalk	82	52	23	24	2	69	56	....	54	3	....	6	2	....	....	....
Redding	6	4	1	2	....	1	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ridgefield	4	1	....	1	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sherman	10	2	6	....	....	5	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stamford	92	67	....	14	5	21	64	....	64	7	....	5	1	....	1	....
Stratford	2	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Weston	13	5	....	....	....	2	10	....	10	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Westport	20	11	....	....	....	4	19	....	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wilton	6	6	1	2	....	....	5	....	5	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Total, 19 towns	498	272	103	57	24	543	316	13	313	17	....	28	3	....	1	....

TABLE XLV — ENFORCEMENT OF LAW RELATING TO ATTENDANCE, 1898-9 — *Continued*

TOWNS	Number of cases of absence investigated	Number of families visited	Number of letters and notices to parents.	RECOGNIZED EXCUSES			Number absent illegally	Number at work illegally	Number sent to school	PROSECUTIONS		Number of truants	Number sent to Conn. School for Boys	Number sent to Industrial School for Girls	Number sent to Temporary Homes	Number of visits to schools.
				Number of cases of disability	Number cases of lack of clothing	Number at work legally				Parents	Employers					
WINDHAM CO.																
Brooklyn	1	1	60	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	...	....	....	....	....	3
Ashford	6	3	36	....	....	....	6	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Canterbury	....	....	34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Chaplin	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Eastford	1	1	21	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	..	....	....	3
Hampton	6	3	22	....	...	....	6	....	5	....	...	....	....	....	....	6 1
Killingly	17	13	295	2	1	....	12	1	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	26 1
Plainfield	33	25	226	1	2	3	11	1	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	17 1
Pomfret	2	2	97	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	6 2
Putnam	9	5	128	....	2	....	5	3	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	15 3
Scotland	1	1	35	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Sterling	14	10	128	1	....	....	13	2	12	2	....	..	....	....	1	5 2
Thompson	15	12	166	1	....	....	14	2	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Windham	8	8	45	....	....	1	6	....	6	....	....	3	....	....	....	6
Woodstock	8	4	89	....	....	....	8	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Total, 15 towns	121	88	1397	5	5	4	86	11	84	3	....	3	....	....	1	118
LITCHFIELD CO.																
Litchfield	27	15	21	....	1	8	12	....	12	...	....	1	....	....	....	....
Barkhamsted	11	3	10	2	1	....	7	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bethlehem	6	3	5	....	....	4	5	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bridgewater	9	6	4	....	....	8	9	2	9	....	....	...	....	....	....	....
Canaan	20	14	10	2	1	6	15	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Colebrook	3	....	10	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cornwall	16	12	6	....	....	5	20	2	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Harwinton	18	15	10	1	1	15	13	1	13	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Kent	10	5	6	....	...	....	8	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Morris	11	5	6	....	....	1	5	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Hartford	15	11	14	1	....	....	9	2	9	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Milford	45	24	37	1	6	15	26	2	24	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Norfolk	30	21	14	3	1	9	28	....	27	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
North Canaan	20	13	11	1	....	6	7	....	7	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Plymouth	45	13	32	....	....	8	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Roxbury	17	4	13	....	2	5	8	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Salisbury	40	32	34	....	4	12	24	....	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sharon	25	18	15	1	10	6	13	....	13	1	....	....	..	....	....	....
Thomaston	44	20	24	3	....	2	13	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Torrington	120	96	55	13	10	98	87	7	85	3	....	8	2	....	....	....
Warren	8	3	8	1	....	4	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Washington	20	8	17	....	3	8	12	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Watertown	94	13	81	1	....	....	12	....	12	.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Winchester	14	14	8	2	2	....	10	1	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Woodbury	32	4	28	1	....	1	2	....	2	....	....	....	...	....	....	....
Total, 25 towns	700	372	479	33	42	221	358	17	351	7	....	14	2	....	1	....

TABLE XLVI — ENFORCEMENT OF LAW RELATING TO ATTENDANCE, 1898–9 — *Continued*

TOWNS	Number of cases of absence investigated	Number of families visited	Number of letters and notices to parents	RECOGNIZED EXCUSES			Number absent illegally	Number at work illegally	Number sent to school	PROSECUTIONS		Number of truants	Number sent to Conn. School for Boys	Number sent to Industrial School for Girls	Number sent to Temporary Home	Number of visits to schools
				Number of cases of disability	Number cases of lack of clothing	Number at work illegally				Parents	Employers					
MIDDLESEX CO.																
Middletown	27	25	5	4	1	94	20	1	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Haddam	22	15	15	5	....	1	15	1	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chatham	34 1	26 1	5	2	....	....	27 1	....	26 1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chester	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cromwell	28	15	15	3	....	1	24	....	24	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Durham	30	16	5	4	1	....	24	1	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
East Haddam	50	36	5	5	....	1	38	1	43	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Essex	....	....	....	....	....	13	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Middlefield	6	3	....	....	....	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Portland	28	21	2	7	1	2	19	1	26	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Westbrook	8	5	....	4	....	....	5	....	5	1	....	1	1	....	....	....
Total, 11 towns	234	163	57	34	3	112	178	5	192	3	....	4	1	....	....	....
TOLLAND CO.																
Tolland	40	20	16	6	....	1	30	....	38	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Andover	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bolton	8	1	3	....	....	....	7	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Columbia	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Coventry	2	2	5	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ellington	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hebron	31	15	10	2	1	1	16	....	15	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mansfield	46	31	10	5	4	9	26	2	32	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Somers	37	26	....	2	....	5	27	....	27	....	...	...	....	....	....	...
Stafford	39	24	1	3	2	....	10	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Union	7	5	8	....	....	....	6	1	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vernon	2	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Willington	...	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total, 13 towns	212	125	77	18	7	17	124	3	142	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SUMMARY

COUNTIES	Number towns	Number of cases of absence investigated	Number of families visited	Number of letters and notices to parents.	RECOGNIZED EXCUSES			Number absent illegally	Number at work illegally	Number sent to school	PROSECUTIONS		Number of truants	Number sent to Conn. School for Boys	Number sent to Industrial School for Girls	Number sent to Temporary Homes	Number of visits to schools.
					Number of cases of disability	Number cases of lack of clothing	Number at work legally				Parents	Employers					
Hartford	28	688	279	405	43	13	69	246	13	275	1	....	4	....	....	....	....
New Haven	25	1050	622	244	159	61	1223	506	29	507	17	....	20	2	....	....	....
New London	21	289	205	1819	28	41	10	184	27	190	14	1	12	3	....	3	235
Fairfield	19	498	272	103	57	24	543	316	13	313	17	....	28	3	....	1	....
Windham	15	121	88	1397	5	5	4	86	11	84	3	....	3	....	....	1	118
Litchfield	25	700	372	479	33	42	221	358	17	351	7	....	14	2	....	1	....
Middlesex	11	234	163	57	34	3	112	178	5	192	3	....	4	1	....	....	....
Tolland	13	212	125	77	18	7	17	124	3	142	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	157	3792	2126	4581	377	196	2199	1998	118	2054	62	1	85	11	....	6	353

LABOR

The following table shows in detail the work of the agents under the labor law:

TABLE XLVII—ENFORCEMENT OF CHILD LABOR LAW, 1898-9

TOWNS	ESTABLISHMENTS		CHILDREN UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE			CERTIFICATES OF AGE			CHILDREN 14 TO 16		Have local authorities acted	School accommodations	Reading-room	Evening School
	Visited	Inspected	Number employed	Number discharged	Prosecutions for employing	Town Clerk	Teacher	Parent	Number employed	Cannot read and write				
HARTFORD														
Hartford	24	17	2	2	.....	5	36	10	161	5	yes	yes	yes	yes
East Windsor	2	2	.....	.....	.....	....	16	1	28	2	no	yes	no	no
Enfield	3	3	4	4	.....	2	23	.....	44	......	no	yes	no	no
Glastonbury	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	11	......	no	yes	no	no
Manchester	8	6	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	138	......	no	yes	no	no
	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	......	......	no	.....	......	......
New Britain	18	17	9	9	...	4	49	4	205	25	yes	yes	yes	yes
Simsbury	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	......	no	yes	no	no
Windsor	4	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	no	yes	no	no
Windsor Locks	9	4	1	1	.....	2	5	3	29	3	no	yes	no	no
Total, 9 towns	76	58	20	20	.....	13	136	22	621	35	......	......	......	......
NEW HAVEN CO.														
New Haven	57	54	13	13	.. .	.....	36	.....	450	30	yes	yes	no	yes
Ansonia	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	63	......	no	yes	no	no
Beacon Falls	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	......	no	yes	no	no
Branford	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	......	no	yes	no	no
Derby	9	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	34	......	no	yes	no	no
Hamden	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	......	no	yes	no	no
Meriden	16	16	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	93	2	yes	yes	no	yes
Milford	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	......	no	yes	no	no
Naugatuck	8	8	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	52	......	yes	yes	no	no
North Haven	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	......	no	yes	no	no
Orange	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	......	no	yes	no	no
Seymour	9	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	......	yes	yes	no	no
Wallingford	12	12	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	56	2	no	yes	no	no
Waterbury	40	40	9	9	.....	.....	161	15	324	10	yes	yes	no	yes
Total, 14 towns	184	177	26	25	.....	1	202	15	1,136	44	......	......	......	......
N. LONDON CO.														
New London	5	3	2	2	.....	4	.....	16	39	1	no	yes	......	......
Norwich	13	13	4	4	1	23	52	32	152	35	no	yes	......	yes
Bozrah	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	11	......	no	yes	no	no
Colchester	1	1	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	......	......	......	......	......	......
East Lyme	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	......	no	yes	......	......
Griswold	5	5	.....	.....	.....	4	5	4	59	14	no	yes	......	......
Lebanon	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	......	.....	no	yes	no	no
Ledyard	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	......	......	no	yes	no	no
Montville	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	38	15	no	yes	no	no
Preston	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	......	no	yes	no	no
Sprague	1	1	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	5	3	no	yes	no	no
Stonington	6	6	1	1	.....	2	20	6	39	2	no	yes	yes	no
Voluntown	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	5	2	no	yes	no	no
Total, 13 towns	46	44	7	7	1	33	82	64	351	72	.... .	......	......	......

TABLE XLVIII — ENFORCEMENT OF CHILD LABOR LAW, 1898-9 — *Continued*

TOWNS	ESTABLISHMENTS		CHILDREN UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE			CERTIFICATES OF AGE			CHILDREN 14 TO 16		Have local authorities acted	School accommodations	Reading-room	Evening School
	Visited	Inspected	Number employed	Number discharged	Prosecutions for employing	Town Clerk	Teacher	Parent	Number employed	Cannot read and write				
FAIRFIELD CO.														
Bridgeport	52	52	7	7	.....	3	32	9	311	10	yes	yes	yes	yes
Danbury	20	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	2	no	yes	yes	no
Bethel	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	no	yes	no	no
Brookfield	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	no	yes	no	no
Greenwich	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	3	4	15	.....	no	yes	no	no
Huntington	16	16	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	yes	yes	no	no
Norwalk	9	9	.....	.....	.....	9	37	.....	67	.....	no	yes	yes	no
Stamford	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	14	.....	no	yes	no	yes
Westport	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	no	yes	no	no
Total, 9 towns	114	98	25	15	.....	12	85	13	503	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
WINDHAM CO.														
Brooklyn	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	10	42	14	no	yes	.....	.....
Killingly	14	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	45	15	no	yes	.....	.....
Plainfield	10	9	2	2	.....	3	11	48	122	25	no	yes	.....	.....
Putnam	16	16	3	3	.....	8	16	5	104	24	no	yes	.....	.....
Sterling	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	no	yes	.....	.....
Thompson	7	7	3	3	.....	1	11	33	123	36	no	yes	.....	.....
Windham	10	10	1	1	.....	2	15	2	76	17	no	yes	.....	.....
Total, 7 towns	61	53	9	9	.....	14	75	100	518	131	.....	.....	.....	.....
LITCHFIELD CO.														
Bridgewater	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	no	yes	no	no
New Milford	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	no	yes	no	no
Norfolk	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	no	yes	no	no
Salisbury	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	no	yes	no	no
Torrington	10	7	7	7	.....	1	5	6	30	.....	no	yes	no	no
Winchester	14	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	28	.....	no	yes	no	no
Total, 6 towns	30	21	10	10	.....	1	7	9	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MIDDLESEX CO.														
Middletown	16	16	1	1	.....	1	41	12	93	4	no	yes	no	no
Haddam	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	9	.....	no	yes	no	no
Chatham	4	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	yes	no	no	no
East Haddam	6	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	no	yes	no	no
Essex	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	no	yes	no	no
Portland	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	11	1	21	1	no	yes	no	no
Saybrook	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	no	yes	no	no
Total, 7 towns	37	35	5	5	.....	1	53	19	148	6	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XLIX — ENFORCEMENT OF CHILD LABOR LAW, 1898–99 — *Continued*

TOWNS	ESTABLISHMENTS		CHILDREN UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE			CERTIFICATES OF AGE			CHILDREN 14 TO 16		Have local authorities acted	School accommodations	Reading-room	Evening school
	Visited	Inspected	Employed	Discharged	Prosecutions for employing	Town Clerk	Teacher	Parent	Employed	Cannot Read or Write				
TOLLAND CO.														
Coventry.......	6	5	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	......	no	yes	no	no
Hebron	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	no	yes	no	no
Mansfield.......	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	......	no	yes	no	no
Stafford........	12	10	5	5	.....	.....	11	2	41	1	no	yes	no	no
Vernon.........	12	11	2	2	.....	6	46	1	126	1	no	yes	no	no
Willington......	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	......	no	yes	no	no
Total, 6 towns..	33	29	7	7	.....	6	57	3	191	3	......	......	......	......

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES

COUNTY	Number of towns	ESTABLISHMENTS		CHILDREN UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE			CERTIFICATES OF AGE			CHILDREN 14 TO 16		Have local authorities acted	School accommodations	Reading-room	Evening school
		Visited	Inspected	Employed	Discharged	Prosecutions for employing	Town Clerk	Teacher	Parent	Employed	Cannot read or write				
Hartford.........	9	76	58	20	20	....	13	136	22	621	35	....	....	....	....
New Haven......	14	184	177	26	25	....	1	202	15	1,136	44	....	....	....	....
New London.....	13	46	44	7	7	1	33	82	64	351	72	....	....	....	....
Fairfield	9	114	98	25	15	....	12	85	13	503	12	....	....	....	....
Windham.........	7	61	53	9	9	....	14	75	100	518	131	....	....	....	....
Litchfield.........	6	30	21	10	10	....	1	7	9	70	......	....	....	....	....
Middlesex.........	7	37	35	5	5	....	1	53	19	148	6	....	....	....	....
Tolland..........	6	33	29	7	7	....	6	57	3	191	3	....	....	....	....
The State......	71	581	515	109	98	1	81	697	245	3,538	303	....	....	....	....

PROSECUTIONS

The following table gives the cause and result of prosecutions in the year 1898–99:

TABLE L—PROSECUTIONS DURING

Town	Child	Age	Nationality.	Person Prosecuted	Offense	Circumstances of Family
Ansonia........	boy	14	Colored	child	Truancy	Comfortable
Bridgeport.....	girl	12	German	parent	Neglect to send child to school	"
	boy	11	American	"	Neglect to send child to school	"
Danbury.......	"	12	"	"	Neglect to send child to school	"
	"	13	Irish	"	Neglect to send child to school	"
	"	12	"	"	Neglect to send child to school	"
	"	13	"	"	Neglect to send child to school	"
Darien.........	"	11	Swede	"	Neglect to send child to school	"
Derby..........	"	13	American	"	Neglect to send child to school	"
Hamden.......	"	12	"	"	Neglect to send child to school	"
	girl	13	German	"	Neglect to send child to school	Poor
Harwinton.....	boy	8	American	child	Neglect to send child to school	Mother dead, intemperate father
	"	8	"	parent	Neglect to send child to school	Mother dead, intemperate father
Lyme	"	13	"	"	Neglect to send child to school	Comfortable
	girl	12	"	"	Neglect to send child to school	"
	boy	12	"	"	Neglect to send child to school	"
Milford........	girl	14	"	guardian	Neglect to send child to school	Well-to-do
	boy	12	"	child	Truancy	Comfortable
Naugatuck	"	13	Irish	parent	Neglect to send child to school	"
New Hartford.	"	13	French	father	False certificate	Fairly well-to-do
	girl	11	Canadian	"	" "	" "
New Haven....	boy	12	Irish	parent	Neglect to send child to school	Poor
	girl	13	German	"	Neglect to send child to school	"
	boy	13	American	"	Neglect to send child to school	Comfortable
	"	13	"	"	Neglect to send child to school	"
	girl	12	Italian	"	Neglect to send child to school	Poor
	boy	13	American	"	Neglect to send child to school	Comfortable
	"	10	Irish	"	Neglect to send child to school	Poor
	"	13	American	"	Neglect to send child to school	Comfortable
	girl	8	Italian	"	Neglect to send child to school	"
	"	10	"	"	Neglect to send child to school	Poor
New London...	boy	13	American	child	Truancy and neglected	Poor — father and mother dead
	"	10	"	"	Truancy and neglected	Poor — father and mother dead
New Milford...	"	11	"	parent	Neglect to send child to school	Well-to-do
Norwalk.......	"	14	"	"	Neglect to send child to school	Comfortable
	girl	13	German	"	Neglect to send child to school	"
	boy	12	"	"	Neglect to send child to school	Poor
	"	13	Irish	child	Truancy	"
	"	12	American	"	"	Comfortable

THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.

Days in School in 12 months	Court	Results	Town
....	City Court	Judgment suspended	Ansonia
....	"	Fine $5.00 and costs	Bridgeport
....	"	Fine $1.00 and costs	
64	"	Fine $5.00	Danbury
7 days in 2 years	"	"	
14	"	"	
0	"	"	
....	Justice of Peace	Fine and costs $8.00	Darien
....	City Court	Judgment Suspended	Derby
....	Town Court	Fine and costs $12.20	Hamden
....	"	Judgment suspended	
....	Justice	Sent to Temporary Home	Harwinton
....	"	Fine $1.00 and costs, $6.85	
....	"	Fine and costs, $9.40	Lyme
....	"	" " $11.40	
....	"	" " $20.40	
....	Justice of Peace	Fine $1.00 and costs	Milford
101	" "	Sent to Connecticut School for Boys	
....	Borough Court	Fine and costs	Naugatuck
....	Justice of Peace	Fine $1.00 and costs. Total, $9.60	New Hartford
....	" "	" " " " $9.60	
....	City Court	Judgment suspended	New Haven
....	"	" "	
....	"	Nolled	
....	"	Fine $5.00 and costs	
....	"	Fine $2.00 and costs	
....	"	Fine $5.00 and costs	
....	"	Judgment suspended	
....	"	Fine $5.00 and costs	
....	"	Fine $2.00 and costs	
....	"	Fine $2.00 and costs	
....	"	Sent to Connecticut School for Boys	New London
....	"	" " " "	
....	Justice	Fine $1.00, costs $6.50	New Milford
15	City Court	Fine $5.00 and costs	Norwalk
150	"	Judgment suspended	
....	"	" "	
....	"	Sent to Connecticut School for Boys	
100	"	Judgment suspended	

TABLE LI—PROSECUTIONS DURING

Town	Child	Age	Nationality	Person Prosecuted	Offense	Circumstances of family
Norwich, Cent'l	girl	13	French	employer	Employing under age in store	Poor
" W. Chelsea	boy	10	Irish	parent	Neglect to send child to school	"
Prospect.......	girl	11	American	"	Neglect to send child to school	Comfortable
Putnam.......	boy	11	"	"	Neglect to send child to school	"
Sharon.........	"	13	"	"	Neglect to send child to school	Well-to-do
Stamford	"	13	Italian	"	Neglect to send child to school	Comfortable
	girl	13	"	"	Neglect to send child to school	"
	"	11	Irish	guardian	Neglect to send child to school	"
	boy	11	American	child	Truancy	Poor
	"	13	"	parent	Neglect to send child to school	Comfortable
	"	12	Irish	"	Neglect to send child to school	"
	girl	12	"	"	Neglect to send child to school	"
	boy	10	American	guardian	Neglect to send child to school	"
	"	12	"	child	Neglect to send child to school	Poor
Sterling........	"	13	English	parent	Neglect to send child to school	"
	"	8	American	child	Neglected by parents	Mother in Insane Retreat, [father intemperate
Southington ...	girl	12	Colored	parent	Neglect to send child to school	Poor
Thompson.....	boy	12	F.Canad.	"	False age given	Comfortable
Torrington.....	"	11	Irish	child	Truancy	Mother dead, father insane
	"	12	German	"	"	Comfortable
	"	13	"	parent	Neglect to send child to school	Well-to-do
	girl	11	"	"	Neglect to send child to school	Poor
	boy	11	"	"	Neglect to send child to school	Well-to-do
	"	13	"	boy	Truancy	Comfortable
Waterbury.....	girl	13	F. Canad.	parent	Neglect to send child to school	Poor
Waterford......	boy	12	American	"	Neglect to send child to school	Comfortable
	"	12	"	"	Neglect to send child to school	Well-to-do
	"	11	"	"	Neglect to send child to school	Comfortable
	"	13	"	"	Neglect to send child to school	"
	"	12	"	"	Neglect to send child to school	Poor
	girl	10	"	"	Neglect to send child to school	"
	"	6	"	"	Neglect to send child to school	"
	boy	13	"	child	Truancy and incorrigibility	Comfortable
Westbrook....	"	12	"	parent	Neglect to send child to school	'
	"	12	"	child	Truancy	"

THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1899.—CONTINUED.

Days in School in 12 months	Court	Results	Town
....	City Court	Fine and costs $18.30	Norwich Central
....	"	Judgment suspended	" W. Chelsea
54	Justice of Peace	Fine $10.00 and costs $13.42	Prospect
....	City Court	Fine and costs $15.25	Putnam
50	Justice	Fine $1.00, costs $6.50	Sharon
....	City Court	Fine $10.00 and costs	Stamford
....	"	Case continued	
....	"	" "	
....	"	Judgment suspended	
....	"	Fine $5.00 and costs	
....	"	Case continued	
....	"	Fine $5.00 and costs	
.. .	"	Fine $5.00 and costs	
....	"	Sent to Temporary Home	
....	Justice	Fine and Costs $5.95	Sterling
....	"	Sent to Temporary Home	
....	Justice of Peace	Fine $1.00, and costs $7.86	Southington
....	Justice	Fine and costs $10.90	Thompson
75	Borough	Sent to Connecticut School for Boys	Torrington
48½	"	Case continued. Boy attended school.	
....	"	Fine $1.00, costs $11.30	
....	"	Case nolled	
....	"	Fine $1.00, costs $7.70	
58	"	Sent to Connecticut School for Boys	
34	City Court	Committed to Temporary Home	Waterbury
....	Justice	Fine and costs, $9.25	Waterford
....	"	" " $8.93	
....	"	" " $8.93	
....	"	" " $8.93	
....	"	Sent to Temporary Home	
....	"	" " "	
....	"	" " "	
....	"	Sent to Connecticut School for Boys	
....	Justice of Peace	Fine $3.00 and costs	Westbrook
....	" "	Sent to Connecticut School for Boys	

SUMMARY OF TABLE.

Cause of Prosecution	Parent or Guardian	Children	Employer
Failure to cause child to attend................	57		
Truancy..................................		12	
Neglected................................	1		
Illegal employment.......................			1
False certificate........................	3		

Total, 74

Direct and Indirect Compulsion

Without the command of certain elementary knowledge, persons are as effectually crippled as by the loss of an arm or by a broken constitution. They cannot act freely and intelligently, they cannot contribute to the good of society, and they are at a decided disadvantage as compared with the educated. The State then with reason prevents children from growing up in that degree of ignorance which excludes them from a fair chance in life.

The right to vote has for its corollary the duty of instruction. We cannot give political power to the people and allow them to remain ignorant. That would be political suicide. All people are surrounded and imbued with the prejudices acquired in their up-bringing, either from their parents or those around them. A people uneducated are like a nation which is one or two generations behind its history. They do not grasp the ideas of the age in which they live, and are powerless to shake themselves from the prejudices which progress has shown to be dangerous errors. The reason they are unable to do so is that they cannot enter into the inheritance of intellectual and moral wealth accumulated by their predecessors, for they do not know how to read the books and do not know where to find the books which contain the heritage bequeathed to them. An uneducated people, therefore, is in the highest degree dangerous to a State, and when we confer suffrage we must have an education to go with it.

We pay for schools by money taken from the people, and the money ought not to be wasted. The children should be regularly and constantly in the schools which this common contribution supports. The education there given ought to be useful; the boys and girls who continue at school should learn something which will give them habits of thought and of action resulting in industry, thrift, and self-reliance. These considerations lead to the necessity of schooling, if necessary, compulsory schooling, for every child.

The needful ingredients of successful legal compulsion are:

1. Fixing a compulsory age, say, 7 to 14.
2. Prohibition of labor for same years.
3. Fixing by law clearly the duty of parents, with definite penalties and clear statement of excuses which can be pleaded in court to relieve parents from fine.

4. Penalties for employment.

5. Especially there should be a definite law as to private schools. These schools should not be the refuge for the irregular. The attendance at these schools ought not to be pleaded as an excuse for non-attendance at a public school, except they

(*a*) Are open to agents of the State.

(*b*) Are in session during days, hours, and terms that the public schools are in session.

6. There should be paid compelling agents, upon whom should be imposed the duties following :

(*a*) Obtaining lists of all children who are in the school census.

(*b*) Obtaining names of all who are within the compulsory age.

(*c*) Accounting for all within compulsory age either as in school, or disabled mentally or physically, or attending a private school.

(*d*) Compelling the delinquent parents and employers to obey the law.

In the above outline, responsibility for the education of the child is placed upon the parent. It is admitted that the parent may and ought to understand what is the best education for his own child. But at the point of no education or of limited education resulting in mental starvation, the law undertakes to make the parent do his duty.

This compulsion is of two kinds — direct and indirect. By the direct method every parent is bound to keep his children at school, or be punished for the neglect. Indirect compulsion provides that the child shall not labor, and that unless he has had an education the employer must not engage him. Both these plans are good and necessary, and should be worked together. Direct compulsion is most easily applied when it is least required ; that is, when public feeling is entirely in its favor, and denounces the parent who neglects the education of his child as a brute just as much as if he starved it by refusing it bread.

There is nothing in direct compulsion to induce parents to co-operate with the State, but in the indirect method there is much. If the law is positive that employers shall not employ children until they reach a prescribed age, the parent is enlisted for their education. The prudent and kind parent will always be in favor of this education, but the greedy and selfish parent will never be so unless he can see that education will make his child more profitable.

Experience removes every doubt as to the beneficence of such compulsion. Left to itself or to the operation of casual benefactions, an ignorant population perpetuates and increases itself. Most children born and bred in cramped and stifling conditions never would lift themselves. Their parents gladly sell their labor on terms which keep the children in the same state as the parents are. There is no demand or desire for education among those who dispose of their children's labor. They entertain no sentiment which prevents them from putting their children at work in early years. Moreover, if labor can be bought under conditions incompatible with the decent education of children, there will always be those who will buy it. Either the education of children must become more attractive than money derived from juvenile labor, or the law must prevent the sale of child labor.

To a man who has right feeling compulsion is no restraint. To him it is rather a powerful friend, for it gives him security for the efficient doing of that which with his best efforts he could not have succeeded in getting done efficiently if he had been left to himself. Probably it relieves him from some of the anxiety and responsibility which would have attached to him if he had to attend to his children's education. Relief from these responsibilities will make him more careful in other respects, but there is no undermining of self-reliance nor doing what people could or would do for themselves. A law which compels a man to send his children to school only touches the man who does not want to do it.

It is often asked, "Might not parents be trusted to get the schooling necessary for their children? Would they not, from natural affection, educate their children? Or if parents fail, would not children learn to educate themselves? Or would not children avoid such labor as would prevent their getting an education?" Doubtless it would be better if necessary education was always provided by the spontaneous action of individuals rather than by the compulsion of law. We must, however, take men as we find them, and until such action is spontaneous, the State takes the best security it can for children growing up with so much knowledge as is necessary to good habits and a fair chance in life.

There are many parents who assert what they call their right of governance; such think it unjust that they must send their children to school and thus lose the profit of their labor. Some good people, timid about interfering with the relation of parent and child, prefer that the child should suffer abuse and deprivation rather than disburb the principle of parental control.

There is no necessity of confusion or hesitation here. That parents may have the governance of their children is not an unalterable principle upon which unchangeable laws are based. It is only a proposition based upon extensive experience and embodying the general conviction that parents inspired by instinctive love will treat their children wisely and humanely. There is a strong probability that they will so treat them. This presumption of good will yield to a certainty of evil. When it is certain that a parent is injuring his child, a point is reached where society says his action is not reasonable, and the law says it is not lawful. It may be unreasonable long before it is unlawful, but it is merely a question of degree when the legal limit is overstepped.

Similarly, there is no principle which confers upon a parent the right to cause his child to work for gain or for the support of the family. It is supposed that the labor which the parent compels the child to perform will result in good to the child. If the mind or body of the child are injured by work in any industry, the limit of reason is again overstepped and the law compels the parent to refrain from doing what he ought not to do. Both in depriving the child of education and in causing him to spend his early years in labor, the parent is not conforming to what the experience and convictions of society regard as right. He is not acting in a reasonable manner, and the law says he is not acting in a lawful manner.

The principle has been established that parents are not to be allowed to do as they will with their children, if they incline either to set them at work or to let them run wild without elementary education. This involves considerable interference with freedom of contract. The employer is prevented from hiring on terms to which the persons whom he wishes to hire would, for the most part, have readily assented. Under the influence or command of parents, and often voluntarily, young children are ready to accept employment. The law then prohibits employment, which is, in substance, prohibiting a contract between the parties.

All obstacles in the way of the children attending school ought to be removed before making use of compulsory measures; children whose parents cannot provide clothing for them, must be clothed; the schoolhouse should be convenient and attractive, and the teacher should at least not be repulsive. When all causes for reasonable objection are removed, neglectful parents themselves usually acknowledge the justice of the requirement that their children attend school, and if punished for failure to cause them to attend, do not complain. Compelling parents or children to do what to them, if not to others, is unreasonable and unjust, while it may secure a formal compliance with law, must fail in a great measure to accomplish the good intended.

Sometimes the question is asked whether a family can be deprived of the services of a child who should be in school. The fact that the child should be in school must be regarded as settled, and the question is how can other arrangements be made in conformity to the necessity. Doubtless charity must sometimes intervene and assist the family. The surest way to prevent hardship is to educate children. The beneficent result may not appear immediately, but will be manifest as children grow to manhood and womanhood.

It was for ages a prevalent belief that benevolence consisted in giving money indiscriminately to beggars. The questioning of such giving and investigation into its results have clearly shown that true benevolence helps a man to do the work which he is most fitted for, and does not keep and encourage him in idleness. We have also learned, to our cost, that to neglect this distinction in the present is to prepare pauperism in the future. The true conception of benevolence points out that we should form habits of mental and physical activity rather than foster the habit of doing nothing and the expectation of being supported.

This enlightened view is true, not only with regard to adults, but pre-eminently in regard to children. If they are to be saved from all the disastrous effects of idleness and vice, true charity will prompt that habits of industrial as well as intellectual activity be formed. The public school is the place where such habits are inculcated and the tendency to honorable industry formed. Compulsory education starts with this view, that the object of school is to form and fix habits of industry, thrift, and self-reliance, which are the outcome of regular attendance, good teaching, and good example.

TEACHERS

Summary of Statistics, 1898-9

Number of teachers in winter — male, 387; female, 3,692; total	4,079
Increase, male, 2; increase, female, 136; total	138
Number of teachers in summer — male, 357; female, 3,735; total	4,092
Decrease, male, 8; increase, female, 151; total increase	143
Number of teachers continued in same school	3,809
Increase for the year	117
Number of teachers who never taught before	432
Average wages per month for male teachers	$89.87
Increase for the year	1.38
Average wages per month for female teachers	$43.61
Increase for the year	.58
Number of teachers whose wages was $20 or less per month — male, 12; female, 103; total	115
Number of teachers whose wages was from $20 to $25 per month — male, 26; female, 210; total	236
Number of teachers who had attended some normal school	1,483
Number of teachers' meetings held during the year	53
Number of state certificates granted	149
Number of state certificates renewed	559
Number of state certificates in force	708

The following table gives in number of teachers, the amounts paid annually for wages and facts relating to teachers' examinations and teachers' meetings:

TABLE LII

Report of	No. of Teachers		No. of Teachers		Continuously Employed	Beginners	Av. Wages		Amount paid for teachers' salaries	Per cent. of total expense of schools	Teachers' meetings	Examinations		
	Winter		Summer											
	Male	Female	Male	Female			Male	Female				No. held	No. candidates	No. certificates
1876	721	1,910	272	2,324	1,768	557	70.05	37.35	1,057,242.19	67.1	0	....	....	....
1877	767	1,899	321	2,317	1,780	539	67.43	37.16	1,085,290.05	70.9	6	....	....	....
1878	753	1,923	305	2,354	1,904	478	64.55	36.20	1,058,682.28	60.1	5	....	....	....
1879	752	1,959	349	2,329	1,947	470	61.03	36.50	1,041,040.43	68.1	5	....	....	....
1880	773	1,968	377	2,344	2,063	484	57.19	35.27	1,015,882.91	73.7	5	....	....	....
1881	746	2,025	392	2,354	2,119	411	56.43	35.42	1,011,729.94	71.8	4	....	...	....
1882	680	2,120	349	2,432	2,144	454	60.69	35.37	1,025,322.66	69.4	10	....	....	....
1883	617	2,213	316	2,503	2,183	470	63.44	35.94	1,056,268.25	68.0	9	....	....	....
1884	566	2,301	307	2,532	2,325	460	67.36	36.52	1,094,580.61	60.3	9	....	....	....
1885	562	2,347	307	2,596	2,347	485	69.17	37.21	1,130,863.35	63.6	17	15	153	23
1886	546	2,442	346	2,625	2,463	395	69.16	37.64	1,166,879.13	62.9	23	25	253	47
1887	561	2,477	346	2,670	2,482	419	69.89	37.97	1,188,056.04	66.3	15	20	166	42
1888	533	2,559	343	2,730	2,654	378	68.82	38.50	1,227,412.60	69.4	21	25	296	66
1889	493	2,629	327	2,783	2,677	398	73.50	38.52	1,264,061.02	69.6	6	19	194	33
1890	468	2,631	331	2,785	2,719	378	74.47	39.31	1,291,472.88	65.0	13	23	347	52
1891	460	2,766	356	2,852	2,766	426	76.24	39.34	1,330,087.56	62.2	13	24	283	36
1892	434	2,866	341	2,952	2,866	405	77.11	39.84	1,369,432.97	63.1	13	73	191	151
1893	419	2,925	315	3,023	2,974	405	83.69	39.48	1,426,711.16	63.8	25	73	221	124
1694	390	3,025	321	3,089	3,059	388	86.48	40.64	1,485,377.23	63.4	24	84	250	106
1895	405	3,093	332	3,163	3,171	413	85.87	41.48	1,548,377.23	58.5	28	51	185	117
1896	403	3,228	353	3,283	3,305	365	85.58	41.88	1,621,183.73	62.7	14	76	313	148
1897	409	3,299	361	3,361	3,358	399	84.65	42.34	1,701,659.99	60.8	12	40	396	151
1898	382	3,409	345	3,451	3,506	464	88.77	42.70	1,786,379.71	60.3	53	40	390	171
1899	385	3,556	365	3,584	3,692	449	88.49	43.03	1,850,210.72	61.9	40	25	410	154
1900	387	3,692	357	3,735	3,809	432	89.87	43.61	1,896,915.59	60.7	53	36	490	149

SUPERVISION

The following towns or districts have superintendents who devote all their time to the usual duties of supervision:

	Name of Superintendent.
Ansonia	W. A. Smith
Bridgeport	C. W. Deane
Danbury (Center District)	G. D. Northrop
East Lyme	Celeste E. Bush
Meriden	A. B. Mather
Naugatuck	Andrew D. Meloy
New Britain	G. A. Stuart
New Haven	C. N. Kendall
New London	C. B. Jennings
Norwich (Central District)	N. L. Bishop
Stamford	E. C. Willard
West Hartford	W. H. Hall
Waterbury (City District)	B. W. Tinker

II

The following towns or districts employ supervising principals, who, in most cases, combine teaching with supervision:

Derby	John W. Peck
Hartford	Chas. H. Keyes
"	Charles L. Ames
"	W. I. Twitchell
"	W. F. Gordy
"	Esther C. Perry
Killingly (Danielson)	A. P. Somes
Milford	H. I. Mathewson
Norwich (West Chelsea District)	J. B. Stanton
Torrington	E. H. Forbes
Wallingford	Malcolm Booth

III

The following acting visitors unite with supervising some other business or profession:

Bristol	C. L. Wooding
Hartford	Herbert S. Bullard

TEACHERS' MEETINGS

The following table shows the number of teachers' meetings held in the State from September 1, 1898, to September 1, 1899:

TABLE LIII

Date	Town	Teachers	School Officers	Attendance
Sept. 9	Avon	8	3	28
13	Bloomfield	8	1	9
15	Easton	4	2	32
16	Wolcott	3	2	35
20	Washington	25	3	58
21	Canterbury	12	3	35
22	Granby	20	5	63
23	Tolland	10	2	32
23	Watertown	25	5	36
26	Lyme, North Lyme	17	2	61
27	East Haddam, Moodus	13	2	44
27	Brookfield	20	5	49
28	Middlefield	7	2	40
29	Barkhamsted	15	1	29
30	Willington	13	3	32
Oct. 11	Woodbury	18	4	44
20	Old Lyme, Lyme	6	9	90
21	Kent	31	6	122
29	Danbury	..	..	..
Nov. 11	Waterford, Jordan	15	3	68
18	North Stonington	13	3	51
Dec. 16	Mansfield, Spring Hill	13	4	19

In the following towns there were meetings for teachers differing from those in table in that there was a single speaker or the call was limited to a single town:

TABLE LIV

Oct. 7	Norfolk
28	New Milford
28	Killingly, Danielson
28	Madison
Nov. 12	Norfolk
Dec. 2	New Milford
9	Thompson, N. Grosvenordale
10	Madison
1899.	
Jan. 9	Montville
13	New Canaan
20	West Hartford
20	New Milford
23	Glastonbury
27	Killingly, Danielson
27	Madison
Feb. 3	Canaan
Feb. 10	Salisbury, Lakeville
17	Darien
24	Madison
24	New Milford
Mch. 3	North Canaan, Canaan
4	Killingly, Danielson
11	Windham, Willimantic
17	Old Lyme, Lyme
17	Ansonia
24	Plainfield, Wauregan
Apr. 21	Norfolk
May 1	Glastonbury
12	Madison
19	Mansfield, Spring Hill
19	East Haddam, Moodus
June 9	Madison

STATE EXAMINATIONS

The record covers the period from September 1, 1898, to September 1, 1899:

Number of different candidates		449
Number of examination papers		2,876
Number of preliminary papers		800
Number of certificates granted		149
Number of certificates renewed		559
Number of certificates in force		708
Elementary	687	
Honor	21	
	708	

The following were holders of State certificates September 1, 1899:

HONOR CERTIFICATES

Ayres, Mary C., Bridgeport
Barber, Lucretia J., West Torrington
Blake, Mary J., Hartford
Brown, E. Ine, Wallingford
Bubser, Anna A., Hartford
Curtis, Frederick A., Saybrook
Golding, Ada H., Norwalk
Guinan, Mary E., Hartford
Hanna, Leonora S., New Britain
Long, Mary A., Hartford
Marvin, Joseph E., Lakeville.
McNulty, Annie E., New Britain
Moriarty, Rose A., New Haven
O'Brien, Katherine A., New Britain
Quinlan, Eleanor T., Branford
Quinlan, Martha A., Branford
Sheldon, Marian A., New Britain
Stanton, John B., Norwich
Verplanck, Frederick A., S. Manchester
Weeks, William M., Easton
Winslow, Emma E., Hartford

Total, 21

ELEMENTARY CERTIFICATES

Abetz, Etta M., Unionville
Adams, Mabel H., Wethersfield
Ahern, Margaret G., Portland
Allen, Fannie B., Danbury
Andrews, Jennie E., Rockville
Andrews, Mary E., Waterville
Anderson, Mary F., Hartford
Armstrong, Isabella, Stonington
Atkins, Grace E., Forestville
Augur, Elma I., Woodbridge
Augur, Ethel M., Westville
Ayer, Mary L., Yantic
Ayres, Mary C., Bridgeport
Babcock, Lauretta H., Branford
Babcock, Sadie L., Stonington
Bacon, Jennie V., Wethersfield
Bacon, Mary C., Scotland
Bailey, J. Adanois, Milford
Bailey, Mabel U., Newington
Baldwin, Adella F., Woodbridge
Baldwin, Anna J., New Haven
Baldwin, Jessie M., Willimantic
Baldwin, Mary S., Milford
Bancroft, Bertha L., New Britain
Barber, Mary E., West Torrington
Barber, Lucretia J., West Torrington
Barber, M. Jessie, Hartford
Barbour, Grace M., Collinsville
Barchfeld, Helen M., Hartford
Barnum, Agnes C., Gaylordsville
Bass, Harriet M., Scotland
Bass, Mary F., Willimantic
Bassford, Minnie, Ansonia
Beach, A. Louise, New Haven
Beard, Nellie S., Milford
Beattie, Sarah E., South Manchester
Beauton, Mary A., New Haven
Beebe, Lina H., East Hampton
Beecher, Agnes C., New Haven
Beecher, Mary G., New Haven
Bell, Nellie E., Lebanon
Bennett, Almira C., New Haven
Berg, Mary K., South Norwalk
Bielby, Atala P., Middletown
Birdsey, Lucy E., West Haven
Birtles, Rosa E., New Britain
Bishop, Jessie R., Cheshire
Bitgood, Grace E., Moosup

Black, Harriet F., Hartford
Black, Lavinia A., Hartford
Blackwell, Effie D., Bloomfield
Blake, Mary J., Hartford
Blakeslee, Edith E., New Haven
Blakeslee, Edith J., Plantsville
Boardman, Albert, Yalesville
Boardman, Alice E., Taftville
Booth, Grace, New Haven
Bonney, Jennie G., Norwich Town
Botelle, Myrtie L., Cromwell
Bowen, Jennie C., New Haven
Bowers, Bertha N., West Haven
Boyle, Katherine L., West Haven
Boynton, Sarah I., South Coventry
Bradley, Grace A., Hartford
Brady, Katherine E., Meriden
Brennan, Elizabeth A., New Haven
Brierly, Grace E., Willimantic
Briggs, George E., Lebanon
Bristol, C. Ethelwyn, Ansonia
Brittner, Annie, Willimantic
Britton, Annie C., Willimantic
Brock, Nellie S., Plainville
Brockett, Clara A., New Haven
Brooks, Anna, New York
Brown, E. Ine, Wallingford
Brown, Ella M., Merrow
Brown, Hattie B., Gales Ferry
Brown, Julia, Greenfield Hill
Brown, Katherine L., Willimantic
Brown, Katherine U., New Haven
Brown, Margaret S., Hazardville
Brown, Mattie L., Talcottville
Brownlee, Ida, South Willington
Bryant, Agnes A., Norwalk
Bubser, Anna A., Hartford
Buchanan, Annie W., Mansfield Center
Buck, Katherine L., Palmer, Mass.
Buckley, Julia V., Branford
Buffington, Eva M., Hartford
Bull, Adelia F., Ivoryton
Bunnell, Julia A., Bristol
Burke, Elizabeth J., Terryville
Butler, Frances A., Springfield, Mass.
Butler, Grace R., Seymour
Cadwell, George A., New Britain
Cahill, Ella M., New Haven
Callahan, Katharyn, New Haven
Callahan, Margaret, Branford
Callan, Lucy L., Southport
Camp, Grace L., New Britain
Camp, Susan A., Hawleyville
Campbell, Annie N., New London
Campbell, Jennie M., New Haven
Campbell, Sarah G., Westport
Carpenter, Bertha, Moosup
Carver, Katherine H., Colchester
Cashman, Catherine R., Kensington
Cavanaugh, Annie A., Norwalk
Cavanaugh, Teresa R., Norwalk
Champlin, Lottie M., Hartford
Chapin, Gertrude L., New Britain
Chapman, Jessie E., Portland
Chapman, Julia M., Old Mystic
Chapman, Lucy E., Old Mystic
Clapp, Grace L., Windsor Locks
Clarke, Isabel S., Higganum
Clarke, Martha H., Milford
Clark, Mary H., Meriden
Clark, Sophie D., Weatogue
Clark, Teresa B., Stafford Springs
Clary, Mabel, New Britain
Clingan, Emma A., Westville
Cobb, Edna J., Windsor
Cobey, Susie R., Beckley
Cody, Nellie C., Hartford
Coe, Emma M., Waterville
Coe, Susie C., New Haven
Colburn, E. Gertrude, South Coventry
Comstock, Blanche A., Ivoryton
Comstock, Cora S., Ivoryton
Conboy, M. Elizabeth, New Haven
Condell, M. Catherine, New Haven
Condren, Elizabeth A., Hartford
Connor, Ella C., Broad Brook
Connor, Mary F., Hartford
Conway, Catherine M., New Haven
Cooke, Grace A., Thomaston
Cook, Harriet A., Norwich
Cooley, Amy C., Hartford
Cope, Catherine P., Thompsonville
Cope, Grace M., Thompsonville
Cornelius, Isabella C., Oneida, Wis.
Costello, Sadie M., New Haven
Covert, Grace R., Branford
Coxeter, Nellie, New Haven
Cousins, Edith A., Norwalk
Crampton, Ruth S., Hartford
Crocker, Esther F., New Haven
Cross, L. Howard, Mansfield Center
Crowell, Lottie A., Middletown
Cummings, Rose A., Hartford
Curtis, Helen L., Stratford
Curtiss, Miriam B., Bristol
Daniels, Inez A., Uxbridge, Mass.
Davies, E. Maude, Norwich
Davis, Lilly M., Wallingford
Day, Lena L., Lakeville
Day, Rose Ellen, Lakeville
DeBank, Clarissa, Ansonia
Deming, Edyth M., New Britain
Dibble, Margaret L., Saybrook
Dickele, M. Rachel, Middletown
Dickey, Alice F., Norwich Town
Dickson, Susan M., East Hampton
Dillon, Marie R., New Haven
Dodge, Amy B., East Norwalk
Dolan, Sadie M., Saugatuck
Donahue, Julia M., Litchfield
Donaldson, Minnie R., Winsted
Doran, Agnes G., Shelton
Dougherty, Katharine A., Cornwall Bridge
Doyle, Mae E., Enfield
Doyle, Elizabeth B., New Haven
Dunn, Margaret M., New Haven
Dwight, M. Grace, Stafford Springs
Dwyer, Christine I., New Haven

Dwyer, Lillian V., New Haven
Dyson, Helen E., Portland
Egan, Margaret A., Parkville
Ehbets, Claudia E., Hartford
Eldredge, Jennie W., Old Mystic
Ellis, Mary I., Hartford
Fagan, Mary A., New Britain
Falvey, Agnes E., Meriden
Farrell, Lillian A., Norwalk
Fernquist, Hilma C., North Canton
Fichtner, Charlotte, Hartford
Field, Fannie E., New Haven
Filer, Emma R., Warehouse Point
Finnegan, Mary A., New Britain
Fish, Alice B., Naugatuck
Fisk, Mary E., Stafford
Fitzpatrick, Mary A., Ansonia
Fitzgerald, Minnie W., Meriden
Flint, Georgiana, Willimantic
Flynn, Elizabeth I., West Norfolk
Flynn, Jane C., Hartford
Foley, Helen C., Hartford
Foote, Alice P., Bristol
Foote, Florence, Bridgeport
Ford, Alice S., Meriden
Foster, Edith, Putnam
Francis, Julia A., Southport
Fuller, Alice M., Hampton
Fuller, Blanche, Hampton
Gale, Helen L., New Haven
Gallagher, Maggie V., Farmington
Galligan, Ella G., New Haven
Galligan, Mary C., New Haven
Gallup, Bessie M., Hartford
Gard, Edith A., New London
Gay, Laura E., Lime Rock
Geer, Maria E., East Norwalk
Gessner, Elizabeth E., New Haven
Gilchreest, Alice I., New Britain
Gilligan, Elizabeth F., West Suffield
Gilligan, Jennie T., Kensington
Gillooly, Katherine, Wallingford
Gilmore, Edyth A., Broad Brook
Gilshenan, Mary A., Middletown
Golding, Ada H., Norwalk
Golding, Carolyn, Norwalk
Gorham, Ella L., West Haven
Gorham, Eva A., Westville
Gorman, Mary C., New Britain
Gould, Jeannette E., Portland
Graeber, Antoine D., Meriden
Grady, Annie T., Willimantic
Gray, Jessie M., New Britain
Gridley, Edith M., Southington
Griffin, Sara A., Stamford
Griffin, Sarah L., West Suffield
Griswold, Ida M., Wethersfield
Griswold, Jessie D., Rocky Hill
Guinan, Elizabeth M., Hartford
Guinan, Louise J., Hartford
Gustafson, Agnes C., Unionville
Hackett, Katherine A., Bristol
Hall, Eda L., New Canaan
Hall, Phila H., Westford, Vt.
Hallen, Adelina S., Lebanon
Hamilton, Georgia B., Danbury
Hamilton, Howard L., Windsorville
Hammond, Alice E., New Haven
Hanna, Grace L., Montville
Hanna, Leonora S., New Britain
Hansen, A. Marie, Hartford
Harris, Edna M., Meriden
Harris, Elfie L., Norwich
Harrison, Gertrude C., West Cornwall
Harrison, Mary, Stamford
Harty, Katherine T., New Haven
Hassett, Hannah C., Wallingford
Hastings, A. Louise, Meriden
Hatheway, E. Marion, Willimantic
Hayes, Lizzie T., Jewett City
Hayes, Mary J., Ansonia
Healey, Alice M., West Hartford
Healey, Charlotte V., Ansonia
Heilman, Honor C., New Haven
Helgren, Louise O., Hartford
Helion, Margaret T., Hartford
Henderson, Annie H., Thomaston
Henderson, Barbara, New Haven
Herring, Jessie M., Sayville, L. I.
Hickox, Calla C., Durham
Hickey, Margaret G., New Haven
Higgins, Hanna M., Branford
Hills, Bertha M., Hillstown
Hinckley, Elinor, Stonington
Hintz, Anna, New Haven
Hofer, Florence L., West Haven
Hogan, Elizabeth H., Unionville
Holcomb, Elizabeth A., East Granby
Holcomb, Fanny, New Haven
Holcomb, Ida G., Simsbury
Holmes, Marianne E., New London
Honan, Mary A., Gaylordsville
Hood, Janet, Chester
Hopkins, Callie E., Plainfield
Hopton, Lillian M., New Haven
Hotchkiss, Lottie H., New Haven
Hoyt, Eleanor B., Norwalk
Huane, Margaret E., Bristol
Hubbard, Charlotte A., New Haven
Hubbell, Carrie B., Stratford
Hubbell, Estella F., Ansonia
Hubbell, Harriet M., New Haven
Hull, Anna M., Branford
Hull, Emma L., Jewett City
Hull, Mary A., Ansonia
Huntington, Leonora M., Mansf'd Cr.
Huntting, Ella, Deep River
Huntting, Janet S., Hartford
Hussion, Agnes E., New Haven
Hyde, Fannie S., Danbury
Hyde, Ida S., New Haven
Igoe, Mary R., New Haven
Innis, Eva L., Stratford
Jacobi, Margaret, Falls Village
Jacobs, Hattie A., Willimantic
Jack, Katherine, Norwich
Jackson, Jane, Willimantic
James, Alice E., North Windham

Jennings, M. Winnifred, Greenf'ld Hill
Jochmus, Thresa E., Ansonia
Johnson, Emma A., Winsted
Johnson, Grace A., New Haven
Johnson, Grace M., New Britain
Johnson, M. Josephine, New Haven
Johnson, Sallie M., East Morris
Jones, Arsine E., New Haven
Jones, Inez D., North Westchester
Jordan, Mary S., Willimantic
Justison, Elinor M., New Haven
Kahrman, Nellie E., Higganum
Kane, Elizabeth T., Norfolk
Kane, Loretta M., Bristol
Keefe, Helen N., New Haven
Kegwin, Ida M., Colchester
Keith, Marie C., Norwalk
Kelleher, Josephine A., Stanwich
Keleher, Mary L., Westerly, R. I.
Kelley, Josephine F., Windsor Locks
Kelley, Mary M., Norwich Town
Kelly, Emily W., Waterbury
Kelley, Marcella M., Norwich Town
Kemp, Sarah E., New Haven
Kenney, Winifred K., Hartford
Kingsbury, Myrtice, Thompson
Kinlock, Mary E., New Britain
Kiniry, Nora R., New Britain
Kinsman, Louise H., Hartford
Klebe, Clara A., New Haven
Kloppenburg, Eleanor, Norwich
Lake, Grace E., Newtown
Lambert, Margaret E., New Haven
Lane, Edgar H., Glastonbury
Lanpher, Rachel, Montville
Lathrop, Gladys L., Willimantic
Laurie, Annie I., Middletown
Laurie, Mabel E., Middletown
Lawler, Mary K., Windsor Locks
Lawton, Caroline L., West Cheshire
Leary, Ellen G., New Haven
Leghorn, Elizabeth Z., New Britain
Lennon, Lulu A., New Haven
Lewis, Almira, Middletown
Lewis, Mary R., Portland
Lillis, Ella, Sandy Hook
Lines, Edith M., Middletown
Litchfield, Delia C., Hampton
Little, Cora P., Southington
Livingston, Alice M., Taftville
Locke, Alice E., New Britain
Logan, Elizabeth C., New Haven
Long, Mary A., Hartford
Loudon, Florence, Norwalk
Lowe, Florence L., New Haven
Lynch, Elizabeth G., Norwich Town
Lynch, Ellen T. R., New Haven
Lynch, May A., Meriden
Mackrille, Edith E., West Haven
Magill, Anna J., New Britain
Maher, Florence B., Thompsonville
Mailhouser, Frances, New Haven
Maloy, Mary A., Hartford
Maloy, Rose A., Hartford
Malloy, Genevieve, Meriden
Manion, Nellie A., Windsor Locks
Manley, Anna, Danbury
Manning, Mary R., North Franklin
Marsden, Susette S., Meriden
Marsh, Edena L., Hartford
Martin, Helen T., Ansonia
Martin, Julia L., Chaplin
Martin, Susie M., Thomaston
Marvin, Lillie A., Colchester
Mather, Marcia B., Deep River
Matthewman, Florence F., New Haven
Maum, Mary V., Ansonia
Maum, Nonie C., Ansonia
McCann, Catherine E., Saugatuck
McClellan, John W., Norwich Town
McClimon, Annie L., Preston
McCloud, Agnes, Norwich
McConville, Lillian M., New Haven
McCormick, Christine, New Haven
McDermott, Millicent R., New Haven
McDonald, Anna M., New Haven
McDonald, Anna V., Bethel
McEvoy, Nora J., Hartford
McGrail, Ella T., Branford
McGrath, Elizabeth C., Mystic
McGue, Augusta H., South Norwalk
McGuire, Annie E., New Haven
McHugh, Katherine A., New Haven
McIntire, Alice, New Britain
McLaughlin, Mary L., Norwich
McMahon, May M., Ansonia
McMillan, Elizabeth W., Norwich
McNamara, Lizzie I., Westerly, R. I.
McNulty, Annie E., New Britain
Meehan, Margaret J., New Britain
Melville, Grace L., Westerly, R. I.
Merchant, Kittie, New Haven
Merwin, M. Adella, Cornwall Hollow
Meyers, Eva B., Bethel
Millea, Elizabeth M., Norwich
Miller, Grace E., Middlefield
Miller, Hattie D., Bloomfield
Miller, Leonora E., Norwich Town
Miller, Maude A., Stratford
Miller, Sarah B., Middlefield
Minor, Alice P., New Haven
Miskill, Adelaide M., Broad Brook
Moore, Bessie A., Westbrook
Moore, Mary A., West Haven
Morehouse, Susie G., Norwalk
Morgan, Clara L., Sound Beach
Moriarity, Ellen A., Hartford
Moriarity, Rose A., New Haven
Morrison, Martha A., Bethel
Morrison, Margaret E., Bethel
Mortimer, Anna M. G., Moosup
Moses, Marion M., Hartford
Mulcahy, Bridget T., Hartford
Mulcahy, Julia A., Winsted
Mullin, Lucy G., Norwich
Mulvey, Helen V., Willimantic
Murnane, Anna J., New Britain
Murnane, Ellen A., Portland

Murphy, Agnes G., Middletown
Murphy, Katherine T., Stamford
Murphy, Margaret A., New Haven
Murphy, Marion M., New Haven
Murphy, Mary J., Norwich
Murphy, Susan T., Willimantic
Murray, Alice E., South Manchester
Murray, Mary L., Willimantic
Northrop, Edith, Berlin
Neff, Carolyn G., Stafford Springs
Nelson, Mary E., Willimantic
Nettleton, Orrie E., Bristol
Newcomb, M. Jennie, Glastonbury
Newell, Edna A., South Coventry
Newell, Susan T., West Haven
Newman, Agnes C., New Haven
Newman, Louise B., Norwich Town
Newton, Catherine L., Middletown
Newton, Rosilla R., Middletown
Ney, Elsie L., Hartford
Nicholas, Josephine S., Ridgefield
Noonan, Ella M., Stonington
Norman, Elizabeth P., New Haven
Northam, Agnes D., Cobalt
Norton, Edith S., Willimantic
Norton, Hannah M., Willimantic
Norton, Marion E., Wallingford
Norton, Rebecca E., Torrington
Norton, S. Annie, Wallingford
Noyes, Lena B., Liberty Hill
O'Brien, Katherine A., New Britain
O'Brien, Margaret J., New Haven
O'Brien, Mary I., Hartford
O'Brien, Nora A., Ansonia
O'Connell, Grace, Wallingford
Oddie, Florence M., Taftville
O'Donnell, Delia A., Terryville
Ohler, Rosalie A., Bethel
Olcott, Julia M., Bristol
Olmstead, Ruth, New Haven
O'Neil, Frances T., Willimantic
O'Neil, Kathryn C. G., Hartford
Osborne, Harriet, Ansonia
Osgood, Harriet M., New Haven
Palmer, Clara M., Preston City
Palmer, Sarah Thompson, S. Manchester
Parsons, Agnes D., New Britain
Pausch, Clara A., Hartford
Pausch, Emily F., Hartford
Peck, Maria D., Westchester.
Perkins, Anabel, Norwich
Phelps, Elizabeth A., Hebron
Phillips, Nettie Z., Woodstock
Pierpont, Charlotte C., New Haven
Pilling, Mary E., Danbury
Pinney, Margaret F., Bloomfield
Planten, Annie S., New Haven
Planten, Emma M., New Haven
Porter, Edith M., Willimantic
Pouleur, Julia A., Windsor
Pratt, Gilbert F., Pomfret
Prince, Frances A., New Haven
Prindle, Eva M., Sharon
Procknow, Charl'te S., Pt. Chester, N. Y.
Przelomiec, Josephine L., New Haven
Purdue, Janet M., New Haven
Purinton, E. Maude, Hartford
Putney, Allie U., New Boston
Quigg, Mary B., New Canaan
Quilter, Rose I., New Hartford
Quinn, Anna A., Hartford
Quinn, Mary A., Hartford
Randall, Mary A., Lebanon
Reilly, Catherine B., Derby
Reimann, Louise G., New Haven
Rentz, Lulu, West Haven
Reynolds, Hattie A., West Haven
Ring, Hannah H., Norwich
Ritchie, Maude F., Montville
Robbins, Bertha T., Wethersfield
Robbins, Martha M., Branford
Roberts, Grace M., West Suffield
Robertson, George H., Ridgefield
Robinson, Annie M., Colchester
Rochfort, Mabel E., New Haven
Rood, Elsie A., Hartford
Roots, Ruth M., Morris
Roraback, Grace M., Canaan
Rose, Eleanor, Norwich
Rose, Elizabeth F., Taftville
Rosenthal, Edith H., Hartford
Rowley, Emma R., Windsorville
Russell, Claude C., Taftville
Ryan, Caroline A., Meriden
Sanford, Alice M., New Haven
Satterlee, Amy B., Gales Ferry
Savage, Julia S., Ivoryton
Scanlan, Eliza L., Branford
Schmahl, Catherine, New Haven
Schmahl, Louise, New Haven
Scoville, Alice E., Chestnut Hill
Schwartz, Lena M., Fairfield
Scott, James W., South Windsor
Scranton, Alice L., Wallingford
Seery, Margaret E., New Haven
Service, Isabella T., Norwich
Service, Mary J., Norwich
Setchell, Harriet K., New Haven
Seymour, Daisy P., Meriden
Shanahan, Mary A. G., Waterbury
Sharpe, Alice E., Pomfret
Shea, Juliana E., Philadelphia, Pa.
Sheehan, Elizabeth G., New Haven
Sheldon, Emma L., Enfield
Sheldon, Marian A., New Britain
Sherman, Elizabeth A., Norwich
Sherwood, Anna T., Greens Farms
Shumway, Flora M., North Windham
Simms, Carrie I., Windsor Locks
Slocum, Mary DeEtte, Tolland, Mass.
Smith, Edith, Oakville
Smith, Edith V., West Haven
Smith, Ellen C., West Haven
Smith, Huldah F., Warehouse Point
Smith, May A., New Haven
Smith, Minnie M., New Haven
Smith, M. Louise, Saugatuck
Smith, Nellie C., Hartford

Smith, Ruth, North Haven
Smith, Susan S., South Norwalk
Smith, William E., Norwalk
Spang, Beatrice F., New Haven
Spencer, Florence M., Hartford
Spencer, Sarah E., Guilford
Spitz, Rose, New London
Sporer, Margaretha, Hartford
Squire, Delma L., West Haven
Stannard, Floy E., Winsted
Starr, Alice T., Middletown
Starrs, Cecelia A., New Haven
Stearnes, Jennie V., Andover
Steele, Alice, Portland
Steele, Ellen, Portland
Steele, Julia M., Ansonia
Steitz, Elise M., Meriden
Steves, Nettie M., Ansonia
Stevens, Lucy M., Stamford
Stevens, Mary B., Hockanum
Stillman, Clara M., Rocky Hill
Stone, Grace G., Norwich
Stone, Mabel E., Hartford
Storrs, Mabel N., Hartford
Stoughton, Ellen K., East Hartford
Street, Daisy M., Rockville
Strong, Ellsworth H., Meriden
Strong, Jennie D., Manchester
Sugrue, Agnes C., Willimantic
Sullivan, Bridget A., Willimantic
Sullivan, Cecelia M., Plymouth
Sullivan, Mabelle G., Scitico
Sullivan, Margaret E., Stamford
Sullivan, Nona A., Ansonia
Sullivan, Nora C., Ansonia
Sutliffe, Daisy B., New Britain
Suydam, Gertrude L., Salisbury
Tatem, F. May, Hartford
Taylor, Harriet M., Willimantic
Taylor, Mary A., South Manchester
Tanyane, Annie M., New Haven
Terrill, Hattie E., Ansonia
Tetlow, Edith, Westerly, R. I.
Thomas, Augusta M., Willimantic
Thompson, Mary K., Willimantic
Thorpe, Cora L., Unionville
Thornberry, Alice B., New Haven
Thurber, Grace M., Brooklyn
Tiffany, Helen P., Ansonia
Tilden, Belle E., Willimantic
Tillotson, Ethel L., New Haven
Tobin, Anna S., Windsor Locks
Toohey, Anna M., New Britain
Toohy, Dorothy, Manchester
Torrance, Jennie M., Norwich
Townson, Sarah A., Thompsonville
Tracy, Kathryn M., Bristol
Trickey, Lola M., Danielson
Tripp, Annie I., Central Village
Trowbridge, Clara B., Glenbrook
Tucker, Mary F., New Haven
Tuite, Mary E., Hartford
Turner, Rose L., Norwich
Tuohey, Mary V., Manchester
Tyler, Elma M., Deep River
Tyler, Mabel E., Hartford
Vanderwerken, Lillian M., Stamford
Vine, Sarah M., Ansonia
Wakelee, Harriet B., Derby
Walker, Emma G., New Britain
Wallace, Maisie E., Branford
Walsh, Ella C., Ansonia
Walsh, Mary A., Naugatuck
Warner, S. Elizabeth, Stamford
Warner, Ella P., Highwood
Washburn, Ella A., Hartford
Webb, Carrie A., Waterbury
Weberbauer, Louisa E., Meriden
Weeks, William M., Easton
Welch, Anna L., Versailles
Welles, Florence C., Wethersfield
Wells, Harriet F., New Britain
Welton, Alice A., New Haven
Wescott, Addie M., Hartford
Westermann, C. Rosalie, N. Stamford
Wheeler, Jennie R., New Britain
Wheeler, Kathleen E., Broad Brook
Wheeler, Minnie A., Norwich
Wheeler, Susie J., Naugatuck
White, Fannie H., South Coventry
White, Margaret M., Hartford
Whitney, Estella N., Middletown
Whitney, Jennie M., Southington
Wilcox, Amelia L., Norwalk
Wilcox, Annabelle, Ponsett
Wilcox, Clara L., New Haven
Wilcox, Ethel M., Norwalk
Wilcox, Inez L., Willimantic
Wilcox, Katherine, New London
Wilcox, Ora L., West Haven
Wilkinson, Sarah M., Shelton
Willard, Martha, Wethersfield
Willey, Jessie A., Norwich
Williams, Ida J., Moodus
Williams, Mary A., Willimantic
Williams, Mary A., New Haven
Williams, Rena B., Silver Lane
Wilson, Edna E., Norwalk
Wilson, Laura L., Norwich
Winslow, Emma E., Hartford
Witter, Nellie B., Hanover
Woisard, Anita R., Norwich
Wolfe, Maud E., Stratford
Wolff, Amelia, New Haven
Wood, Frances L., Meriden
Wood, Jennie D., Meriden
Wood, Mabelle, Waterbury
Wood, Mary A., Waterbury
Wood, Winnifred A., Waterbury
Woodbury, Louise, Springdale
Wooding, Mary E., Hartford
Woodward, Alice M., N. Stonington
Woodward, Jessie C., Vernon Center
Woodworth, Elizabeth, Hartford
Wright, Bertha I., New Haven
Wright, Sarah E., New Haven
Wrigley, Eda, Shelton

Total, 687

JOSEPH A. GRAVES.

Mr. Joseph A. Graves, for twenty years principal of the South School in Hartford, died July 28, 1899.

That his long and successful work for the children of his schools may be permanently recognized, the words of his colaborer and friend Mr. Edward H. Smiley, principal of the Hartford High School, are here given :

My acquaintance with Mr. Graves began somewhat less than ten years ago, and though that acquaintance was never intimate, but in a sense professional rather than personal, yet I early recognized his distinguished ability as an educator, and in later years I had come to feel that I knew him as a loved friend. I felt, too, that I had come to know, in a measure at least, wherein lay his strength of character and his eminent success in the work to which his effort was mainly directed.

Strong, able, vigorous, and scholarly in the administration of the affairs of the school, there was, in his relation to the many pupils who came under his care, a kindly, sympathetic, and helpful spirit which won and held their confidence and love.

Indeed, the richest tribute to the character of Mr. Graves, the most enduring memorial to his name, will be found, not in any words however sincere that men may speak or write, but in the artless, guileless love of many little children, many boys and girls whom through years of earnest, faithful, and loving service, he has inspired and stimulated to enter upon life's duties with high aims and noble purpose. As the influence of his life will be to them a rich and enduring legacy, so too their love for him is, I conceive, one of the treasures that "neither moth nor rust doth corrupt," a treasure borne with him to the "Eternal City."

In matters outside the school, deeply interested in everything pertaining to the general welfare of the community, there was on his part a generous, enthusiastic, and intelligent giving of his best thought and endeavor to every interest which had a claim upon his consideration.

Joined with this generous and willing spirit was a careful and minute attention to details which rendered his work in the highest degree efficient in every undertaking with which he was connected, and especially so in the management of the school which he directed so long and with such conspicuous ability.

In the councils of the city, in the various organizations — social, literary, and religious — with which he was prominently identified, there was felt the powerful influence of his keen, intelligent judgment, his genial presence, his refined taste, his earnest Christian manhood.

To the many and eminent qualities of mind and heart which won for him the respect and esteem of the community in which he lived, which made him a leader in educational circles, a wise counselor, and a beloved friend and companion, the generous and feeling tributes from friends and church, from school and city and State, bear ample testimony. His death has brought to us a sense of deep bereavement as it has to many others, and with them we would unite in extending to his family and to his personal friends our heartfelt sympathy.

EDWARD H. SMILEY.

THE LIMITS OF COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION

Schools can do more

The time was when the suggestion that schools could do more than they are doing was met with incredulity, with denial, and often with personal abuse. That they can do more has been repeated, in some cases tried, and in others illustrated and proved, so that now many people believe it and even teachers admit it.

Perhaps the denial and opposition have grown out of misapprehension. Under criticism teachers often feel that they are attacked, whereas they are mere passive sufferers under a system for which they are not responsible. Moreover, many teachers think that the demand for different or greater accomplishments in the public schools originates and is propelled by the desire to make these schools preparatory for the high schools, while the work in which they are particularly interested is to make the public schools training places for useful men and women. This sentiment is natural and proper, because the high schools as now conducted are not organic parts of the public school system and do not continue or complete a common school education. They are examination training-grounds for entrance to college.

If there is to be any change or reform, where do teachers stand in respect of influence and responsibility?

Responsibility of teachers

Teachers are in the position of having much responsibility without being able to make their preferences felt except as they prefer to stand in the way of change. They are simple links in a great chain. Year after year they pick up batch after batch of children. Sometimes they are moving with these children in a direction which is contrary to their best judgment. They are not essential units of a great profession; they are more like the employees of a railroad. They did not build the road, and do not own, control, or operate it. They manage a single car or train, but that train is moving on the time and over the route which has been laid down for them, and is carrying a prescribed number of little passengers in each car.

It is reasonable that teachers should have a voice in the methods of teaching and the selection of subjects. Here, if anywhere, experience ought to tell. Sometimes teachers are consulted about the methods of teaching and the selection of subjects, but rarely are they consulted at all, and they never have a controlling voice.

Selection of text-books

Teachers seldom select new text-books: they seldom determine the subject matter, the rules and definitions, the exercises and remarks which they are to teach. The disinterested publisher and the eloquent advance agent exhibiting their wares for the benefit of the anxious children, are more potent than the teacher.

Courses of study

The courses of study are not often prepared by teachers. Generally they are superimposed upon the teachers by a school board. In several towns in this State a course of study which actually prevents children from reading until they have been in school three or four years, and insists upon one small book a year, has been adopted against the protest of the teachers. The reason the blacksmith licked the parson was because he wanted to and because he could and for the same reason school boards make the courses of study.

Appointment of teachers

Teachers have little voice in the appointment of teachers. In none of the towns of this State have the teachers been called together and asked to nominate the best persons to fill vacancies. The standards for admission to the teacher's profession are set and administered by persons who have never been teachers, and sometimes know little or nothing of the art of teaching. The school officers are the gatekeepers of the teacher's career and profession.

Teachers are in a measure responsible for the neglect with which they are treated. They are shy of criticism and look upon those who pick flaws as spies in the camp. They ought to be constantly suggesting improvements, and accept criticism, however crude or exasperating, as evidence of interest.

Superintendents

Among the persons who have substantial power are the superintendents. They are influential in all of the matters hitherto mentioned. They can usually introduce immediately or gradually any scheme and reform which does not involve too much money, does not hit the prejudices of any stiffnecked member of the school board, and can be carried out by the aid of the teachers whom they are permitted to employ. In this state we have few superintendents, and, therefore, the good influence which could come from them is not apparent. It must be admitted, too, that superintendents are not always inclined to take advice from those who are actually in the school work. They are always pleased if the schools appear well and if the scholars advance, but consulting with the teachers as to the particular amount or kind of instruction to be given is oftener talked about than realized.

School boards

Another influence which determines very largely the character of common school education, is the school board. Sometimes the school board is a mere political machine. In most cases these boards are composed of and controlled by intelligent and well-meaning men. In every board there are men and women who are eager to improve the schools. Very often the most persistent opponents the school board encounters are teachers who are unwilling to leave the beaten path.

The people are willing to furnish money for school buildings. They are disappointed and irritated if the children do not advance from year to year. If teachers believe that the boundaries of a common school education ought to be advanced and can convince the people, including especially parents, there will be little delay in bringing about all desirable changes.

The preliminary steps

The first step is to obtain a body of information relating to the outcome of the schools, and teachers are in a position to obtain this information. The second is to request that the representatives of each grade of school attend the meetings of the school officials and advise with them; and, thirdly, teachers should request experts to meet and consult with them as to possible improvements and changes. In this way the difficulties would be brought to light, the method of avoiding them would be set out, and without doubt recommendations would be adopted which would assist teachers and school officers.

What ought to be accomplished

Children go to school in order to acquire ideas and to obtain the ability to put these ideas together so as to use them. The information which they get is not of very much importance, although this information should be correct. School training is something like the training of an athlete.

He does not lift heavy weights so that he may run a pile driver or raise a derrick. He strengthens his muscles in order that he may be able to raise heavier weights always and everywhere. We wish to make sensible, industrious, thrifty men and women, able to meet all the emergencies of life, to deal justly and rightly with social and industrial questions. To this end they need cool, keen intellects, and tender consciences and a habit of thinking.

Classes in schools

We have two quite different classes in our schools —

1. those children who finish their education in the common schools.

It is wise to realize what is necessary and immediately useful and available for this large class. We rightly consider not only what they may become but what they must do.

The following table shows the occupation of persons of 10 years and over in this State:

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN

Agriculture, fisheries, mining	Professional service	Domestic and personal service	Trade and transportation	Manufacturing and mechanical industries
48,676	12,485	60,073	49,383	146,397

2. those who are on the road to college; this is much the smaller class.

Aim of common school course

Many towns make very careful and extensive provision for the boys and girls who are going to college. They spend more money on them than they do on the children who are to constitute the main part of society. The question whether there should be any provision for high school candidates in the common school system is debatable. Certainly the existence of a classical high school cannot be justified. The righteous aim is to make the common school course as good, and as complete as possible, for those who never go beyond it. It is probable that a good common school course always directs many children to a higher education; but the motive in determining the limits of a common school education is to furnish the most and best education for those who have no other opportunity; to make the common schools the schools of the people; to make them popular because they are efficient, and to carry many, many more children to the end of the common school course.

To better the present state of things, we must release some of the time we now spend on useless things, and must substitute something to occupy this time.

The question of time

There is evidence, quite conclusive evidence, that children at 12 may easily know all that the common school course offers and more than the children of 14 now know. It is impossible here to summarize the information upon this point. Illustrations come to hand from schools now in existence and pretending to carry children to the limit of what is called a common school education. In a school system of eight grades, representing eight years, there are many children, 14, 15, and 16 years of age, wrestling with arithmetic which is entirely within the mental grasp of children of 10 or 11. Children are floundering in the details of grammar which they have been studying for four or five years, when the year from 11 to 12 is sufficient for all the rules and definitions which befog the youthful philologist. They are learning, actually committing to memory, geography and history which could have been read, enjoyed, and understood at 10 to 12. What they are studying is not of so much importance as the fact that they are so old, and that they have been in school 8, 9, and 10 years and know so little. There is an enormous injustice to be laid at the door of some one.

Ninety-five per cent. of the children who enter the schools remain two years; eighty-five per cent. three years; and sixty-five per cent. four years. Not more than ten per cent. remain eight years. The number in school twelve years or at the end of a high school course is never more than five per cent., and sometimes not more than one per cent. of those who begin in the primary classes.

There is a rude test of our education which might with advantage be applied all over the country. If we know the whereabouts in the course of a scholar when he finally leaves school we may judge what education has done for him. If he leaves finally before rising so high as to be taught in the fifth year studies, we may say fairly that he has received very little of what he ought to have as a preparation for life.

The facts may be expressed as follows:

Grade or Year from which child left	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Per cent.	1	4	10	15	25	30	5	5

Causes of delay

In some schools red tape is the cause of delay. The child of ability who wishes to rise from one class to another has a hard road to travel. He will meet with the opposition of his comrades and of his comrades' parents; with the fear of the teacher or superintendent that some one will be offended; with the entirely conscientious feeling that he should do all that ever has been done by any one; with the desire of the teacher to offer at the end of the year a perfect class (shame on this feeling!); with the certainty that he must pass a high-school examination, which is the worst reason of all. This represents a system not founded in justice nor in common sense.

Number finishing in short time

If the common school course cover eight years, not more than ten per cent. of those who begin at six need to spend eight years to finish it. This ten per cent. will not be the dunces, but will be the very irregular, the unpunctual, the unhealthy, and the inattentive. As the requirements now stand in most schools, all children who begin at six should finish at twelve.

Skipping

How can this be done? There are many,—perhaps a fifth, perhaps a quarter of the children who can be annually accelerated. Many can do three years' work in two, and many can do two years' work in one. It is right and proper that as many of these children skip as possible. The skippers should be the majority, and the eight-years' course should mean five or six, or less years, so that the existing meager curriculum should be completed by every child of twelve.

Parallel courses

This implies that the course will become somewhat irregular and that there will be gaps. Speaking practically, there can easily be two courses or several courses arranged so that children can be in one class for one subject and in another class for other subjects. This might give a ragged appearance to the parts, but the total will be beautiful. The quick moving and the slow moving, will all reach the end, though one will take shorter and the other longer time.

Consider individuals

To accomplish this, it is not necessary to reorganize the schools, but we must make reasonable allowance for individual children. We must justly estimate their different abilities and their opportunities. If a child is absent, he can, on his return, be put into a quick-moving class. A child who is delicate can go into a slow-moving class. Transfers can be made from time to time, indeed from day to day, as the teachers or as the supervisors direct. By this the proportion of those who occupy so much time will be reduced, and most of the children, — more than half, perhaps two-thirds, — will finish in five years what we are now doing in eight or nine.

Objections

There will be many objections to this. Reference has been made to the irregularity and confusion in classes. So long as all children are not alike, a system founded upon uniformity and consistency in every case must be evil because unnatural. The attempt to keep children in step as in an army, succeeds in lowering the superior minds without raising the inferior. The ideal, as well as possible plan, is to form groups consisting of three or four or a dozen who are nearly equal in ability and advancement, and to have many groups in the same room. This gives opportunity not only for individual teaching, but for the mutual influence of children upon one another. We need not resort to the departmental system, but where there are several schools children may recite in one room in one subject, and in another room in other subjects. This has no terrors except to the school teacher.

Rural schools

Without doubt there must be attention to details. Supervision will be necessary; but the outcome will be saving of time. Here is the great and blessed opportunity of country school teachers. These teachers are extremely discouraged at times and feel that they are not appreciated and that their work is regarded as inferior to that of the city teachers. No promising young lady is willing to remain in a country school unless her home is near. But the country school, with its numerous groups, is the highest type of a good school simply because the necessities and individualities of every scholar in the school can be considered. There is no delay and repression, but always healthy progress. The limitations of most country schools are so great that nothing is done, but the opportunity in a school with every class is the greatest that is afforded any teacher.

What shall be done with the slow-moving minds?

It is related of a learned judge that he once praised a retiring witness in the following words: "You are entitled to great credit, sir; you must have taken infinite pains with yourself, sir; no man could naturally be so stupid." This anecdote contains the recognition of a principle which we may well consider, viz.: that stupidity is not always an ancestral gift, but the result of cultivation. Among teachers the doctrine is that those who are moderate or inferior in their mental processes are failures of nature and not of the teacher. This is a comfortable hypothesis and shifts the responsibility from teachers and schools and places it where it is borne without a murmur, while the interval between school and life is sufficient to render obscure any possible connection between teaching and eventual stupidity. It may be that the dunces have a right to the special efforts of the school, — to repair the damage that has been done.

There are children who block the way of schools for years. Such need individual instruction. They stay longer than is good for them or the schools. We find children of fifteen years of age in third year because they are not able to work the examples in arithmetic. These examples are simple, but they are stupid in that subject. They can read and write and ought to go straight to the high school.

It is seriously asserted that such a departure from uniformity changes the relations of children to one another and so makes the schools undemocratic. Is there any objection to an aristocracy of brains? This method is distinctly in the interest of those who have short time to be in school; of those who have limited means but considerable brains; and of those who wish to make the most of their time. Without doubt one of the functions of the public school is to level up the social classes; to give every child a fair chance; but does it give every child a fair chance, to keep all in school eight years when some might finish in five or six? Is it not a degrading and unjust system which detains and represses the best endowed?

What time can be released

1. Time can be released by dispensing with examinations. Days and weeks are spent in getting classes ready for examinations or for tests. There are many who loathe examinations, inveigh against them and are eager to have them thrust out; yet examinations are in sight in every grammar school, and are in a very flourishing condition. Not only is time taken in preparing for these examinations, but often the whole future of a child depends upon the result. He can enter upon a higher course or not as he succeeds. Hence his emotions and thought, as well as the desires and plans of the teacher, are fixed upon ability to pass an examination. Teachers say emphatically, that schools relieved from examinations would gain about one-third of the time for regular work.

Examinations

Reviews

The relief from examination of every description would free the children from constant reviews which are preparatory and necessary to examinations. They differ from the drill which is necessary to fix any subject. They exist for the purpose of bringing those who have not been present or are not attentive to equality with the best of the class.

Simplifying existing subjects

2. Time can be gained by simplifying the present school subjects.

Grammar

(a) The grammar lessons, which are now so tedious and cover so many years, can be thrust into the last six months of the common school course, wherever this course may end or into the high school. It does not take five or six years to learn the parts of speech and to parse. Whether it be of any use or not, it appears to be demanded. It could be omitted entirely if it were not for high school requirements.

Arithmetic

(b) We may avoid long and complicated problems in arithmetic and substitute illustrative examples.

So far as arithmetic and grammar are concerned, there is a time in the course of a child's existence when he can be turned to fresher and more interesting topics, and this time comes before the end of the common school course.

Reading books

(c) Simplification will result from banishing reading books after the first year. After the beginnings of reading, there can be readings in history, geography, and masterpieces of literature. Most of the so-called geography ought to be read with an open map. History can be selected and similarly read, and thus from beginning to end the reading lessons would be exercises, not merely in enunciation, but in gathering new ideas or arousing new emotions.

What can be substituted?

English literature

1. There should be extended extracts from English authors. Some of the modern readers are well selected, and have interesting matter which is of a high literary quality; but they are not the best, because children need opportunity to become acquainted with great English and American writers.

Read books

Education should develop not only the power to think, but also the power to *read* books. The development in any boy or girl of ability to understand difficult books, and to skim easily and rapidly the meaning of lighter books, opens up grand possibilities for a stronger and richer life. This ability can only be won by much practice intelligently directed. In a well-organized system of education a large part of the time and thought of teachers will be spent in securing from all pupils regular, energetic reading, including both rapid reading of easy books, and slow, thoughtful reading of difficult books.

Reading intellectual exercise

In studying English literature, children ought to be prepared, not by minute study of a few lines of an author, but they ought to be brought to understand that reading is intellectual recreation and exercise. It is likely that those who have been plagued with learning the minutiæ of an author for a purpose not only irrelevant to, but at variance with, their enjoyment, will henceforth associate that author with their pains and not with their pleasures. There is much testimony that the scholars trained of recent years in what is called English literature, read less of the great poets and prose writers, think less about them, than those who have come to them by a different route. It is the first instinct of a scholar, and it is a sensible instinct, too, to set one side those subjects on which he has been obliged to pass an examination as soon as this struggle is over. If the blessed literature of our own tongue is to be brought into this examination test, it is likely to lose all its attractions. The school boy will come to associate this literature with some of the bitter draughts which he is forced to take for his examination. At all events, it is not so serious for children to hate arithmetic and grammar, provided they have mastered them, as it is for them to hate Shakespeare, Longfellow, or Webster, because they were forced to know them in a senseless way.

Literature, not grammar

This study of literature should be distinguished from grammar. Grammar can wait, and the antiquarian history of our language can be omitted altogether. The stress should be laid on the use of our language in writing and in speech. Children should be so saturated with good literature that they will use their own tongue more freely, more successfully, and more precisely, but above all, will enjoy their own language when it is nobly used by great authors. The purpose is not to find material with which to illustrate grammar, but the object is to kindle in scholars individual study, to make them feel the force and beauty of which the English language is capable, to show them how to use it so as to be influential with others, and to refine and elevate their taste.

History

2. Another substitute is history.

It is said that no one is so ignorant of the institutions under which he lives as an American. This is not an anomaly; it is a social danger in a country whose future, under democratic institutions, must depend on its powers of self-government. To introduce constitutional history is not necessary or desirable, but to give children correct ideas of our actual institutions; to enable them to regard a newspaper as something more than a vehicle for base-ball, fashions, or small gossip, is desirable, and ought not to be impracticable.

It is said that this is very fine in theory, but schools must keep their eye on examinations, and that what tells is accurate and copious facts — the sort of knowledge for which there is a great call upon the memory. This is the old conception of history over again, which sees in it little beyond names and dates. To be stuffed with these is not training for citizenship.

We cannot here discuss the teaching of history, but a text-book gives only information, and it was a wise man who said that if there was one thing more than another which he despised it was information.

The first and most important step is the use of biographies. It is the meaning of the "tell us a story" instinct so strong in the young. This gives to children the feeling that history is human. Above all, should children, by the known and real as found in every locality and in museums — by the use of maps and descriptions — be able to put themselves in the places of those who lived and acted and made us what we are. To be able to enter into the life of an ancient Roman or of one of our Puritan ancestors is a knowledge of history; to be tolerant and appreciative of those who differ from us shows that the lessons of history have been learned.

We do not want infant historians, nor prodigies of memory, but boys and girls that think clearly, justly, and tolerantly, with scholarly yet keen minds. We are glad to see them generous and broad in view, interested in the world of the past and appreciative of its great men and deeds, and so the better fitted to learn their own part and take their own place in the present. There is in children a great fund of interest and enthusiasm, and no study is so well adapted as history to draw out and utilize this force.

3. Science should be introduced. Science

Natural science, with very slight exceptions, is substantially excluded from the elementary education of the children in our public schools. This fact is so startling, in view of the advances of science, that we cannot avoid inquiring as to its cause. Why should there be and continue to be narrowness and lack of progress where we might expect breadth and progress? When the study of nature has accomplished such vast results, when we know that the conclusions of science stand in plain contradiction to those of untaught observation, when discoveries have been wonderfully applied to the uses of man, why is all rejected from our public schools? A defect of the human mind is to submit to custom, and this is one of the most perfect proofs that has ever been exhibited. How unwilling or unable to think are many very intelligent people!

A quack doctor can come to town, advertise a cure-all and for weeks do more business than all the reputable physicians in town. His clients will be found among those educated by the public schools. A clairvoyant who keeps within the law can always get a living, and, if he or she be clever, will find the graduates of the common schools believing in supernatural powers.

Experiments

Lessons in science and the frequent use of simple experiments to introduce new ideas are indispensable if the children are to form correct habits of thinking. These lessons with experiments should be treated as a means of mental exercise, — to form a habit, — and not merely as opportunity for imparting miscellaneous information. The so-called and all-too-prevalent nature lessons are lurid illustrations of what is called science with no scientific value whatever. They are simply pegs upon which soon-to-be-forgotten information can be hung.

Means of discipline

The chief aim of education is to train a child to acquire knowledge for himself by observation and experiment. This power, however, instead of being developed is really suppressed when the child is treated as a mere passive recipient of verbal information. If he does not really assimilate what he learns, his natural mental activity is deadened and he may leave school with interest unawakened and the power of accurate and independent observation untrained. The effects of such mechanical and memorizing instruction at the moment appear satisfactory and sometimes wonderful. They are, in fact, superficial and transitory, and prove, in the end, harmful and disappointing. There should, therefore, be a vital form of education by which the powers of observation, comparison, and inference, as well as the use of the various powers of expression, are cultivated. Science furnishes a proper means. This training in science develops a many-sided interest in school work, forms a valuable means in mental and moral discipline, and tends to the habit of using the faculty of intelligent observation. It results in deftness of hand, the study of objects at first hand, and intelligent investigation. No exercise goes so far in suggesting to children the necessity for looking for the causes of things, and no study is so likely to be useful to the boys and girls who must use their hands and heads in unison in any kind of trade which calls for manual skill.

Course in science

It is more difficult here to frame the right kind of a course and fit it to a common school education. Many of our schools give much time to alleged science which has dissipated the energy and wasted the time which might be given to real science. Children are taught to notice flowers, birds, trees, rocks, stones, leaves, and grasses, to count their fingers and toes and teeth and compare themselves with cattle, horses, and sheep, to tell the size and shape of leaves, and the number of pistils or stamens in the flowers.[1] This is called science, but does not give children the scientific habit of thinking.

Experimental physics or chemistry are the subjects which may be best introduced. There are some difficulties, but these are not insurmountable. Perhaps it will be necessary to have a room for experiments, but a part of the corridor, a waiting room, or a corner of the school room can be used for this purpose.

Apparatus

Another difficulty is the lack of apparatus; but if any teacher is willing to teach science and the school officers are unwilling or unable to buy simple and inexpensive apparatus, the State Board of Education will loan a Science-cabinet, with instructions and illustrative books. It is not, therefore, lack of apparatus but unwillingness which stands in the way.

Special instruction

Perhaps the teachers have not had training in the teaching of science. If the school officers are unwilling to give special instruction, as they do in music, drawing, and even penmanship, the State Board of Education will furnish this instruction.

Technical education

In former times industries were taught by apprenticeship, which afforded a good technical education suited to past periods, when industries were carried on by rule of thumb and not by scientific principles. Industrial occupations are acquiring the dignity of professions because they are based on science. Science has so extended its applications that the modern manufacturer stands at great disadvantage when he is ignorant. The man of money, with his large factories, worked by machinery, has neither the time nor the inclination to bring up young men with a trained knowledge of the industry like the apprentices of olden times. A technical education in the common school should now intervene and teach the workman, the foreman, and the managers the scientific principles which lie at the base of their industries. It is true that manufacturers do not always encourage this intervention of science. They rest content when the workman is skillful in one minute division of his industry. But it is surely creditable to the men who work that they should wish to have an intelligent acquaintance with their whole industry and not remain satisfied with the small corner of the work allotted to them.

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[1] Children may profitably read about these things, but readings in natural history are not to be confused with the study of science.

This suggests technical education. It is generally admitted that such education is good, but it is put far away. It should be brought home to the common school. It would seem that intelligent people would admit this without argument. The great advantage of directing primary and secondary education toward the pursuits and occupations of the people instead of wasting it on dismal verbalization, is that while it elevates the individual, it at the same time gives promise of the prosperity of the collection of individuals, that is, the State. There are instances of States rich in the natural resources of industries, yet poor in the knowledge of how to apply them. There are opposite examples of States utterly devoid of industrial advantages, which use science as a compensation for their lack of raw material. Spain is an example of the first class and Holland of the second.

Modern languages

4. Our common schools can assume a part of the education which the high schools now pretend to supply.

One of the necessities of a well educated or even of an ordinarily educated man is a modern language. In this country we do not need modern languages as much as people of other countries do, but our Spanish possessions place it within the possibilities that children may need the Spanish language. Certainly it is wise to acquire the language of the millions whom we are to govern.

If workmen in any mechanical pursuit wish to attain the higher and responsible positions and desire to use the thoughts of current writers on scientific subjects, they must understand French or German. Either of these languages may be pursued with advantage. We do not say this because these languages are taught in foreign countries but because they will be useful.

The main difficulty in the introduction of modern languages is not that they will be difficult, but that they will be costly. Languages are not so easily taught as spelling, arithmetic, and other subjects, and qualified teachers are not at hand.

We have ill fulfilled our purpose in substituting science, literature, and history in the time released if we have in any way depreciated what is fundamental. We admit that our children must first learn to read and write. This is the first, main, overshadowing demand. Reading and writing are, however, the tools of education and not education itself. If these be well taught there will be a saving of time; science, literature, and history can be substituted and have free play, and the youth who possess them will learn the richness of their possession during the educative process.

By literature, history, and science are boys and girls made great in any walk in life. We find in them incitements to love of truth and to high imagination tempered by judgment. These are the qualities which the workman, the artisan, the poet, the philosopher, the man of literature, and the scientist equally require and should cultivate. We should not shut them out, but rather keep them in view of the children while their education is in progress, for the public weal requires that a large number of men and women of literary and scientific tastes should belong to the community. It is necessary because science, literature, and history will, if rightly taught, impress their character upon the age in which we live. Especially is science necessary because it is not stationary but progressive. Human progress is so identified with scientific thought, both in conception and realization, that they are almost alternative terms in the history of civilization. We should advance its boundaries through the brightest of our youth that we may act as pioneers in the onward march of States.

SCHOOLS

Summary of Statistics, 1898-9

Number of towns in the state	168
Number of districts in the state	1,037
Number of public schools	1,546
Decrease for the year	1
Number of departments in public schools	3,759
Increase for the year	131
Average length of public schools	189.15 days
Increase for the year	.33 days
Number of schools of two departments	141
Number of schools of three departments	55
Number of schools of four departments	58
Number of schools of five departments	16
Number of schools of six or more departments	174
Number of towns having high schools	63
Number of high schools	77
Whole number of graded schools	444
Number of evening schools	19
Number of normal schools	3
Number of public kindergartens	76

The greatest advance in school administration is in the length of time the schools are open. The following table shows the advance in twelve years:

TABLE LV

Report of	Length in days	Report of	Length in days
1888	180.18	1895	182.92
1889	170.08	1896	183.32
1890	180.32	1897	187.47
1891	182.52	1898	187.45
1892	182.26	1899	188.82
1893	182.30	1900	189.15
1894	182.74		

The increase in the number of schools [departments] in the last nine years is as follows:

TABLE LVI

Report of	No. of Schools	Report of	No. of Schools
1892	3,057	1897	3,436
1893	3,131	1898	3,511
1894	3,171	1899	3,628
1885	3,236	1900	3,759
1896	3,338		

Below will be found a summary for twenty-five years [1876 to 1900] inclusive:

TABLE LVII

Report of	Average Length	No. Districts	No. Public Schools	No. of Departments	No. of Graded Schools	Evening Schools
1876	176.26	1,506	1,650	2,499	264	..
1877	178.14	1,493	1,628	2,499	270	..
1878	177.52	1,487	1,629	2,530	277	..
1879	178.47	1,500	1,647	2,564	286	..
1880	178.60	1,498	1,638	2,571	300	..
1881	179.02	1,473	1,630	2,594	308	..
1882	179.98	1,471	1,634	2,627	314	..
1883	179.66	1,447	1,628	2,649	313	..
1884	178.77	1,447	1,634	2,735	320	26
1885	179.55	1,447	1,639	2,779	338	23
1886	179.18	1,441	1,633	2,837	339	29
1887	179.74	1,447	1,631	2,860	354	31
1888	180.18	1,424	1,628	2,903	361	26
1889	179.08	1,423	1,624	2,921	361	33
1890	180.32	1,404	1,629	2,969	362	30
1891	182.51	1,394	1,611	2,994	362	27
1892	182.26	1,408	1,599	3,057	379	35
1893	182.30	1,394	1,594	3,131	379	39
1894	182.74	1,386	1,584	3,171	376	24
1895	182.92	1,347	1,561	3,236	385	43
1896	183.32	1,263	1,577	3,338	395	35
1897	187.47	1,261	1,563	3,436	411	32
1898	187.45	1,210	1,554	3,511	425	26
1899	188.82	1,127	1,547	3,628	437	21
1900	189.15	1,037	1,546	3,759	444	19

NORMAL SCHOOLS

ATTENDANCE

The number of students in attendance at the normal schools in the year 1898–9 was as follows:

New Britain	231
Willimantic	124
New Haven . . .	182
	537

The number in attendance in the several years beginning with the school year 1889–90 was:

	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
New Britain	265	300	335	328	191	194	236	211	200	231
Willimantic	27	70	79	67	76	69	87	119	124	124
New Haven	..	..	..	..	98	209	200	173	181	182
	292	370	414	395	365	472	523	503	505	537

The number in attendance at the beginning of the school year 1899–1900 was:

New Britain	249
Willimantic	108
New Haven	172
	529

ENTERING CLASSES

The entering classes in the fall of 1899 were:

New Britain	149
Willimantic	53
New Haven	109
	311

The entering classes in the years since 1889 were as follows:

	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
New Britain	128	150	205	193	122	108	148	123	104	151	149
Willimantic	27	43	41	46	41	37	41	77	58	64	53
New Haven	..	..	..	..	98	133	124	109	119	110	109
	155	193	246	239	261	278	313	309	281	325	311

GRADUATES

The number of graduates in 1899 was as follows:

New Britain	75
Willimantic	47
New Haven	63
	185

The number graduated in all the years since 1889 is as follows:

	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
New Britain	80	72	66	91	87	74	70	55	63	74	75
Willimantic	..	..	22	26	18	26	23	26	33	45	47
New Haven	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	66	58	55	63
	80	72	88	117	105	100	145	147	154	174	185

The education of those entering in the years 1889–99 has been as follows:

TABLE LVIII

	New Britain							Willimantic							New Haven							
		High School							High School							High School						
	College	4 Years	3 Years	2 Years	1 Year	Common School	Have taught	College	4 Years	3 Years	2 Years	1 Year	Common School	Have taught	College	4 Years	3 Years	2 Years	1 Year	Common School	Have taught	Total
1889	..	32	2	11	9	50	..	..	5	1	2	4	15	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	131
1890	..	31	17	18	20	86	..	..	8	2	2	2	28	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	214
1891	..	35	8	14	18	79	.	..	4	2	5	2	26	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	193
1892	..	28	17	21	21	71	..	..	5	2	5	3	31	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	204
1893	..	31	11	15	7	58	..	..	11	1	6	3	20	..	..	59	7	10	8	14	..	261
1894	..	26	11	18	10	43	.	..	12	3	2	5	15	..	..	64	15	16	10	28	..	278
1895	..	51	14	20	14	46	..	..	17	2	0	4	18	..	..	64	9	15	9	27	..	313
1896	..	67	11	13	11	21	..	..	40	4	8	4	21	..	..	46	15	14	5	22	..	309
1897	..	67	5	13	5	14	..	..	27	5	7	2	17	..	..	52	23	9	10	15	..	*281
1898	..	90	72	18	10	11	..	..	22	10	2	5	9	..	.	70	1	7	6	25	..	325
1899	1	94	24	12	11	7	13	0	31	1	15	9	7	10	0	61	14	11	12	11	10	311

The following table shows the towns from which students have entered the normal school in the years 1883–99 inclusive, with the number that entered from each town in each year:

TABLE LIX

	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1830	1891	1892	1893	1894	1885	1896	1897	1898	1899
Hartford Co.																	
Hartford	7	17	12	15	11	12	17	21	25	22	27	16	22	17	24	19	22
Avon	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	0	1
Berlin	2	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	1	1	2
Bloomfield	1	2	2	..	2	1	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..
Bristol	2	..	..	1	5	7	1	..	3	3	4	3	3	4	2	2	3
Canton	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..		..	4	..
East Granby	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0	..
East Hartford	..	..	1	3	..	2	5	3	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	1
East Windsor	3	3	1	2	1	4	3	1	..	..	2	1	4	1	..	3	..
Enfield	4	8	6	2	..	1	1	7	2	1	3	4	7	2	2	2	1
Farmington	2	..	2	2	..	..	2	6	2	..	1	4	2	1	3	3	2
Glastonbury	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	0	2
Granby	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1
Hartland	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..
Manchester	1	..	4	3	4	3	3	5	5	4	1	1	3	2	4	2	4
Marlborough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1		..	..	0	..
New Britain	6	8	9	14	16	10	12	20	15	24	21	16	14	19	7	15	12
Newington	..	5	..	2	1	1	2	2	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	3	..
Plainville	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	5	..	1	0	1
Rocky Hill	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Simsbury	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	3	1	3	2	2	2	1
Southington	..	1	..	1	..	1	3	1	1	2	4	3	2	1	4	2	1
South Windsor	..	1	..	..	3	..	1	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Suffield	..	..	..	..	4	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	0	..
West Hartford	..	..	1	1	..	1	5	3	2	3	..	..	..	1	2	2	2
Wethersfield	..	3	4	2	1	6	2	2	..	2	2	1	4	2	3	2	2
Windsor	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	4	1	1	..
Windsor Locks	..	2	..	6	3	4	3	3	2	3	8	1	3	2	1	0	2
New Haven Co.																	
New Haven	2	1	3	1	4	3	2	2	2	1	68	61	38	38	40	40	31
Ansonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	4	13	3	8	3	5
Beacon Falls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	0	..
Bethany	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	0	..
Branford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	5	..	2	5	4	..	0	1
Cheshire	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	4	1	2	1	1	..	..	3	0	1
Derby	..	..	3	3	2	2	1	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	1
East Haven	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..
Guilford	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	..
Hamden	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	2	..	..	0	3
Madison	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	..	4	..	..	0	..
Meriden	3	3	4	6	11	7	10	7	12	9	6	2	8	13	3	10	8
Middlebury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	0	..
Milford	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	..	1	2	2	3	..	..	2	2	2
Naugatuck	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	3	4
North Branford	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	1
North Haven	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1
Orange	1	..	..	.	..	1	..	1	1	1	5	3	4	3	7	10	3
Oxford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Prospect	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1
Seymour	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	0	4
Southbury	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Wallingford	2	4	4	3	5	.	2	3	6	7	1	9	2	2	5	3	7
Waterbury	..	2	4	1	3	6	2	15	4	1	2	3	6	8	4	20	14
Woodbridge	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	0	..
New London Co.																	
New London	2	2	2	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	3	..	0	1
Norwich	2	5	1	2	1	2	5	5	3	5	7	6	5	18	7	11	14
Bozrah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1
Colchester	1	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	3	3	..
East Lyme	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	2
Franklin	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1
Griswold	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	0	1
Groton	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	.	..	1	2	..	1	1
Lebanon	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	2	3	1	1	..	1	5	4	2	1
Ledyard	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	0	1
Lisbon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Lyme	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Montville	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	2	1	1	..
N. Stonington	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	2	..	3	1
Old Lyme	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
Preston	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	2	3	..	1	1
Sprague	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	0	..
Stonington	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	2	3	3	..	..	1	6	3	5	1
Waterford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	0	..

	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
Fairfield Co.																	
Bridgeport	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	1	2	4	1	2
Danbury	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	2	1	..	2	4	..	2	1
Bethel	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	2	2	3	1	3
Brookfield	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	1	1
Darien	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..
Easton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Fairfield	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	1	..
Greenwich	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	2
Huntington	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	3	2	3	..	1	2
New Canaan	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2
New Fairfield	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..
Newtown	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	1	2	3	..	1	1	1	1	1	1
Norwalk	1	1	1	4	4	2	3	3	2	5	5	7	11	4	5	8	9
Redding	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	0	2
Ridgefield	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	0	1
Sherman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Stamford	1	2	1	1	1	1	5	2	5	2	9	4	4	2	5	10	3
Stratford	..	1	1	2	2	1	..	1	1	..	2	5	3	2	3	0	..
Trumbull	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Westport	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	3	1	1	2	..	2	1	2	2
Wilton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	0	1
Windham Co.																	
Brooklyn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	1	1	2	0	..
Ashford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	0	..
Canterbury	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	0	..
Chaplin	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	0	..
Eastford	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..
Hampton	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	0	..
Killingly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	0	4
Plainfield	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	3	2	1	..	1	2	1
Pomfret	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	0	..
Putnam	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	0	..
Scotland	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	0	..
Sterling	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Thompson	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	2	0	..
Windham	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	15	13	11	11	12	6	8	8	18	13
Woodstock	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
Litchfield Co.																	
Litchfield	1	1	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	0	1
Barkhamsted	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	0	..
Bridgewater	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..
Canaan	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	0	..
Colebrook	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	.	..	0	..
Cornwall	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	1	1
Goshen	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Harwinton	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	0	..
Kent	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	0	1
Morris	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	0	..
New Hartford	..	..	1	2	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..
New Milford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	..	1	0	1
Norfolk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	0	..
North Canaan	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	0	..
Plymouth	3	..	..	1	..	2	6	..	2	4	..	1	2	2	2	0	4
Roxbury	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	..
Salisbury	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	0	1
Sharon	..	2'	..	..	1	1	..	.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Thomaston	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	1	0	1
Torrington	1	3	1	..	2	1	3	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	1	1	1
Warren,	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	0	..
Washington	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	0	..
Watertown	..	3	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1
Winchester	..	1	..	1	1	3	2	..	4	1	3	4	3	..	2	1	2
Woodbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	6	..
Middlesex Co.																	
Middletown	1	6	2	..	..	4	8	2	..	4	4	8	2	2	8	6	7
Haddam	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	1	0	..
Chatham	..	..	1	..	..	3	3	6	3	..	2	..	..	1	1	0	1
Chester	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	0	..
Clinton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	0	2
Cromwell	.	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	.	..	..	..	..	0	1
Durham	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	0	..
East Haddam	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	0	2
Essex	..	..	..	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Killingworth	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	0	..
Middlefield	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	0	1
Old Saybrook	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..
Portland	..	1	2	1	3	3	..	4	4	2	1	..	3	1	3	4	..
Saybrook	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	3	2	1	..	0	..
Westbrook	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	0	..

	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
Tolland Co.																	
Tolland	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	3
Andover	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Bolton	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Columbia	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1
Coventry	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	3	5	2	2	..	..	..	..
Ellington	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hebron	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Mansfield	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	2	4	..	3	1	2	1	1
Somers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Stafford	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	3	1	..	2	2
Willington	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	1	1	..	..
Vernon	..	1	3	1	..	1	1	2	1	2	..	..	1	2	..	6	2
Other States	..	1	2	8	6	8	2	7	10	7	4	7	16	23	13	11	13

The following is a summary of the preceding table by towns:

TABLE LX

Andover	2	East Haven	3	Monroe	0	Sherman	2
Ansonia	42	East Lyme	8	Montville	9	Simsbury	17
Ashford	6	Easton	2	Morris	5	Somers	1
Avon	6	East Windsor	29	Naugatuck	12	Southbury	6
Barkhamsted	2	Ellington	8	New Britain	241	Southington	27
Beacon Falls	1	Enfield	53	New Canaan	8	South Windsor	14
Berlin	18	Essex	16	New Fairfield	1	Sprague	7
Bethany	2	Fairfield	7	New Hartford	12	Stafford	14
Bethel	18	Farmington	32	New Haven	337	Stamford	58
Bethlehem	0	Franklin	3	Newington	21	Sterling	6
Bloomfield	14	Glastonbury	16	New London	17	Stonington	29
Bolton	6	Goshen	5	New Milford	8	Stratford	24
Bozrah	5	Granby	6	Newtown	17	Suffield	12
Branford	21	Greenwich	11	Norfolk	2	Thomaston	8
Bridgeport	21	Griswold	6	North Branford	9	Thompson	9
Bridgewater	1	Groton	10	North Canaan	4	Tolland	7
Bristol	43	Guilford	11	North Haven	9	Torrington	19
Brookfield	3	Haddam	12	N. Stonington	15	Trumbull	7
Brooklyn	10	Hamden	13	Norwalk	75	Union	0
Burlington	0	Hampton	9	Norwich	99	Vernon	23
Canaan	7	Hartford	306	Old Lyme	7	Voluntown	0
Canterbury	9	Hartland	1	Old Saybrook	1	Wallingford	65
Canton	7	Harwinton	4	Orange	40	Warren	4
Chaplin	6	Hebron	10	Oxford	3	Washington	8
Chatham	21	Huntington	16	Plainfield	15	Waterbury	95
Cheshire	18	Kent	9	Plainville	14	Waterford	1
Chester	5	Killingly	9	Plymouth	29	Watertown	12
Clinton	4	Killingworth	4	Pomfret	4	Westbrook	3
Colchester	20	Lebanon	25	Portland	32	West Hartford	23
Colebrook	2	Ledyard	9	Preston	11	Weston	0
Columbia	11	Lisbon	2	Prospect	2	Westport	19
Cornwall	10	Litchfield	13	Putnam	7	Wethersfield	38
Coventry	16	Lyme	7	Redding	8	Willington	2
Cromwell	6	Madison	15	Ridgefield	9	Wilton	4
Danbury	17	Manchester	49	Rocky Hill	8	Winchester	28
Darien	3	Mansfield	21	Roxbury	2	Windham	121
Derby	21	Marlborough	2	Salem	0	Windsor	13
Durham	11	Meriden	122	Salisbury	19	Windsor Locks	43
Eastford	2	Middlebury	3	Saybrook	11	Wolcott	0
East Granby	3	Middlefield	7	Scotland	5	Woodbridge	5
East Haddam	10	Middletown	64	Seymour	15	Woodbury	5
East Hartford	29	Milford	20	Sharon	8	Woodstock	8
						Total	3,375

MR. C. D. HINE

Secretary of State Board of Education

SIR, — The report of the New Britain State Normal School for year 1898–1899 is herewith respectfully submitted.

ATTENDANCE

Seniors	64
Juniors	110
Senior Kindergartners	19
Junior Kindergartners	26
Post-Graduates	10
Special Students	2
Total	231

ATTENDANCE BY TOWNS

Forty-four towns are represented as follows:

Berlin	1	New Hartford	3
Bridgeport	2	New Haven	5
Bristol	5	Newington	4
Canton	4	New London	1
Chester	1	North Stonington	1
Colchester	1	Norwalk	6
Danbury	1	Plymouth	2
East Hartford	3	Portland	6
East Windsor	3	Rocky Hill	1
Enfield	4	Simsbury	3
Essex	3	Southington	3
Farmington	5	South Windsor	1
Glastonbury	1	Stamford	7
Greenwich	1	Stratford	1
Hartford	39	Torrington	1
Lyme	1	Vernon	5
Manchester	6	Waterbury	23
Meriden	14	West Hartford	3
Middletown	11	Wethersfield	4
Naugatuck	1	Winchester	1
New Britain	21	Windsor	3
New Canaan	1	Windsor Locks	1

From without the State:

Arkansas	1	New Jersey	1
Canada	1	New York	5
Massachusetts	8	Vermont	1

There were fewer changes than usual in the force of teachers. Miss Minnie Clark, for several years a teacher in the Model Schools, resigned to accept a position in Montclair, New Jersey. Miss Mary A. Hovey, formerly of the Providence Training School, was elected to fill the vacancy. Miss Hovey was forced by ill health to resign in January, and her place was filled by the election of Miss Ella M. Pinkham, formerly of Farmington, Maine.

Miss Robbins was granted a year's leave of absence, and Miss Anna M. Clark carried on her work very acceptably. Miss Mary Curtis and Miss Florence M. Prince, assistants in the kindergarten, resigned to accept principalships in Brooklyn, and Miss Phebe Beard and Miss Grace Higgins were appointed to their positions. Miss Mabel Clary was appointed assistant in the Primary Department. At South Manchester Miss Carrie E. Carnes, formerly of the Fitchburg Training School, was appointed supervisor in place of Miss Grace E. Mowrey, resigned, and the supervising force was further strengthened by the addition of Miss Edith Root, Miss Emily H. Wells, and Miss Hortense Hersom. A class of 75 was graduated in June.

Normal-Training Class	52
Kindergarten " "	15
Post-Graduate Course	8
Total	75

For some years much of the practical part of the training of our pupils has been given by the Training Schools at South Manchester. Year by year these schools have been strengthened and the general merit of the work done there has received most generous acknowledgment from the school board of that place, an extract from whose last report is here added.

PRACTICING SCHOOLS

Rooms 1-27

These rooms are reported together because in them the undergraduates of the New Britain Normal School are at work. They are divided into groups of four rooms. A supervisor is responsible for each group. The supervisors are Miss Peabody, Miss Palmer, Miss Clark, Miss Root, Miss Wells, Miss Waters, and Miss Hersom. Over all are Mr. Verplanck and Miss McConkey, who are faithfully devoting themselves to the education of our children, and who, in their efforts, supplement each other in every possible way.

First, let us consider the Student Teachers. These student teachers who come to us semi-annually are not thrown upon us an undisciplined mass. The process of preparing them for our school is a slow and painstaking one. The teachers at New Britain so regard it. Mr. White has said frankly, " My main business is to fit teachers for the South Manchester School." He knows they will be successful in the State at large, if they meet our requirements. This is their process in outline: After many years of experience and profound thinking, a definite course of study has been prescribed. Candidates must pass an examination upon it. No one can learn methods of teaching who does not know the subjects to be taught fairly well. Those who are well prepared, as, for instance, college graduates and teachers of experience, are at once put into classes for training in methods. Those who are good scholars, but still need preliminary instruction, are placed under the proper teachers. The course at the Normal School is nominally two years, but no one is graduated, should it take four, until full satisfaction is given to the authorities. The method teachers are experts of experience and unusual ability. They are the best that money and persistent effort can secure.

Now, suppose it has been decided that pupils are intellectually and physically prepared for the actual work of being trained for teaching, what next? A lesson is assigned them for study. Then the teacher takes them in hand. The lesson is analyzed minutely and discussed thoroughly, until the class clearly understand what, how much, and how to teach, all important questions. The analysis being finished, the pupils are taken to the schoolroom to observe their teacher teach the lesson. At the close of the recitation, she gathers them about her and examines them as to what they have learned, the method of presentation, the way the children received each point, whether there were any who did not understand the lesson, how to teach them, etc. This is repeated day after day, until the pupils have mastered this step. No one moves on until this is done. If a little extra work or help is needed to master it, it is given; otherwise the pupil cannot proceed. The next step is teaching, real teaching. The Normal School has 400 children entrusted to it by the city of New Britain. The State assures them 350, but so many desire the benefit of its privileges that the school accommodates 400. Applicants are always waiting, so that vacancies are filled at once.

The Normal students begin their teaching under the direction and close scrutiny of their teachers. First they take a single recitation. After it, they talk it over. They are told plainly wherein they have failed, wherein succeeded. They are trained to recognize and correct their own faults, and to understand the mental processes of children. Their first lesson is given to a very small group of children. As they increase in power, more are entrusted to them, until they can manage a roomful. Then they have practice in teaching all sorts of lessons. This is kept up for ten weeks. No other Normal School in New England gives its pupils a better opportunity for teaching up to this point. In the ordinary Normal School they are graduated now, and at once begin to teach on salaries. If we had the usual district school we would be obliged to draw the main body of our teachers from this source. We would be apt to have a procession of inexperienced teachers, with the supervision only which a single busy principal could give. Experienced teachers demand high salaries. But these New Britain students are not now graduated. They must come to this Ninth District School for further practice. And they are not quartered upon us without thought. Miss Darlington, the New Britain representative, and Miss McConkey, have had many consultations. They decide most carefully in what rooms the young ladies are to teach. Some will do their best work with little children; others with those that are older. More depends upon the true adjustment than upon anything else at this stage. In the meantime, the special supervisors here are getting ready. They critically look over their plans for work, secure records of work already done by assistants, so that the new-comers may begin where they left off. This is done four weeks, at least, before the change takes place. Three weeks before, the new class comes over to observe, spending the time mostly with the children whom they are to teach. They are told definitely just where they are to begin teaching, so that our children may miss nothing. They go back to New Britain for instruction in their special work. They then return to us to observe and hear model recitations from our supervisors. Finally, the week before they come to us, they teach our children, at first single recitations, then more, until they have entire charge of rooms for one or two days. The duties of the retiring and coming teachers are dovetailed closely, the former being responsible to the end of her period. Then the change is made. One set goes back to New Britain for further training, which concerns us no more than it ought to concern the State at large. The other division settle down with us for five months of the hardest work they will ever do in their lives.

Just here is the danger point for us — but it is carefully guarded. In actual practice, because of the strict training of these young ladies, and especially because of the extra exertions of our supervisors, the change is now made with an infinitesimal amount of waste and friction. Our children, for the most part, take it as a matter of course and quietly pursue their studies. This is the great opportunity for the supervisors to use their strength and abilities. They are on duty in season and out of season, a dozen hours daily if needed. Now they teach much. Their lessons must be models. The young ladies accustomed to the ideal teaching at the Normal are keen critics. Spurred on by these models, they themselves, in turn, do excellent work. Our children get the benefit of it all. If the young teachers are not so strong as they will be in a couple of weeks, the supervisors are infinitely superior to the common teacher. Nor is their teaching confined to these transition days. They teach wherever it is needed most every day. They make a powerful impression upon the opening minds of the children. It is the greatest advantage to them. Any man looking back upon his school days recognizes the fact that only one or two teachers powerfully affected him. The others, of course, kept the processes of education moving, but only one or two were potent factors in the development of mind and character. Because we have our present system, every child in our district comes under the influence, often, not occasionally, of these rare teachers, for our supervisors are rare teachers. They are rare teachers with a rare opportunity to make their mark.

In the ordinary school, fifty, sixty, and even more pupils are crowded into one room under one teacher. Here each supervisor has one hundred with four assistants in as many rooms. Unusual results ought to be secured because there are leisure and strength to get near to the children as individuals. As a matter of fact, our children are reading twice as often as in the ordinary school and otherwise receiving double the attention.

A few words more in regard to the pupil teachers. The standard at the Normal School is steadily rising. Pupils, as a rule, must have a High School education or its equivalent. Many college graduates and teachers of experience are finding it profitable to take a course in methods. Thus, while we commonly speak of these young women as "Girls," the average age of those who came to us last year was over twenty-one. More frequently than not, however, the youngest are the brightest teachers.

The amount of work done in these rooms is almost incredible, not six or seven hours, five days in the week, as in the ordinary school, but eight, ten, twelve hours, and more, if needed, six days. Indeed, the surveillance covers the seventh day, lest strength be wasted. The young women bear this severe discipline patiently that they may secure their diplomas and superior positions as teachers.

Moreover, in an ordinary school should the teacher prove inefficient, it is almost impossible to get rid of her until the end of her engagement, but, in our school, if one does not almost at once demonstrate her fitness, she is sent away. Tears and entreaties are of no avail. The Normal School either sends us another student, or hires a teacher for the place. Our children are not permitted to suffer that she may have practice. It is a hardship, oftentimes, but our authorities are inexorable. Around every room there is a strong cordon composed of the teacher, the supervisor, Miss McConkey, Mr. Verplanck, your committee, Miss Darlington, Mr. White, and finally Secretary Hine. If a weak spot is discovered, the word instantly passes along the line, and the most strenuous efforts are made to correct it. It is just as much for the interest of the New Britain School as for ours that good results should be secured. Nay, more. They are too much under fire to neglect us. They would lose prestige at once. Not only our eyes, but the eyes of all progressive educators, are upon them.

Our children are thus having unusual advantages, and we have every reason to congratulate ourselves upon the condition of our school. It is not only splendidly equipped, but admirably taught. Nothing is spared to make it an ideal school. Besides the 35 student teachers who work assiduously without salaries, our children come under the influence of 22 permanent teachers who work just as assiduously for very moderate compensation, considering their rank and responsibilities. The supervisors are women of rare ability who come to us attracted by the nature of this notable school. They are here because they desire to be influential as educators, not simply for their salaries. Miss McConkey declined last year a salary of $2,000 with an assured $2,500 later that she might perfect this institution. As a rule, they stay with us several years. Miss Maud Gridley, much to our regret, has but just severed her connection with us at the close of six years of faithful and efficient service.

Another strong point in this department is the substitute teacher. This lady is one of our permanent force. She must be exceptionally versatile. She is hired to fill all vacancies occasioned by sickness or any other cause. Should a teacher be off duty for an hour, or a day, or a week, she steps right in, so that there is no serious break in the instruction. In most schools, during these contingencies, the children must be dismissed, turned out to await developments. Miss Calhoun is our substitute. She is busy all the time, for if no room should need her service, there are always backward children who must be coached. She does this work, so also do Miss McConkey and the other supervisors. Whenever any child needs special help it gets it.

In conclusion, Rooms 1-27 constitute a peculiarly interesting department of our school. The supervisors having acquired their education and experience in many schools do not slavishly follow any one system, but unite to give unusual brightness and breadth to our school. Each supervisor, being responsible for her own group of rooms, works faithfully and enthusiastically with a certain delightful sense of freedom, each striving in a generous rivalry to get better results than her neighbors. The student teachers not only must do their very best, but are all aglow to do it. While the classes being small, the children are treated like individuals, that dream of thoughtful educators. There is no necessity for a stern military discipline. The atmosphere is more that of the loving, refined home. As a matter of course, these rooms cannot slip into the humdrum, deadening routine of the ordinary school. From the very nature of the case, they must become more and more efficient. As a matter of fact, they have been steadily improving, having attained their highest usefulness during the past year.

A year ago I complained of the crowded condition of the Normal School and the fact that our work was greatly hampered by lack of room. The school is larger now than ever, and the lack of room is even more seriously felt. The New Britain Normal School admits more pupils than any other Normal School in New England, and I feel certain that the State of Connecticut would gladly increase our accommodations if the real needs of the school were known.

MARCUS WHITE.

MR. CHARLES D. HINE

Secretary of State Board of Education

SIR, — My sixth annual report as principal of the State Normal School at Willimantic is herewith respectfully submitted.

The report is for the year ending August 31, 1899 — the tenth year of the school.

REGISTRATION AND ATTENDANCE

Senior Class	47
Middle Class	9
Junior Class	56
Kindergarten Training Class,	2
Advanced Class	6
Special Students	4
Whole number enrolled in Normal Department	124
Pupils in Model and Training Schools	602

ATTENDANCE BY TOWNS

Thirty-two towns are registered as follows:

Andover	1	Lebanon	7	Putnam	1
Ashford,	1	Lisbon	2	Preston	2
Bozrah	2	Mansfield	4	Stafford	2
Brooklyn	1	Montville	3	Sterling	1
Chatham	2	New Haven	2	Stonington	6
Colchester	4	North Stonington	2	Thompson	2
Columbia	1	Norwalk	1	Tolland	1
East Granby	1	Norwich	20	Watertown	1
Groton	3	Old Lyme	1	West Hartford	1
Hampton	2	Plainfield	3	Windham	28
Hartford	4	Pomfret	2	Woodstock	3
Total					117

OTHER STATES

Massachusetts	2	Rhode Island	1	
New Hampshire	1	Vermont	2	7
New Jersey	1			
Total				124

ATTENDANCE BY COUNTIES

Counties	*Students*	*Towns*
Hartford	5	3
New Haven	2	1
New London	52	11
Fairfield	1	1
Litchfield	1	1
Windham	45	10
Middlesex	2	1
Tolland	9	5
Total	117	33

The list of teachers at the beginning of the year was as follows:

George P. Phenix, Principal
Psychology

Jennie E. Chapin
Mathematics; Gymnastics; Writing

Mary G. Henderson
Drawing

Mabel I. Jenkins
History; English

Harriette Wilson
Music

Sarah J. Walter
Methods; Training

May E. Davison
Grade V

Julia W. Swift
Training School at Windham

Eliza Graeme Graves
Kindergarten Principal

Jennie E. Dennehy
Grade VII

Lucy Chandler
Grade VI

Frederick W. Staebner
Science; Geography

Fannie A. Bishop
Kindergarten

Edwin C. Andrews
Grade VIII

Margaret A. Egan
Grade IV

Fannie S. Barrows
Grade III

Anna B. Griswold
Kindergarten

Eliza A. Cheyney
Grades I, II

Eliza G. Rawson
Librarian

At Christmas Miss Fannie S. Barrows was released to accept a more lucrative position. The school which had been taught by her has since been used as a practice school.

Miss Harriette Wilson was obliged to resign at the close of the year on account of her health. Miss Alice S. Clement was appointed to fill the position for the coming year.

At no time since my connection with the school has the close of the year brought fewer changes in the teaching force. In several instances flattering offers to accept positions elsewhere were declined. To those who are acquainted with the circumstances no better evidence of a strong spirit of loyalty to the school could be given.

I cannot close this report without expressing my appreciation of the consideration shown by yourself and the other members of the Board during my enforced absence from the school during the latter half of the school year.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE P. PHENIX.

MR. C. D. HINE

Secretary State Board of Education

SIR, — The annual report of the State Normal Training School at New Haven, for the sixth year of its history, ending June 23, 1899, is hereby respectfully submitted.

The attendance was as follows :

Seniors	72
Juniors	110
	182

Sixty-six seniors graduated from the school in June, making in all two hundred and ninety-seven graduates of the school. The following teachers in the model schools having resigned did not return: Miss Ellen A. Kenny, Miss Helen A. Austin, and Miss Josephine M. Sheldrick. Their places were taken respectively by Miss Louise Schmahl, Miss Clara A. Brockett, and Miss Janet M. Purdue of New Haven. These teachers are graduates of this Normal School and have had experience in teaching since graduation. There were no other changes in the teaching corps.

The work of the school has been continued according to its established plan. The aim has been to exclude everything from the course that is not pertinent to the preparation of a teacher for the common schools. To this end it has been necessary to observe the demands made upon our graduates and thus to determine what they need. Accordingly the course is slightly modified each year. In the model schools special attention has been paid to the continual drill needed for the indispensable arts, such as reading, writing, spelling, ciphering, etc., while ample provision has been made for the intelligence and higher nature of the individual.

Effort has been made to avoid the mistake that those attainments which depend upon long-continued repetition can be acquired incidentally. There are sixteen model schools and a kindergarten in the training department. These schools present the ordinary conditions of the other city schools, and thus afford excellent opportunities for studying school questions. The relations with the city of New Haven continue to be cordial, and the advantages of the location of the school have been justified. A large part of the senior class were enabled by special arrangement to attend the Saturday lectures for teachers at Yale University. This exceptional privilege was valuable, not only on account of the instruction received, but also on account of the influence of a glimpse of university work. In this connection special mention should be made of the valuable lecture courses offered to the school by Yale University, the University Extension course, and the Teachers' Lecture course of New Haven. These opportunities for instruction and inspiration have been unusual, and cannot fail in the future to be attractive features of the school.

ARTHUR B. MORRILL,
Principal.

The present supply of normal schools is adequate. In the three schools there could be easily accommodated and instructed 250 more than are now registered. The number attending does not materially increase, as the table on page 162 shows.

The reason is that there is not an explicit outcry for trained teachers, and there is not in the state any standard of qualification for entrance upon the vocation of teaching. All who are trained can secure positions, but so can any untrained person who really makes an effort and is not too ignorant of the common branches.

The difference in the quality and result of the work produced by the trained and untrained teacher, to the disparagement of the latter, is so great as to force upon us the conclusion that no untrained person should be allowed to teach. How many schools are imperfectly taught, it is impossible to state. It is large — too large for the well-being of the children and the state. While a large proportion of the school population is being well educated, there is far too large a part which is neglected and without adequate provision for efficient mental awakening and the formation of good character.

The state has taken the step necessary to remedy this by supplying normal schools. Institutions specially organized to train persons in theory and practice are provided. Every person who intends to teach can be trained before taking charge of a school.

The pressure of the work in these schools is somewhat severe. It has been mentioned more than once that many of those admitted to the school are so backward in elementary knowledge or so depressed by training in mere words that a large part of the first year must be devoted to things which should have been known before, and that the schools are hampered in their work accordingly.

The present high school law opens the door for all to attend a high school. This partially removes the disability of an inferior education, though it cannot be said that the high schools are giving a good preparation for teaching.

There is especial need of trained teachers in the primary schools. If the best effects are to be attained in these schools none but the best teaching is good enough. Hence it is matter for congratulation that most of the trained teachers go into primary as distinguished from secondary schools. Not more than $\frac{1}{20}$ of the children who begin in the primary school ever go to the high school. Thus $\frac{19}{20}$ must be turned out good citizens straight from the school into the struggle for a living. All this must be done in spite of spasmodic attendance, physical incapacity, large classes, sometimes home demoralization and a meager curriculum. The primary teacher must be taught to do a few things quickly and thoroughly; must know how to do a great deal in a short time, and must have plans, devices, and material.

It seems necessary to reiterate and to prove that technical preparation is necessary to the teacher's work. The teacher discharges a special function, and we might naturally think that ordinary men and women needed more than ordinary training to discharge this high and special function of teaching. Teaching is not a craft which can be successfully undertaken by anyone who is dumped into it at any time of life in any stage of preparation.

The first necessity is to make sure that a few natural aptitudes, especially sympathy, are not wanting. A sympathetic imagination, a just judgment, common sense, and a taste for teaching are not to be conferred, though they may be improved by study and training.

It is most important at the beginning that the intending teacher should note the endeavors of accomplished teachers to verify in practice the theories of the books. Here the apprentice learns by imitation and example. All experience is in favor of this and is full of illustrations. The best preparation for systematic professional teaching is to have been well taught. Every one of us knows how deep is his obligation to those who set an example of careful, patient, thorough work.

The doctrine of method and the art of teaching must be built up and confirmed in the learner's mind by the living teacher's work. Nothing else shows so well to the student that to become a good teacher she must teach well, and that while many things contribute, earnest effort is the necessity of high success. The sight of skill in action is alone effectual to teach skill, and the good teacher, not the good theorist, is the promoter of good teaching. The teacher in the model school must show competence to do what is expounded as possible and necessary. Unless this is done, the student will not have any faith in her.

We cannot discover aptitude until the intending teacher is brought into actual contact with teaching live children, under ordinary conditions. This fact is a sufficient reason, if there were no other, for apprenticeship and testing practice. At least no one should be allowed to enter definitely upon the career of a teacher before she is well assured that she possesses the chief constitutional qualities necessary for the occupation.

It is by practice in the school room and not by studying, reading, or hearing lectures that the beginner finds that she is competent or incompetent. If all experience is postponed until she has been educated and all the theoretic oil poured upon her, she will be confronted with one of two disadvantages,— either she will have traveled a long distance on a career for which she is unfit, or if she finds she can go on, she will lose the means of making her reading profitable, since observation and experiment made concurrently with study can alone give life to theory. The practical work should be continuous and close. A mere occasional lesson or perfunctory visits of observation do not test capacity to deal with the class under the strain and monotony of daily intercourse. The specimen lessons so often paraded as test lessons are of little worth; they do not emphasize the main conditions of the subject; the outline, illustrations, points, and summary beforehand determined will be the outcome of the teaching, no matter what already be found or finally remain in the heads of the wretched victims.

The intending teacher must be tried by coming in contact with actual conditions softened by the best supervision, and must have observation of and experience with individuals. The supervision unifies the scattered impressions of the beginner, saves her from gross mistakes, and the children from mental mayhem.

The experience should extend over all classes, comprising children of every age and grade. Especially should all have observation and practice with young children. Here the organization is simple and easily understood; the subjects are few and require clear and pointed instruction; and the relation to other subjects is less complex. Here it is easiest to see the intimate connection between mind and body and the dependence of mental and physical states upon one another which so vitally affect the conditions of teaching and discipline.

By those who have tried, we are assured that we can improve the teaching capacity. We cannot give ability to those who have it not any more than we can make something out of nothing, but we can devise means to increase the capacity of those who are trained.

We can give *theory*, — that is, we can prove out the *reasons for success* in teaching. When we have the reason, we have the basis of future method of procedure. We have to learn that good teaching is not a trick or an invention discovered in these latter days. We start with much material by the gift of the past; every good teacher has contributed, but we must see all this contribution worked out in practice either by our own efforts or the efforts of others. We must vary and adapt our procedure, otherwise we fall into cant in thought and expression and become pedants and the victims of method.

The untrained and badly trained teachers are equally the victims of method, but with this difference, the badly trained teacher uses procedure which has been the subject of discussion and criticism, whereas the untrained teacher boldly adopts the procedure which is her own peculiar manufacture, and is corrected, modified, and amended by no man's counsel.

The teacher must have a conscious reason and justification for all she teaches. To this end all available knowledge must be summoned and used in order to throw light on her material, *i. e.*, on the pupils and the means of instruction. There need never be indecision, and experiments need not be consciously obtruded. Successful teaching implies belief in something. But, step by step, she must inquire into subjects and the processes which best impress them, referring each step to the theories which it illustrates. In later years these steps will have given correct habits, and there will not be need of thinking out each formal step. That preparation which gives the beginner much anxious thought occupies the experienced teacher but a few minutes, since the former is acquiring the habit of thought, which has become by long usage the familiar possession of the latter.

We may open to those who can remain a long time a systematic course in the theory and practice of education; we can give the aim, administration, and practice of education in the broadest sense. But we are to help the less fortunate and ordinary candidate and show her how she may comport herself. She should go through a complete course if she has time and means; but meantime she must face the ordinary difficulties of the common school.

There is a phase to the opposition to training which is not mere prejudice. It is based partly on a very wholesome and just appreciation of the supreme importance and usefulness of an education as a preparation for any profession. It is also a protest against the excessive conceit which the possession of a few tricks of the trade has fostered.

If an education gives people clear views in any walk in life, it certainly is necessary for those who teach others how to walk through life. It is not necessary that the primary teacher's information should be wide, though this is desirable; but it must be well selected, well arranged, and exact. A teacher cannot teach something that he does not know; but the main thing in the earlier stages is not information, for it takes little of that, but it is exact knowledge of the *object* as well as the subject of instruction.

1. Education must be sufficient to enable teachers to take a just survey of the field they are personally to deal with.

2. They must be able to select the necessary material and instruments to be used in instruction — the essential points to be taught.

3. They must know where information is to be found.

More than this is not necessary and is better for the teacher in the public schools than a special education in one subject. The tendency to distribute studies among special teachers is dangerous, for it limits the area which the teacher of a school holds. Until pupils have advanced a considerable distance it is undesirable to divide the direction of their work, because they lose the advantage of unity and consistency of treatment which is secured by the teacher's interest in individuals.

All this is directed to the peculiar case of the schools we have charge of. The teachers we train do not, they cannot and will not, postpone the serious work of teaching until they have traversed many subjects of history, language, and science. They cannot pick up all which bears directly upon teaching. They must first rely upon practice and observation, and secondly, on that procedure, the result of experience, which becomes arranged and orderly as they practice, read, and think.

HIGH SCHOOLS

These schools may be divided according to the provisions of the law under which they are organized into

Town high schools (district system)	15
District high schools	30
Town high schools in consolidated towns	31

DISTRIBUTION

The distribution of high schools is shown by the accompanying map.

CLASSES

Classifying the schools according to the number of years in the complete course, the following have a four years' course :

Class I

Ansonia
Branford
Bridgeport
Bristol
Canton
Colchester
Derby
East Hartford
Enfield
Greenwich
Groton
Guilford
Hartford
Huntington
Killingly
Litchfield
Manchester
Meriden
Middletown
Naugatuck
New Britain

New Haven, 2
Norwalk
Orange
Portland, 2
Putnam
Seymour
Southington
South Windsor
Stafford
Stamford
Suffield
Thomaston
Torrington
Vernon
Wallingford
Waterbury
West Hartford
Windham
Windsor
—42

The following report a three years' course:

Class II

Bethel
Cheshire
Danbury
East Lyme
Farmington
Madison
Milford
North Canaan
Norwalk, 2
Old Lyme
Old Saybrook
Orange
Salisbury
Saybrook
Sharon
South Windsor
Stonington, 4
Watertown
—22

The following report a two years' course:

Class III

New Canaan
New Milford
Norwalk
Plymouth, 2
Salisbury
Stratford
—7

The following report a one year course:

Class IV

Chatham
New Haven, Westville
Plainville
Somers
Woodbury
—5

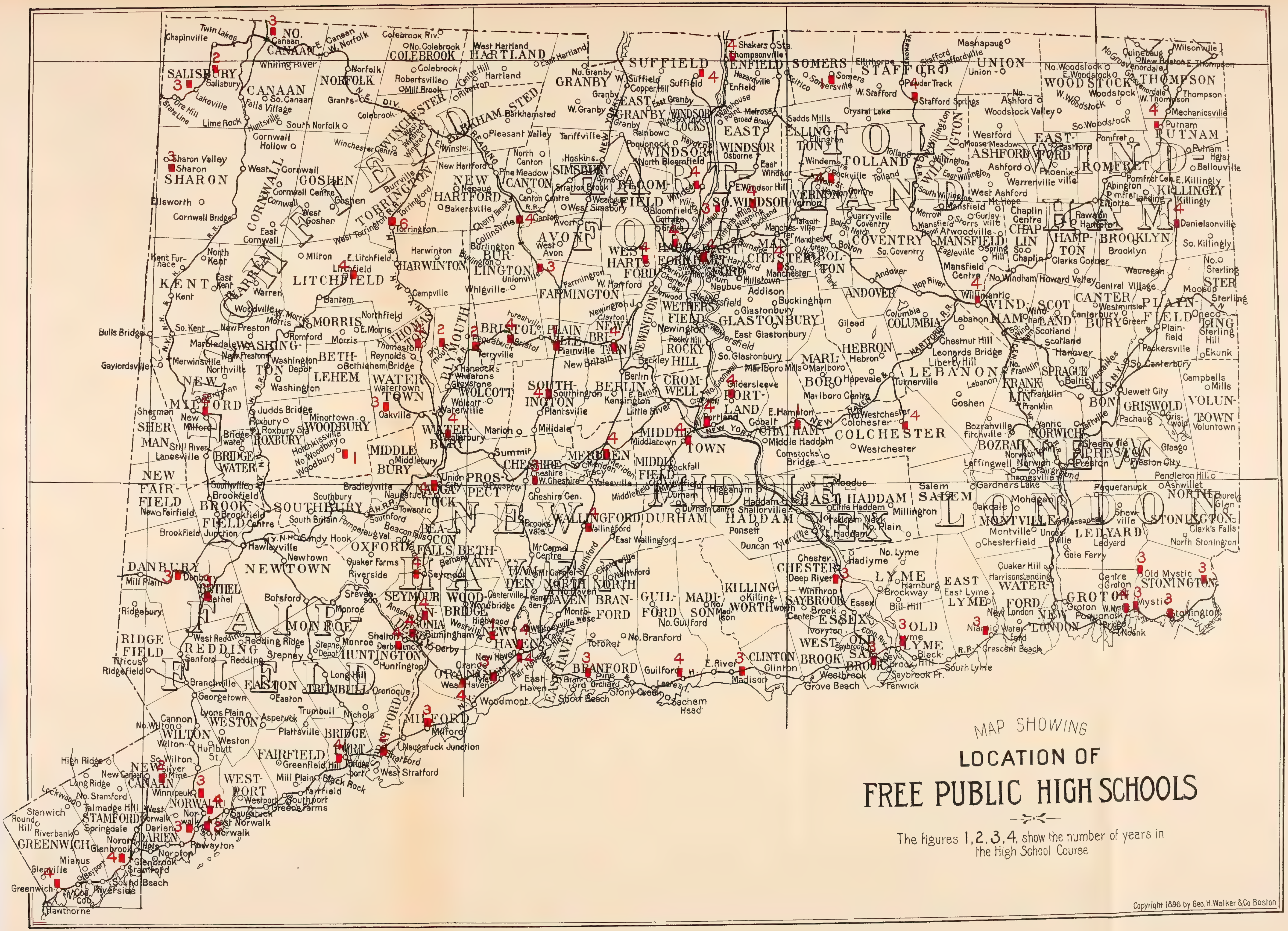
REGISTRATION

The registration by classes or years is as follows:

First year	846
Second year	1,394
Third year	2,060
Fourth year	3,295
Fifth year	34
Sixth year	78
Graduate students	102
Unclassified	58
	7,867

EXPENSE

The expense of these schools cannot always be separated from that of the lower grades if the high school occupies a building or room with other classes.



MAP SHOWING

LOCATION OF

FREE PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS

The figures 1, 2, 3, 4, show the number of years in the High School Course

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The expenses summarized below are less rather than more than the actual cost.

Teachers' wages	$280,005.25
Fuel and incidentals	55,333.29
Total	$335,338.54

For comparison of expense of these schools with kindergartens see page 208.

Table lxi, which follows, is compiled from returns from high school principals :

TABLE LXI — GENERAL STATISTICS

Town	Maintained by Town or District	No. of Classes	Number in Each Class							Teachers		Number of Graduates in Summer of '99			
			a highest	b	c	d	Graduate Students	Unclassified	Total	Men	Women	One-Year Course	Two-Years Course	Three-Years Course	Four-Years Course
1 Ansonia	Town	4	15	21	19	44	....	....	99	....	4	....	....	....	11
2 Bethel	Town	3	....	12	21	35	1	....	69	1	1	....	....	13	....
3 Branford	Town	4	6	6	14	23	....	....	49	1	2	....	....	....	....
4 Bridgeport	Town	4	48	63	105	222	....	....	438	5	11	....	16	....	40
5 Bristol	Town	4	16	27	24	50	1	2	120	1	4	....	4	....	8
6 Canton	Town	4	15	16	21	25	....	....	77	1	2	....	....	....	....
7 Chatham	District	1	....	....	....	29	....	....	29	1	....	11	....	....	....
8 Cheshire	Town	3	....	25	16	6	2	....	49	1	1	....	....	9	....
9 Colchester	Town	4	10	12	15	23	....	....	60	1	1	....	....	....	5
10 Danbury	Town	3	....	35	56	68	....	....	159	2	2	....	....	18	....
11 Derby	Town	4	8	16	18	19	....	....	61	2	2	....	....	....	6
12 East Hartford	Town	4	2	17	21	28	....	....	68	1	2	....	....	....	5
13 East Lyme	District	3	....	1	12	13	....	....	26	1	....	....	....	6	....
14 Enfield	District	4	14	23	44	36	....	3	120	2	3	....	....	6	4
15 Farmington	District	3	....	20	19	25	2	....	66	1	2	....	....	....	16
16 Greenwich	Town	4	10	15	21	43	1	....	90	1	3	....	....	....	5
17 Groton	Town	4	3	7	7	19	....	....	37	1	1	....	....	....	5
18 Guilford	Town	4	4	5	15	17	....	1	42	1	1	....	....	....	3
19 Hartford	Town	4	120	145	214	335	32	....	846	16	23	....	....	....	110
20 Huntington	Town	4	4	7	14	22	....	4	51	1	2	....	....	2	1
21 Killingly	Town	4	6	25	15	21	....	....	67	1	2	....	....	12	6
22 Litchfield	District	4	5	5	13	15	3	....	41	1	1	....	....	....	9
23 Madison	Town	3	....	11	10	12	....	....	33	....	1	....	....	....	....
24 Manchester	District	4	16	11	23	47	3	....	100	2	4	....	....	....	18
25 Meriden	Town	4	42	36	57	105	....	....	240	3	9	....	....	....	28
26 Middletown	District	4	40	52	61	77	2	....	232	2	7	....	....	....	36
27 Milford	Town	3	....	16	16	31	....	....	63	1	2	....	....	7	....
28 Naugatuck	District	4	15	14	31	61	....	....	121	4	3	....	....	....	5
29 New Britain	Town	4	61	58	88	128	2	....	337	3	9	....	....	....	55
30 New Canaan	Town	2	....	....	11	27	11	....	49	1	2	....	....	....	....
31 New Haven	District	4	112	125	240	312	3	....	792	10	19	....	....	21	86
32 New Haven	District	4	30	55	94	209	2	....	390	6	13	....	....	....	1
33 New Haven	District	1	....	....	....	17	....	....	17	1	1	10	....	....	....
34 New Milford	Town	2	....	....	9	19	....	....	28	1	....	....	9	....	....
35 North Canaan	Town	3	....	13	8	12	13	5	51	....	1	....	....	....	....
36 Norwalk	District	3	....	8	8	13	....	....	29	1	1	....	....	6	....
37 Norwalk	District	3	....	15	11	33	....	....	59	1	2	....	....	9	....
38 Norwalk	District	4	5	8	10	17	....	....	40	1	2	....	....	....	4
39 Norwalk	District	2	....	....	8	5	....	....	13	1	1	....	4	....	....
40 Old Lyme	Town	3	....	8	20	13	....	....	41	1	....	....	....	4	....
41 Old Saybrook	Town	3	....	6	5	15	....	....	26	1	1	....	....	3	....
42 Orange	District	4	5	7	8	8	....	....	28	....	1	....	....	....	....
43 Orange	Town	3	....	9	12	26	....	....	47	....	2	....	....	8	....
44 Plainville	Town	1	....	....	....	4	....	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	....
45 Plymouth	Town	2	....	....	5	5	....	....	10	1	....	....	5	....	....
46 Plymouth	Town	2	....	....	4	2	....	....	6	....	1	2	....	....	....
47 Portland	District	4	12	15	6	13	....	....	46	2	2	....	....	....	5
48 Portland	District	4	3	5	7	12	....	....	27	1	1	....	....	....	3
49 Putnam	Town	4	14	19	35	38	....	....	106	2	3	....	....	....	19
50 Salisbury	District	3	....	2	6	13	....	....	21	1	....	....	....	1	....
51 Salisbury	District	2	....	....	7	22	....	....	29	1	....	....	....	....	....
52 Saybrook	Town	3	....	12	7	15	....	....	34	1	1	....	....	9	....
53 Seymour	Town	4	7	10	13	24	1	....	55	1	1	....	....	....	7
54 Sharon	Town	3	....	5	7	17	4	....	33	1	....	....	....	....	....
55 Somers	Town	1	....	....	....	14	....	....	14	....	1	....	....	....	....
56 Southington	Town	4	15	26	30	37	2	1	111	1	4	....	....	....	15
57 South Windsor	District	3	....	11	7	5	1	1	25	1	1	....	....	3	....
58 South Windsor	District	4	6	8	10	7	....	1	32	1	....	....	....	....	5
59 Stafford	District	4	11	9	14	17	2	....	53	1	3	....	....	....	18
60 Stamford	Town	4	32	42	50	82	8	20	234	6	6	....	....	....	27
61 Stonington	District	3	....	4	15	15	3	....	37	....	1	....	....	1	....
62 Stonington	District	3	....	3	4	4	....	2	13	1	....	....	....	....	....
63 Stonington	District	3	....	7	7	11	....	2	27	1	2	....	....	6	....
64 Stonington	District	3	....	12	4	15	....	1	32	1	1	....	....	5	....

OF HIGH SCHOOLS, 1898–1899

No. Graduates Entered College in 1899		No. of Graduates entered Normal School—Girls	Number of Scholars from out of Town	Tuition Fee	Weeks in School Year	Expenses				Name of Principal	Post-Office	
Boys	Girls					Teachers' Wages	Fuel	Incidentals	Building			
2	......	5	2	$20.00	40	$2,900.00	$276.00	$175.00	No	Madge E. Richmond	Ansonia	1
1	......	2	....	20.00	40	1,470.00	71.00	125.00	Yes	E. M. Crofoot	Bethel	2
......	......	...	....	40.00	38	1,800.00	50.00	25.00	No	George F. Murdock	Branford	3
7	2	1	40	60.00	40	12,782.97	717.75	2,449.37	No	H. D. Simonds	......	4
1	......	2	2	40.00	40	4,750.00	442.96	549.23	Yes	Elmer S. Hosmer	Bristol	5
......	......	....	14	30.00	38	2,200.00	125.00	30.00	No	Loring Herrick	......	6
2	1	1	....	27.00	36	675.00	83.90	70.00	No	Clarence B. Treat	East Hampton	7
1	......	2	3	25.00	40	1,300.00	60.00	25.00	Yes	Ernest L. Robinson	Cheshire	8
......	1	....	15	18.00	40	1,350.00	98.35	51.75	No	Henry N. Dickinson	Colchester	9
......	......	....	10	25.00	40	3,450.00	......	1,350.00	No	Frank H. Bennett	Danbury	10
3	3	....	11	19.50	39	2,050.00	75.00	100.00	No	J. W. Peck	Derby	11
......	......	1	4	19.00	38	2,579.00	177.88	369.64	Yes	James R. Tucker	East Hartford	12
......	......	2	....	......	36	650.00	75.00	25.00	No	Pierce D. Brown	Niantic	13
2	......	1	23	30.00	40	4,150.00	250.00	150.00	No	E. H. Parkman	Thompsonville	14
......	......	1	5	30.00	40	2,280.00	80.00	200.00	No	H. R. Monteith	Unionville	15
......	2	....	1	40.00	40	[1] 3,000.00	80 00	120.00	No	Newton B. Hobart	Greenwich	16
......	......	....	9	13.50	36	900.00	125.00	125.00	No	Royal L. Cottrell	Mystic	17
......	......	....	1	9.50	38	1,400.00	160.05	188.95	No	Carll A. Lewis	Guilford	18
33	8	19	75	92.50	37	38,712.00	......	3,112.44	Yes	Edward H. Smiley	Hartford	19
......	......	1	....	20.00	40	[2] 1,100.00	50.00	50.00	No	Alton W. Pierce	Shelton	20
2	......	4	11	38.00	38	2,225.00	100.00	150.00	No	Aurin P. Somes	Danielson	21
1	......	1	3	19.00	38	1,700.00	100.00	300.00	No	Robert L. Zink	Litchfield	22
......	......	....	1	......	36	700.00	60.00	73.38	Yes	Mary F. Campbell	Madison	23
2	1	3	2	38.00	38	3,912.00	354.16	235.04	No	Fred. A. Verplanck	So. Manchester	24
2	2	8	13	40.00	40	8,690.00	401.95	711.01	Yes	Simeon T. Frost	Meriden	25
5	4	4	50	47.50	38	6,500.00	400.00	1,060.00	Yes	W. B. Ferguson	Middletown	26
......	......	2	2	......	38	[3] 1,900.00	......	125.88	No	H. I. Mathewson	Milford	27
1	......	2	8	......	40	5,100.00	200.00	240.00	No	Frank W. Eaton	Naugatuck	28
7	11	10	51	50.00	40	11,500.00	1,060.00	600.00	Yes	Martin G. Benedict	New Britain	29
......	......	1	....	......	40	1,900 00	133.00	200.00	No	George W. Gamble	New Canaan	30
21	6	20	....	60.00	40	31,028.73	600.00	7,683.25	Yes	Frank H. Beede	New Haven	31
8	......	....	52	60.00	40	16,793.00	520.00	6,525.00	Yes	Thomas W. Mather	New Haven	32
......	......	....	2	20.00	40	1,750.00	25.00	45.00	No	C. S. McLean	Westville	33
......	......	....	5	18.00	36	1,200.00	30.00	48.78	No	Dana C. Wells	New Milford	34
......	......	...	4	18.00	36	600.00	25.00	10.00	No	Sarah J. Roraback	Canaan	35
1	......	....	1	21.50	40	1,200.00	30.00	5.00	No	Charles A. Tucker	Norwalk	36
......	......	1	2	24.00	40	1,600.00	50.00	200.00	No	W. C. Foote	South Norwalk	37
......	1	1	2	*18.00	40	2,000.00	30.00	30.00	No	H. B. Wigham	Norwalk	38
......	......	1	....	......	40	900 00	200.00	100.00	No	Edward H. Gumbart	East Norwalk	39
......	......	1	7	18.00	36	650.00	10.00	18.00	No	R. W. Roundy	Lyme	40
......	......	....	1	15.00	38	933.00	20.00	45.00	No	Frederick A. Curtiss	Saybrook	41
......	......	2	3	20.00	38	450.00	81.49	83.74	No	Grace E. Libbey	Orange	42
......	......	....	3	19.00	38	1,400.00	384.44	33.20	No	Edgar C. Stiles	West Haven	43
......	......	....	....	20.00	40	1,000.00	[2] 48.00	......	No	Myron E. Powers	Plainville	44
......	......	2	....	......	38	900.00	40.00	50.00	No	Fred'k D. Hayward	Terryville	45
......	......	....	....	......	38	494.00	53 70	57.66	No	Mary E. Coleman	Plymouth	46
2	......	....	1	......	40	2,250.00	50.00	75.00	No	Martin W. Griffin	Portland	47
......	......	....	2	40.00	40	1,800.00	286.76	180.00	No	George H. Tracy	Gildersleeve	48
1	1	....	18	30.00	40	3,200.00	169.07	517.48	Yes	H. A. Moore	Putnam	49
......	......	....	4	......	38	850.00	35.00	15.00	No	Albert M. Tibbits	Salisbury	50
......	......	....	....	......	38	1,000.00	50.00	25.00	No	Joseph E. Marvin	Lakeville	51
......	......	....	10	15.00	38	1,330.00	73.58	95.17	No	H. S. Pratt	Deep River	52
......	......	2	5	29.25	39	1,800.00	30.00	200.00	No	Edwin C. Broome	Seymour	53
1	......	....	....	......	36	810.00	18.00	[2] 100.00	No	Walter S. Newell	Sharon	54
......	......		1	......	36	360.00	......	6.00	No	Martha E. Hersey	Somers	55
......	......	....	....	......	38	3,950.00	465.25	839.60	Yes	E. L. Merritt	Southington	56
......	......	....	....	......	36	576.00	10.00	33.00	No	James W. Scott	South Windsor	57
1	......	1	....	......	36	576.00	......	[2] 45.00	....	Samuel J. Rook	Wapping	58
1	2	....	4	18.00	36	1,980.00	......	[2] 100.00	No	Ernest A. Maynard	Stafford Springs	59
6	2	4	18	60.00	40	10,200.00	......	[2] 2,371.04	Yes	Wilmot R. Jones	Stamford	60
......	......	....	15	6.00	36	750.00	224.00	......	No	Harriett E. Park	Mystic	61
......	......	....	2	18.00	36	540.00	75.00	......	No	John F. Brackett	Old Mystic	62
......	......	1	4	18.00	36	1,392.00	35.00	90.00	No	E. W. Clarke	Westerly, R. I.	63
......	?	....	1	......	36	1,600.00	75.00	97.55	No	Charles T. Eaton	Stonington	64

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[1] Includes principal's salary (all building). [2] Fuel and incidentals. [3] Plus principals.

TABLE LXI — GENERAL STATISTICS

Town	Maintained by Town or District	No of Classes	Number in Each Class							Teachers		Number of Graduates in Summer of '99			
			highest a	b	c	d	Graduate Students	Unclassified	Total	Men	Women	One-Year Course	Two-Years Course	Three-Years Course	Four-Years Course
65 Stratford	Town	2	....	....	19	9	....	....	28	....	2	....	8	....	....
66 Suffield	Town	4	12	18	26	32	....	9	97	5	....	....	....	...	10
67 Thomaston	Town	4	5	9	12	25	....	....	51	1	2	....	....	....	5
68 Torrington	Town	6	18	12	27	28	[1]112	3	200	5	7	....	....	....	13
69 Vernon	Town	4	27	43	56	64	1	3	194	3	7	...	....	....	22
70 Wallingford	District	4	20	18	20	61	....	....	119	4	1	....	....	....	17
71 Waterbury	District	4	19	83	153	239	....	....	494	7	10	....	....	26	16
72 Watertown	District	3	....	11	13	11	....	....	35	1	1	....	...	3	....
73 West Hartford	Town	4	2	6	15	21	....	....	44	2	....	....	....	....	5
74 Windham	Town	4	22	37	40	75	2	....	176	2	4	....	....	....	28
75 Windsor	Town	4	9	11	7	13	....	....	40	1	1	....	....	...	6
76 Woodbury	Town	1	....	....	....	40	....	....	40	1	1	....	....	....	....
Total		....	846	1394	2060	3295	214	58	7867	139	216	23	46	178	688

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[1] 34 Class *e*; 78 Class *f* — 112.

OF HIGH SCHOOLS, 1898 — 1899

No. Graduates Entered College in 1899		No. of Graduates entered Normal School — Girls	Number of Scholars from out of Town	Tuition Fee	Weeks in School Year	Expenses			Building	Name of Principal	Post-Office
Boys	Girls					Teachers' Wages	Fuel	Incidentals			
......	......	....	....	$18.00	40	$800.00	$45.00	$125.00	No	Lettie Beneta Bennett	Stratford 65
3	1	....	20	50.00	36	3,500.00	700.00	2,000.00	Yes	H. L. Thompson.....	Suffield.........66
1	1	....	....	....	38	2,300.00	50.00	75.00	No	Geo. T. Cookingham.	Thomaston 67
3	1	....	11	30.00	40	6,025.00	420.00	4,000.00	No	Edwin H. Forbes....	Torrington......68
1	2	2	65	30.00	38	5,050.00	366.00	1,641.00	Yes	Isaac M. Agard......	Rockville.......69
......	1	5	13	[1] 45.00	40	2,500.00	500.00	250.00	No	George F. Fiske.....	Wallingford.....70
7	......	7	30	30.00	40	18,000.00	750.00	500.00	Yes	Stephen W. Wilby...	Waterbury......71
......	......	....	1	15.00	36	1,020.00	45.00	76.25	No	F. J. Werking..	Watertown......72
......	......	2	3	18.00	38	2,000.00	87.40	144.93	No	John H. Peck.......	West Hartford..73
6	3	7	47	30.00	40	4,821.55	296.90	758.10	Yes	S. Hale Baker.......	Willimantic.....74
......	......	....	....	18.00	36	1,300.00	100.00	40.26	No	H. S. Lovejoy.......	Windsor........75
......	......	..	6	27.00	36	1,200.00	....	100.00	No	Edwin H. Johnson...	Woodbury......76
135	56	132	179	....	....	$280,005.25	12,911.59	42,421.70	....	....	....

[1] $5 per term from out of district.

Following is a summary of these returns from 1892–1899:

TABLE LXII

Report of Year.	No.	4-year	3-year	2-year	1-year	Number Teachers	Registration	Graduates went to College	Graduates went to Normal School	Cost
1892	53	38	10	5	1	...	4,450	...	...	$170,316.00
1893	55	34	14	6	1	...	4,449	...	...	171,030.00
1894	59	34	15	10	..	204	4,314	...	...	......
1895	62	38	8	13	3	212	5,288	155	...	......
1896	67	38	18	8	3	261	6,061	152	...	229,810.00
1897	67	36	19	10	2	263	5,907	160	...	230,571.00
1898	71	35	20	8	8	295	6,672	164	...	275,000.31
1899	77	39	20	12	6	338	7,039	171	127	321,375.67
1900	76	42	22	7	5	355	7,867	191	179	335,338.54

The following table shows the number of graduates of high schools who entered higher institutions in the fall of 1898:

TABLE LXIII — COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY

HIGH SCHOOL	CONN.				OTHER STATES																						
	Yale	Yale, Scientific	Trinity	Wesleyan	Harvard	Brown	Holy Cross	Mt. Holyoke	Cornell	Amherst	Smith	Vassar	Mass. Inst. of Technology	Columbia	Princeton	Wellesley	Bryn Mawr	Worcester Polytechnic	Bates	St. Mary's	University of Minn.	University of New York	Western Reserve	St. Charles	Manhattan	Univ. of N. Y., Medical	Univ. of Penn., Dental
Ansonia	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bethel	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bridgeport	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bristol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
Cheshire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
Colchester	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Derby	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enfield	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
Greenwich	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hartford	15	8	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Killingly	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	1	..	..	..	..
Manchester	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meriden	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middletown	1	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Naugatuck	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Britain	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
New Haven	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Haven	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norwalk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Norwalk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portland	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Putnam	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stafford	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stamford	1	..	.	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffield	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thomaston	1	..	..	..	.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Torrington	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vernon	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wallingford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waterbury	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Windham	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Totals	56	20	7	14	1	8	4	17	3	1	17	3	9	1	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1

The Tables, pages 190–197, show the number that is occupied for a longer or shorter time with each subject and the recitation time each scholar gives to each subject.

These tables do not give the aggregate recitation time for each subject nor the relative importance of any subject in the program.

The time tables of two years ago showed that the teaching time was given to the several subjects as follows:

Defunct languages	36	per cent.
Modern languages	6	"
Mathematics	20	"
History	8	"
English	10	"
Science	10	"
Miscellaneous	10	"

The study-time of students is given to the several subjects in about the same ratio.

The number pursuing each subject at some time in the course for a longer or shorter period is as follows:

English	2,375	Mathematics	
Rhetoric	1,673	Arithmetic	702
Grammar	437	Algebra	4,116
English literature	1,176	Geometry	2,173
English history	700	Trigonometry	143
General history	2,568	Latin	4,405
Civil government	900	Greek	568
Political economy	103	French	1,248
Science		German	1,083
Chemistry	726		
Physics	1,041	Miscellaneous (see page 197)	
Physical geography,	1,620	Bookkeeping	779
Geology	425	Drawing	1,940
Zoology	407	Music	2,576
Botany	1,164	Stenography	205
Physiology	773	Gymnastics	1,258
Astronomy	118		

SCIENCE —

Number	Town	Years in course	Whole number of Scholars			Physical Geography					Physiology					Botany					Chemistry				
			Boys	Girls	Total	Number studying	Per cent. of whole	Rec. periods per week	Weeks in course	Rec. periods in course	Number studying	Per cent. of whole	Rec. periods per week	Weeks in course	Rec. periods in course	Number studying	Per cent. of whole	Rec. periods per week	Weeks in course	Rec. periods in course	Number studying	Per cent. of whole	Rec. periods per week	Weeks in course	Rec. periods in course
1	Ansonia	4	32	69	99	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	21	5	16	80	13	13	5	40	200
2	Bethel	3	21	48	69	22	32	5	38	190	38	55	5	16	80	6	8	5	12	60	6	8	5	24	120
3	Branford	3	19	30	49	....	....	....	....	....	11	22	5	10	50	6	12	5	12	60	....	....	....	....	....
4	Bridgeport	4	188	250	438	58	13	5	20	100	158	36	5	20	200	57	13	5	20	100	22	5	5	20	100
5	Bristol	4	52	68	120	50	41	3	20	60	12	10	4	20	80	20	16	4	20	80	2	1	6	20	120
6	Canton	4	33	44	77	16	20	4	20	80	16	20	4	18	72	10	13	5	18	90	13	17	4	38	152
7	Chatham	1	10	19	29	29	100	5	18	90	29	100	5	36	180	29	100	5	18	90	....	....	....	....	....
8	Cheshire	3	22	27	49	25	51	5	25	125	7	14	5	10	50	25	51	5	15	75	....	....	....	....	....
9	Colchester	4	28	32	60	20	33	4	16	64	10	16	4	12	48	20	33	4	12	48	13	21	5	16	80
10	Danbury	3	53	106	159	14	8	5	12	60	....	....	....	....	....	23	14	5	12	60	23	14	5	28	140
11	Derby	4	30	31	61	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	5	2	39	78	....	....	....	....	....
12	East Hartford	4	23	45	68	28	41	5	16	80	....	....	....	....	....	21	31	5	22	110	2	3	5	16	80
13	East Lyme	3	14	12	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	46	3	12	36	....	....	....	....	....
14	Enfield	4	50	70	120	26	21	5	16	80	6	5	3	14	42	10	8	3	22	66	12	10	2	30	60
15	Farmington	3	28	38	66	9	13	5	40	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
16	Greenwich	4	31	59	90	17	18	5	20	100	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	5	20	100	....	....	....	....	....
17	Groton	4	13	24	37	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
18	Guilford	4	18	24	42	16	38	5	15	75	16	38	5	11	55	16	38	5	12	60	4	9	5	13	65
19	Hartford	4	388	458	846	46	5	5	15	75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	3	5	37	185
20	Huntington	4	20	31	51	22	43	5	20	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
21	Killingly	4	29	38	67	40	59	5	16	80	67	100	1	38	38	12	18	4	20	80	16	24	4	22	88
22	Litchfield	4	19	22	41	15	36	2½	38	95	....	....	....	....	....	5	12	2½	20	50	5	12	2½	38	95
23	Madison	3	16	17	33	4	12	5	10	50	4	12	5	10	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
24	Manchester	4	51	49	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	7	5	14	70	8	8	4	38	152
25	Meriden	4	101	139	240	....	....	....	....	....	16	6	5	20	100	19	8	5	24	120	....	....	....	....	....
26	Middletown	4	105	127	232	72	31	5	38	190	80	34	5	12	60	80	34	5	16	80	48	20	5	20	100
27	Milford	3	25	38	63	16	....	4	20	80	31	49	4	17	68	16	25	5	9	45	....	....	....	....	....
28	Naugatuck	4	63	58	121	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	19	5	20	100
29	New Britain	4	157	180	337	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
30	New Canaan	2	33	16	49	27	....	5	20	100	33	67	5	20	100	....	....	....	....	....	16	32	5	20	100
31	N. Haven Hillh.	4	312	480	792	301	....	5	40	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	12	5	20	100
32	" " Boardm.	4	232	158	390	192	....	2	40	80	....	....	....	....	....	192	49	2	40	80	58	14	....	....	....
33	" " Westvil.	1	7	10	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
34	New Milford	2	13	15	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
35	North Canaan	3	32	19	51	12	....	3	6	18	12	23	3	6	18	14	27	5	20	100	....	....	....	....	....
36	Norwalk, Center	3	12	17	29	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
37	" South	3	28	31	59	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31	52	3	22	66	....	....	....	....	....
38	" Over River	4	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	20	50	....	....	....	8	20	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
39	Norwalk	2	2	11	13	....	....	....	....	....	5	38	3	24	72	13	100	3	16	48	....	....	....	....	....
40	Old Lyme	3	22	19	41	....	....	....	....	....	42	....	5	36	180	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
41	Old Saybrook	3	8	18	26	5	19	5	19	95	5	19	5	19	95	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
42	Orange	4	11	17	28	7	25	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
43	Orange W. Hav.	3	17	30	47	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	21	5	14	70	9	19	4	38	152
44	Plainville	1	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
45	Plymouth Ter'v.	2	4	6	10	19	....	5	20	100	19	....	2	28	56	5	50	5	10	50	....	....	....		....
46	Plymouth	2	1	5	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
47	Portland	4	26	20	46	14	30	5	20	100	12	26	5	40	200	17	37	5	12	60	5	11	5	20	100
48	"	4	15	12	27	3	11	4	20	80	9	33	4	20	80	13	48	4	20	80	8	29	5	20	100
49	Putnam	4	44	62	106	13	12	2	40	80	4	3	2	20	40	....	....	....	....	....	5	4	4	40	160
50	Salisbury	3	8	13	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
51	"	[illegible]	13	16	29	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28	96	5	12	60	28	96	5	38	190
52	Saybrook	3	16	18	34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	26	4	....	...	7	20	4	11	44
53	Seymour	4	23	32	55	23	42	5	16	80	6	11	5	16	80	7	12	5	12	60	....	....	....	....	....
54	Sharon	3	13	20	33	12	36	5	12	60	9	27	3	10	30	14	42	5	12	60	....	....	....	....	....
55	Somers	1	....	....	14	9	64	5	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
56	Southington	4	38	73	111	15	13	5	19	95	15	13	5	19	95	15	13	5	19	95	11	9	5	38	190
57	South Windsor	3	12	13	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
58	" "	4	13	19	32	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
59	Stafford	4	15	38	53	17	32	2	36	72	13	24	5	12	60	13	24	5	12	60	10	2	5	36	180
60	Stamford	4	83	151	234	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	4	4	20	80	23	9	5	40	200
61	Stonington	3	10	27	37	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	32	5	12	60	....	....	....	....	....
62	"	3	4	9	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
63	"	3	9	18	27	....	....	....	....	....	11	40	5	12	60	7	26	5	12	60	....	....	....	....	....
64	"	3	11	21	32	17	53	5	36	180	17	53	5	14	70	12	37	5	24	120	....	....	....	....	....
65	Stratford	2	8	20	28	17	6	5	15	75	3	10	5	15	75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
66	Suffield	4	53	44	97	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	4	26	104	....	....	....	....	....	9	9	5	36	180
67	Thomaston	4	23	28	51	....	....	....	....	....	14	27	4	16	64	....	....	....	....	....	21	41	4	28	112
68	Torrington	6	93	107	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	9	4	20	80	....	....	....	....	....
69	Vernon	4	74	120	194	52	27	4	14	40	....	....	....	....	....	34	17	2	15	30	31	11	4	28	112
70	Wallingford	4	47	72	119	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	11	3	20	60	1	1	4	40	160
71	Waterbury	4	229	265	494	191	39	5	20	100	....	....	....	....	....	191	36	5	20	100	64	13	5	40	200
72	Watertown	[illegible]	20	15	35	11	31	4	18	72	13	37	4	18	72	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	4	18	72
73	West Hartford	4	16	28	44	....	....	....	....	....	6	13	5	15	75	21	47	5	11	55	....	....	....	....	....
74	Windham	4	88	88	176	75	42	4	40	160	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	58	33	5	20	....
75	Windsor	4	25	15	40	11	27	2	14	28	....	....	....	....	....	11	27	2	15	30	11	35	2	22	44
76	Woodbury	1	....	....	40	32	80	4	18	72	....	....	....	....	....	22	55	4	18	72	....	....	....	....	....
..	Total	....	3494	4373	7867	1620	....	....		....	773	....	....	....	....	1164	....	....	....	....	726	....	....	....	....

ABLE LXIV

Physics					Zoology					Geology					Astronomy					Whole number of Scholars					
studying	Per cent. of whole	Rec. periods per week	Weeks in course	Rec. periods in course	Number studying	Per cent. of whole	Rec. periods per week	Weeks in course	Rec. periods in course	Number studying	Per cent. of whole	Rec. periods per week	Weeks in course	Rec. periods in course	Number studying	Per cent. of whole	Rec. periods per week	Weeks in course	Rec. periods in course	Total	Girls	Boys	Years in course	Town	Number
9	9	5	28	140	8	8	5	16	80	....	....	....	....	....	9	9	5	16	80	99	69	32	4	Ansonia	1
18	26	5	28	140	....	....	....	....	....	7	10	5	12	60	....	....	....	....	....	69	48	21	3	Bethel	2
3	6	5	38	190	....	....	....	....	....	3	6	5	12	60	....	....	....	....	....	49	30	19	3	Branford	3
27	6	5	40	200	158	36	5	20	100	55	12	5	20	100	22	5	5	20	100	438	250	188	4	Bridgeport	4
18	15	4	40	160	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	120	68	52	4	Bristol	5
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	4	30	120	77	44	33	4	Canton	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29	19	10	1	Chatham	7
2	4	5	40	200	....	....	....	....	....	16	32	2½	40	100	....	....	....	....	....	49	27	22	3	Cheshire	8
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	18	4	16	64	18	30	4	12	48	60	32	28	4	Colchester	9
28	17	5	40	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	8	5	12	60	159	106	53	3	Danbury	10
7	11	5	39	195	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	61	31	30	4	Derby	11
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	5	12	60	....	....	....	....	....	68	45	23	4	East Hartford	12
23	88	5	36	180	1	4	5	14	70	2	8	5	12	60	2	8	5	10	50	26	12	14	3	East Lyme	13
9	7	3	30	90	15	12	3	26	78	....	....	....	....	....	10	8	2	16	32	120	70	50	4	Enfield	14
23	35	5	16	80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	66	38	28	3	Farmington	15
11	12	5	40	200	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	4	20	80	3	3	4	20	80	90	59	31	4	Greenwich	16
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37	24	13	4	Groton	17
3	7	5	38	190	....	....	....	....	....	4	9	5	10	50	4	9	5	15	75	42	24	18	4	Guilford	18
44	5	5	37	185	....	....	....	....	....	37	4	5	15	75	....	....	....	....	....	846	458	388	4	Hartford	19
6	11	5	40	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	51	31	20	4	Huntington	20
13	19	5	16	80	....	....	....	....	....	16	24	5	10	50	....	....	....	....	....	67	38	29	4	Killingly	21
5	12	2½	38	95	....	....	....	....	....	13	31	2½	38	95	....	....	....	....	....	41	22	19	4	Litchfield	22
8	24	5	10	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	33	17	16	3	Madison	23
47	47	4	38	152	7	7	5	9	45	7	7	5	15	75	7	7	5	14	70	100	49	51	4	Manchester	24
....	....	....	....	....	19	8	5	16	80	10	4	5	40	200	....	....	....	....	....	240	139	101	4	Meriden	25
8	3	5	38	190	33	14	5	18	90	27	11	5	20	100	....	....	....	....	....	232	127	105	4	Middletown	26
16	25	4	14	56	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	63	38	25	3	Milford	27
34	28	4	40	160	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	121	58	63	4	Naugatuck	28
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	337	180	157	4	New Britain	29
16	32	5	20	100	....	....	....	....	....	27	55	4	20	80	....	....	....	....	....	49	16	33	2	New Canaan	30
91	11	5	20	100	87	11	4	40	160	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	792	480	312	4	N. Haven Hillh.	31
31	7	4	40	160	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	390	158	232	4	“ “ Boardm.	32
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	10	7	1	“ “ Westvil.	33
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28	15	13	2	New Milford	34
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	51	19	32	3	North Canaan	35
8	27	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29	17	12	3	Norwalk, Center	36
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	25	5	24	120	59	31	28	3	“ South	37
21	52	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40	....	....	4	“ Over River	38
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	11	2	2	Norwalk	39
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	41	19	22	3	Old Lyme	40
6	23	5	19	95	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	18	8	3	Old Saybrook	41
7	25	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28	17	11	4	Orange	42
12	25	4	38	152	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	47	30	17	3	Orange W. Hav.	43
4	100	5	20	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	1	Plainville	44
5	50	5	25	125	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	6	4	2	Plymouth Ter'v.	45
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	5	1	2	Plymouth	46
7	15	5	20	100	....	....	....	....	....	3	6	5	20	100	3	6	5	28	140	46	20	26	4	Portland	47
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	41	4	20	80	....	....	....	....	....	27	12	15	4	“	48
37	35	2	40	80	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	2	20	40	10	9	2	40	80	106	62	44	4	Putnam	49
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	13	8	3	Salisbury	50
25	86	5	38	190	....	....	....	....	....	28	96	5	38	190	....	....	....	....	....	29	16	13	2	“	51
15	44	4	27	108	....	....	....	....	....	9	26	4	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	34	18	16	3	Saybrook	52
11	20	5	18	90	....	....	....	....	....	6	11	5	18	90	....	....	....	....	....	55	32	23	4	Seymour	53
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	33	20	13	3	Sharon	54
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	....	....	1	Somers	55
16	14	5	38	190	10	9	5	19	95	17	15	5	19	95	....	....	....	....	....	111	73	38	4	Southington	56
11	44	5	36	180	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	13	12	3	South Windsor	57
13	40	5	36	180	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32	19	13	4	“ “	58
10	19	5	36	180	13	24	5	12	60	9	17	2	36	72	....	....	....	....	....	53	38	15	4	Stafford	59
30	12	4	40	160	6	2	4	20	80	12	5	4	20	80	....	....	....	....	....	234	151	83	4	Stamford	60
6	16	5	24	120	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37	27	10	3	Stonington	61
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	9	4	3	“	62
7	26	5	24	120	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	18	9	3	“	63
4	12	5	24	120	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32	21	11	3	“	64
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28	20	8	2	Stratford	65
20	20	4	36	144	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	4	10	40	....	....	....	....	....	97	44	53	4	Suffield	66
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	9	5	10	50	....	....	....	....	....	51	28	23	4	Thomaston	67
10	5	4	40	160	5	2	5	40	200	19	9	4	20	80	....	....	....	....	....	200	107	93	6	Torrington	68
52	26	4	28	112	34	17	2	15	30	31	16	4	10	40	....	....	....	....	....	194	120	74	4	Vernon	69
16	13	2	40	80	....	....	....	....	....	16	13	3	40	120	....	....	....	....	....	119	72	47	4	Wallingford	70
114	23	5	40	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	494	265	229	4	Waterbury	71
11	31	4	18	72	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35	15	20	3	Watertown	72
14	32	5	23	115	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	44	28	16	4	West Hartford	73
40	22	5	20	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	176	88	88	4	Windham	74
7	17	2	36	72	11	35	2	14	28	6	15	3	10	30	....	....	....	....	....	40	15	25	4	Windsor	75
2	5	4	36	144	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40	....	....	1	Woodbury	76
...	1041	....	....	....	407	....	....	....	....	425	....	....	....	....	118	....	....	....	....	7867	4273	3401	....	Total	..

ENGLISH — TABLE LXV

Number	Town	Years in course	Whole number of Scholars			English					Rhetoric					Grammar					English Literature				
			Boys	Girls	Total	Number studying	Per cent. of whole	Rec. periods per week	Weeks in course	Rec. periods in course	Number studying	Per cent. of whole	Rec. periods per week	Weeks in course	Rec. periods in course	Number studying	Per cent. of whole	Rec. periods per week	Weeks in course	Rec. periods in course	Number studying	Per cent. of whole	Rec. periods per week	Weeks in course	Rec. periods in course
1	Ansonia	4	32	69	99	44	44	—5	68	260	19	19	3	40	120	....	....	....	....	....	15	15	5	40	200
2	Bethel	3	21	48	69	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	17	5	16	80
3	Branford	3	19	30	49	23	40	5	38	190	....	....	....	....	....	6	12	5	26	130	14	28	2	38	76
4	Bridgeport	4	188	250	438	....	....	....	....	....	158	36	5	20	100	....	....	....	....	....	48	11	5	20	100
5	Bristol	4	52	68	120	....	....	....	....	....	25	20	3	40	120	50	41	3	40	120	17	14	5	40	200
6	Canton	4	33	44	77	25	32	3	38	114	14	18	3	38	114	21	27	3	38	114	....	....	....	....	....
7	Chatham	1	10	19	29	29	100	2	36	72	29	100	1	36	36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8	Cheshire	3	22	27	49	....	....	....	....	....	16	32	2½	40	60	25	51	5	20	100	7	14	5	40	200
9	Colchester	4	28	32	60	28	46	1	80	80	20	33	4	12	48	....	....	....	....	....	60	100	4	40	160
10	Danbury	3	53	106	159	....	....	....	....	....	68	42	5	40	200	35	22	5	12	60	35	22	5	12	60
11	Derby	4	30	31	61	....	....	....	....	....	37	60	5	39	195	....	....	....	....	....	22	36	2	39	78
12	East Hartford	4	23	45	68	28	41	2	38	76	21	30	5	28	140	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	5	38	190
13	East Lyme	3	14	12	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	11	5	24	140	10	38	2	22	44
14	Enfield	4	50	70	120	44	36	1	40	40	36	30	5	28	140	14	11	2	10	20	39	32	3	24	72
15	Farmington	3	28	38	66	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	34	4	38	152	4	6	5	38	190
16	Greenwich	4	31	59	90	43	47	3	20	60	21	23	3	40	120	43	47	3	20	60	17	18	3	40	120
17	Groton	4	13	24	37	8	21	5	36	180	7	18	3	36	108	....	....	....	....	....	3	8	3	36	108
18	Guilford	4	18	24	42	....	....	....	....	....	16	38	5	38	190	17	40	5	38	190	4	9	5	19	95
19	Hartford	4	388	458	846	710	82	2½	148	370	103	11	1	74	74	....	....	....	....	....	56	6	5	37	185
20	Huntington	4	20	31	51	22	43	2	28	56	14	27	5	40	200	....	....	....	....	....	7	16	3	28	84
21	Killingly	4	29	38	67	39	58	5	38	190	12	17	4	38	152	....	....	....	....	....	12	17	4	22	88
22	Litchfield	4	19	22	41	....	....	....	....	....	5	12	2½	28	70	....	....	....	....	....	15	36	5	38	190
23	Madison	3	16	17	33	12	36	4	38	152	11	33	3	10	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
24	Manchester	4	51	49	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	16	5	38	190
25	Meriden	4	101	139	240	105	43	2	40	80	38	15	3	40	120	....	....	....	....	....	38	15	2	40	80
26	Middletown	4	105	127	232	....	....	....	....	....	33	14	5	38	190	13	5	5	12	60	44	18	2	38	76
27	Milford	3	25	38	63	31	48	4	38	152	16	25	5	38	190	....	....	....	....	....	16	25	4	38	152
28	Naugatuck	4	63	58	121	62	51	5	40	200	32	26	5	40	200	....	....	....	....	....	16	13	5	40	200
29	New Britain	4	157	180	337	61	18	2	38	76	36	10	4	38	152	....	....	....	....	....	59	17	4	38	152
30	New Canaan	2	33	16	49	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	55	5	30	150	16	32	5	40	200
31	N. Haven, Hillh.	4	312	480	792	301	37	4	40	160	232	29	4	40	160	....	....	....	....	....	112	14	3	40	120
32	" " Boardm.	4	232	158	390	209	53	3	40	120	54	13	3	40	120	....	....	....	....	....	30	7	3	29	87
33	" " Westv.	1	7	10	17	17	100	5	40	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
34	New Milford	2	13	15	28	19	67	5	36	180	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
35	North Canaan	3	32	19	51	7	13	2	38	76	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	23	2	38	76
36	Norwalk, Center	3	12	17	29	13	44	5	40	200	8	27	5	20	100	....	....	....	....	....	8	27	5	20	100
37	" South	3	28	31	59	35	59	5	40	200	10	16	5	40	200	....	....	....	....	....	15	25	5	40	200
38	" Over River	4	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	5	12	5	38	190	....	....	....	....	....	8	20	3	38	114
39	Norwalk	2	2	11	13	....	....	....	....	....	8	8	4	40	160	5	5	4	40	160	....	....	....	....	....
40	Old Lyme	3	22	19	41	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	31	3	36	108	19	46	2	36	72
41	Old Saybrook	3	8	18	26	14	53	5	38	190	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
42	Orange,	4	11	17	28	....	....	....	....	....	4	14	5	38	190	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
43	Orange, W. Hav.	3	17	30	47	....	....	....	....	....	12	24	5	38	190	....	....	....	....	....	8	17	2	38	76
44	Plainville	1	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	100	4	38	192	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
45	Plymouth, Ter'v.	2	4	6	10	....	....	....	....	....	5	83	5	30	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
46	Plymouth	2	1	5	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
47	Portland	4	26	20	46	....	....	....	....	....	7	15	3	40	120	....	....	....	....	....	5	10	2	40	80
48	"	4	15	12	27	....	....	....	....	....	15	55	2	40	80	....	....	....	....	....	10	37	2	40	80
49	Putnam	4	44	62	106	38	35	3	40	120	19	17	2	40	80	....	....	....	....	....	9	8	2	40	80
50	Salisbury	3	8	13	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	57	5	38	190	....	....	....	....	....
51	"	2	13	16	29	22	75	5	38	190	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
52	Saybrook	3	16	18	34	....	....	....	....	....	12	35	5	38	190	....	....	....	....	....	9	26	5	38	190
53	Seymour	4	23	32	55	....	....	....	....	....	10	18	5	39	195	....	....	....	....	....	7	12	5	39	195
54	Sharon	3	13	20	33	....	....	....	....	....	11	33	5	16	80	17	51	5	16	80	....	....	....	....	....
55	Somers	1	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	11	78	5	36	180	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
56	Southington	4	38	73	111	36	32	3	38	114	30	27	3	38	114	....	....	....	....	....	15	13	5	38	190
57	South Windsor	3	12	13	25	....	....	....	....	....	7	28	5	36	180	....	....	....	....	....	4	16	5	36	180
58	" "	4	13	19	32	....	....	....	....	....	3	9	5	36	180	....	....	....	....	....	6	18	5	36	180
59	Stafford	4	15	38	53	17	32	2	36	72	9	16	2	36	72	....	....	....	....	....	6	11	3	36	108
60	Stamford	4	83	151	234	17	7	4	40	160	33	14	2	40	80	....	....	....	....	....	40	17	5	40	200
61	Stonington	3	10	27	37	....	....	....	....	....	4	10	5	40	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
62	"	3	4	9	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
63	"	3	9	18	27	....	....	....	....	....	11	40	5	24	120	....	....	....	....	....	7	25	5	24	120
64	"	3	11	21	32	....	....	....	....	....	15	46	5	24	120	....	....	....	....	....	15	46	5	12	60
65	Stratford	2	8	20	28	5	18	5	40	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
66	Suffield	4	53	44	97	28	28	3	36	108	12	12	3	36	108	....	....	....	....	....	11	11	3	36	108
67	Thomaston	4	23	28	51	....	....	....	....	....	12	23	2	38	76	35	68	5	38	190	9	16	4	38	152
68	Torrington	6	93	107	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	78	39	3	40	120	18	9	4	40	160
69	Vernon	4	74	120	194	34	17	5	38	190	58	29	2	38	76	....	....	....	....	....	25	12	5	37	185
70	Wallingford	4	47	72	119	....	....	....	....	....	60	50	5	40	200	....	....	....	....	....	20	16	5	40	200
71	Waterbury	4	229	265	494	239	47	4	40	160	128	25	4	40	160	....	....	....	....	....	19	3	4	40	160
72	Watertown	3	20	15	35	....	....	....	....	....	13	36	4	18	72	....	....	....	....	....	11	31	2	36	72
73	West Hartford	4	16	28	44	....	....	....	....	....	9	20	5	27	135	....	....	....	....	....	12	27	3	76	228
74	Windham	4	88	88	176	....	....	....	....	....	40	22	3	40	120	....	....	....	....	....	21	11	3	40	120
75	Windsor	4	25	15	40	....	....	....	....	....	8	20	5	36	180	....	....	....	....	....	11	27	3	36	108
76	Woodbury	1	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	7	17	4	36	144	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	Total,	....	3494	4373	7867	2375	....	....	....	....	1673	....	....	....	....	437	....	....	....	....	1176	....	....	....	....

DEFUNCT LANGUAGES — TABLE LXVI

Number.	Town	Years in course	Whole number of Scholars			Defunct										Modern									
						Latin					Greek					French					German				
			Boys	Girls	Total	Number studying	Per cent. of whole	Rec. periods per week	Weeks in course	Rec. periods in course	Number studying	Per cent. of whole	Rec. periods per week	Weeks in course	Rec. periods in course	Number studying	Per cent. of whole	Rec. periods per week	Weeks in course	Rec. periods in course	Number studying	Per cent. of whole	Rec. periods per week	Weeks in course	Rec. periods in course
1	Ansonia	4	32	69	99	66	66	5	160	800	6	6	5	120	600	....	....	....	....	....	22	21	5	80	400
2	Bethel	3	21	48	69	13	19	5	120	600	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	30	3½	80	240
3	Branford	3	19	30	49	46	94	5	152	760	1	2	5	114	570	5	10	5	76	380	11	22	5	76	380
4	Bridgeport	4	188	250	438	249	57	5	160	800	30	7	5	120	600	47	10	5	80	400	86	19	5	80	400
5	Bristol	4	52	68	120	66	55	5	160	800	14	13	5	120	600	....	....	....	....	....	41	34	5	120	600
6	Canton	4	33	44	77	61	79	5	152	760	....	....	....	....	....	12	15	3	76	228	22	28	5	114	570
7	Chatham	1	10	19	29	29	100	5	36	180	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8	Cheshire	3	22	27	49	36	73	5	120	600	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	5	40	200	7	14	5	80	400
9	Colchester	4	28	32	60	21	35	5	160	800	3	5	5	120	600	4	6	5	80	400	25	41	5	120	600
10	Danbury	3	53	106	159	93	58	5	120	600	10	6	5	80	400	10	6	5	120	600	15	9	3	60	180
11	Derby	4	30	31	61	41	67	5	156	780	6	10	5	39	195	29	47	5	156	780	....	....	....	....	....
12	East Hartford	4	23	45	68	65	96	5	152	760	....	....	....	....	....	4	6	5	76	380	....	....	....	....	....
13	East Lyme	3	14	12	26	24	92	5	108	540	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
14	Enfield	4	50	70	120	80	66	4+	160	680	11	9	4+	120	520	77	64	3	120	360	5	4	3	120	360
15	Farmington	3	28	38	66	37	56	5	120	600	20	30	5	80	400	9	13	4	114	456	....	....	....	....	....
16	Greenwich	4	31	59	90	62	69	5	160	800	14	15	5	80	400	....	....	....	....	....	35	39	4	120	480
17	Groton	4	13	24	37	33	89	5	144	720	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	51	4	108	432
18	Guilford	4	18	24	42	32	76	5	104	520	3	7	5	38	190	....	....	....	....	....	5	12	5	38	190
19	Hartford	4	388	458	846	493	58	5	148	740	94	11	5	111	555	292	34	5	148	740	74	8	5	111	555
20	Huntington	4	20	31	51	45	88	5	160	800	3	6	10	80	800	5	9	5	40	200	3	6	5	80	400
21	Killingly	4	29	38	67	46	68	5	152	760	2	3	5	38	190	26	39	5	76	380	....	....	....	....	....
22	Litchfield	4	19	22	41	29	71	5	152	760	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	22	5	76	380
23	Madison	3	16	17	33	20	61	5	108	540	2	6	5	36	180	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
24	Manchester	4	51	49	100	49	49	4+	152	684	7	7	5	76	380	10	10	5	38	190	38	38	5	114	570
25	Meriden	4	101	139	240	193	80	5	160	800	19	8	5	120	600	46	19	5	80	400	37	15	5	80	400
26	Middletown	4	105	127	232	84	36	5	152	760	15	6	5	114	570	50	21	5	152	760	51	22	5	152	760
27	Milford	3	25	38	63	34	54	5	114	570	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
28	Naugatuck	4	63	58	121	61	50	5	160	800	14	11	5	120	600	1	.008	5	120	600	31	25	5	120	600
29	New Britain	4	157	180	337	171	71	5	160	800	24	7	5	120	600	116	34	5	120	600	38	11	5	160	800
30	New Canaan	2	33	16	49	40	81	5	90	450	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
31	N. Haven Hillh.	4	312	480	792	487	61	5	160	800	80	10	5	120	600	94	12	4	120	480	167	21	4	120	480
32	" " Boardm.	4	232	158	390	69	17	5	120	600	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	107	27	5	120	600
33	" " Westvil.	1	7	10	17	17	100	5	40	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
34	New Milford	2	13	15	28	6	21	4	36	144	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	18	4	36	144
35	North Canaan	3	32	19	51	32	92	5	108	540	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
36	Norwalk, Center	3	12	17	29	29	100	5	120	600	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	55	5	80	400
37	" South	3	28	31	59	60	10	5	120	600	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	44	5	80	400
38	" Over River	4	....	....	40	46	....	5	160	800	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	62	5	120	600
39	Norwalk	2	2	11	13	13	100	5	80	400	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	61	3	40	120
40	Old Lyme	3	22	19	41	23	56	5	72	360	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
41	Old Saybrook	3	8	18	26	25	96	5	114	570	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
42	Orange	4	11	17	28	11	39	5	72	360	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
43	Orange W. Hav.	3	17	30	47	38	80	5	76	380	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	19	5	38	190
44	Plainville	1	...	4	4	5	....	5	40	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
45	Plymouth Ter'v.	2	4	6	10	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
46	Plymouth	2	1	5	6	5	83	5	76	380	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
47	Portland	4	26	20	46	20	43	5	160	800	1	2	5	40	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
48	"	4	15	12	27	24	89	5	160	800	5	18	4	120	480	....	....	....	....	....	24	89	5	80	400
49	Putnam	4	44	62	106	48	45	5	160	800	21	19	5	120	600	27	25	4	120	480	25	23	5	160	800
50	Salisbury	3	8	13	21	13	62	4+	114	484	1	5	4	38	152	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	3	38	114
51	"	2	13	16	29	13	45	2+	38	190	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
52	Saybrook	3	16	18	34	34	100	4	76	304	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
53	Seymour	4	23	32	55	40	72	5	156	780	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	25	3	78	234
54	Sharon	3	13	20	33	16	48	5	72	360	....	....	....	....	....	5	15	5	36	180	....	....	....	....	....
55	Somers	1	....	....	14	3	21	5	72	360	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
56	Southington	4	38	73	111	65	58	5	152	760	10	9	4	76	304	19	17	5	76	380	....	....	....	....	....
57	South Windsor	3	12	13	25	10	40	5	108	540	....	....	....	....	....	2	8	5	36	180	....	....	....	....	....
58	" "	4	13	19	32	6	19	5	72	360	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
59	Stafford	4	15	38	53	24	45	5	144	720	3	5	5	108	540	21	39	3+	72	288	14	26	5	36	180
60	Stamford	4	83	151	234	102	43	4+	160	760	23	9	4	120	520	22	9	4+	80	360	44	18	5	120	600
61	Stonington	3	10	27	37	26	70	5	108	540	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	15	5	36	180
62	"	3	4	9	13	8	61	5	108	540	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
63	"	3	9	18	27	25	92	5	108	540	....	....	....	....	....	4	15	2	72	144	7	26	3	72	216
64	"	3	11	21	32	32	100	5	108	540	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	53	2+	72	252
65	Stratford	2	8	20	28	20	71	5	80	400	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
66	Suffield	4	53	44	97	58	59	5	144	720	18	18	5	108	540	27	27	3	72	216	6	6	3	36	108
67	Thomaston	4	23	28	51	22	43	5	114	570	1	2	5	38	190	....	....	....	....	....	14	27	5	76	380
68	Torrington	6	93	107	200	65	32	5	200	1000	6	3	5	120	600	31	15	4+	80	360	22	11	5	80	400
69	Vernon	4	74	120	194	78	40	5	152	760	14	7	5	114	570	59	30	5	114	570	22	11	5	114	570
70	Wallingford	4	47	72	119	50	42	5	160	800	15	12	4+	120	560	16	13	4	120	480	32	27	4	120	480
71	Waterbury	4	229	265	494	245	49	5	160	800	51	10	5	120	600	106	21	5	80	400	32	6	5	80	400
72	Watertown	3	20	15	35	24	68	4	72	288	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
73	West Hartford	4	16	28	44	35	79	5	152	760	8	18	5	38	190	18	41	5	76	380	....	....	....	....	....
74	Windham	4	88	88	176	81	46	5	160	800	12	7	5	80	400	47	26	5	80	400	31	17	5	40	200
75	Windsor	4	25	15	40	6	15	5	144	720	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	35	5	72	360
76	Woodbury	1	....	....	40	27	67	5	108	540	1	2	4	36	144	5	12	4	36	144	....	....	....	....	....
..	Total	....	3494	4373	7867	4405	....	....	....	....	568	....	....	....	....	1248	....	....	....	....	1083	....	....	....	....

MATHEMATICS — TABLE LXVII

Number	Town	Years in course	Whole number of Scholars			Arithmetic					Algebra					Geometry					Trigonometry				
			Boys	Girls	Total	Number studying	Per cent. of whole	Rec. periods per week	Weeks in course	Rec. periods in course	Number studying	Per cent. of whole	Rec. periods per week	Weeks in course	Rec. periods in course	Number studying	Per cent. of whole	Rec. periods per week	Weeks in course	Rec. periods in course	Number studying	Per cent. of whole	Rec. periods per week	Weeks in course	Rec. periods in course
1	Ansonia	4	32	69	99	....	....	....	....	....	63	63	5	48	240	44	44	5	60	300	2	2	5	12	60
2	Bethel	3	21	48	69	....	....	....	....	....	46	66	5	80	400	22	32	5	40	200	....	....	....	....	....
3	Branford	3	19	30	49	....	....	....	....	....	38	77	5	64	320	23	47	5	76	380	3	6	5	18	90
4	Bridgeport	4	188	250	438	....	....	....	....	....	252	57	—5	80	360	109	24	—5	60	200	9	2	5	20	100
5	Bristol	4	52	68	120	....	....	....	....	....	60	50	—5	80	320	47	39	—5	80	320	1	.008	5	15	45
6	Canton	4	33	44	77	24	31	4	18	72	60	78	+4	87	360	14	18	3	38	114	....	....	....	....	....
7	Chatham	1	10	19	29	....	....	....	....	....	29	100	5	36	180	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8	Cheshire	3	22	27	49	25	51	5	20	100	41	83	5	60	300	7	14	5	40	200	....	....	....	....	....
9	Colchester	4	28	32	60	....	....	....	....	....	23	38	5	40	200	27	45	—5	80	360	....	....	....	....	....
10	Danbury	3	53	106	159	25	15	5	12	60	124	78	5	56	280	91	57	5	32	160	....	....	....	....	....
11	Derby	4	30	31	61	....	....	....	....	....	37	60	5	58	290	30	49	5	58	290	1	1	5	19	95
12	East Hartford	4	23	45	68	....	....	....	....	....	49	72	5	54	270	10	14	5	16	80	....	....	....	....	....
13	East Lyme	3	14	12	26	2	8	5	14	70	9	34	5	26	130	12	46	—5	32	140	....	....	....	....	....
14	Enfield	4	50	70	120	14	11	5	30	150	81	67	—5	70	270	95	79	—5	90	350	4	3	4	20	80
15	Farmington	3	28	38	66	....	....	....	....	....	66	100	5	120	600	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
16	Greenwich	4	31	59	90	....	....	....	....	....	72	80	—5	100	420	18	20	—4	60	220	....	....	....	....	....
17	Groton	4	13	24	37	....	....	....	....	....	37	100	5	108	540	4	10	5	72	360	....	....	....	....	....
18	Guilford	4	18	25	42	....	....	....	....	....	33	78	5	76	380	5	12	5	38	190	....	....	....	....	....
19	Hartford	4	388	458	846	....	....	....	....	....	339	40	5	37	185	244	28	5	57	285	18	2	5	15	75
20	Huntington	4	20	31	51	....	....	....	....	....	22	43	5	40	200	14	27	5	40	200	....	....	....	....	....
21	Killingly	4	29	38	67	15	22	4	10	40	61	91	4	66	264	28	41	4	38	152	....	....	....	....	....
22	Litchfield	4	19	22	41	3	7	5	38	190	19	46	5	76	380	14	34	5	76	380	1	2	5	38	190
23	Madison	3	16	17	33	....	....	....	....	....	25	76	5	58	290	2	9	5	28	140	....	....	....	....	....
24	Manchester	4	51	49	100	....	....	....	....	....	56	56	4	66	264	33	33	4	86	344	....	....	....	....	....
25	Meriden	4	101	139	240	23	9	3	40	120	108	45	—5	50	230	56	23	—5	54	242	3	1	3	16	48
26	Middletown	4	105	127	232	....	....	....	....	....	158	68	5	56	280	81	35	5	76	380	18	7	5	36	180
27	Milford	3	25	38	63	47	76	+4	45	204	63	100	—5	85	387	16	25	5	29	145	....	....	....	....	....
28	Naugatuck	4	63	58	121	22	18	—2	80	120	67	55	—5	80	320	44	36	+2	120	360	....	....	....	....	....
29	New Britain	4	157	180	337	....	....	....	....	....	147	43	5	60	300	69	20	5	50	250	19	5	5	20	100
30	New Canaan	2	33	16	49	43	87	—5	80	280	16	32	4	40	160	16	32	4	40	160	....	....	....	....	....
31	N. Haven Hillh.	4	312	480	792	....	....	....	....	....	427	53	5	100	500	175	22	5	60	300	13	1	5	40	200
32	" " Boardm.	4	232	158	390	....	....	....	....	....	223	57	5	60	300	108	27	5	60	300	24	6	5	40	200
33	" " Westvil.	1	7	10	17	....	....	....	....	....	17	100	5	40	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
34	New Milford	2	13	15	28	9	32	5	12	60	29	....	5	72	360	9	32	3	36	108	....	....	....	....	....
35	North Canaan	3	32	19	51	12	23	5	6	30	24	47	5	36	180	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
36	Norwalk, Center	3	12	17	29	....	....	....	....	....	21	72	5	70	350	16	55	5	30	150	....	....	....	....	....
37	" South	3	28	31	59	....	....	....	....	....	34	57	5	40	200	15	25	5	40	200	....	....	....	....	....
38	" Over River	4	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	33	82	5	60	300	13	32	5	48	240	....	....	....	....	....
39	Norwalk	2	2	11	13	....	....	....	....	....	5	39	5	40	200	8	61	5	40	200	....	....	....	....	....
40	Old Lyme	3	22	19	41	18	44	5	36	180	11	27	5	72	360	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
41	Old Saybrook	3	8	18	26	14	54	5	19	95	19	73	5	57	285	6	23	5	38	190	....	....	....	....	....
42	Orange,	4	11	17	28	8	28	5	36	180	7	25	5	36	180	4	14	5	36	180	....	....	....	....	....
43	Orange W. Hav.	3	17	30	47	....	....	....	....	....	38	80	—5	44	254	9	19	5	38	190	....	....	....	....	....
44	Plainville	1	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	100	5	36	180	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
45	Plymouth Ter'v.	2	4	6	10	19	....	5	25	125	5	50	5	24	120	5	83	5	22	110	....	....	....	....	....
46	Plymouth	2	1	5	6	....	....	....	....	....	2	33	5	38	190	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
47	Portland	4	26	20	46	12	26	5	40	200	15	32	5	72	360	15	32	5	72	360	....	....	....	....	....
48	"	4	15	12	27	....	....	....	....	....	28	....	—5	80	340	26	96	+4	60	280	....	....	....	....	....
49	Putnam	4	44	62	106	21	19	4	80	320	59	55	—4	120	360	27	25	4	40	160	....	....	....	....	....
50	Salisbury	3	8	13	21	6	28	1	38	38	6	28	5	38	190	4	19	5	14	70	....	....	....	....	....
51	"	2	13	16	29	6	20	2	16	32	22	76	3	28	84	28	96	3	32	96	....	....	....	....	....
52	Saybrook	3	16	18	34	9	26	4	38	152	15	44	5	38	190	7	20	5	38	190	....	....	....	....	....
53	Seymour	4	23	32	55	....	....	....	....	....	40	72	—5	102	432	8	14	—5	39	312	2	4	2	39	78
54	Sharon	3	13	20	33	14	42	5	22	110	7	21	5	36	180	10	30	5	36	180	....	....	....	....	....
55	Somers	1	....	....	14	11	78	5	36	180	7	50	5	36	180	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
56	Southington	4	38	73	111	7	6	5	38	190	58	52	5	56	280	25	22	5	54	270	....	....	....	....	....
57	South Windsor	3	12	13	25	....	....	....	....	....	12	48	5	36	180	5	20	5	36	180	....	....	....	....	....
58	" "	4	13	19	32	....	....	....	....	....	10	31	5	36	180	12	37	5	36	180	....	....	....	....	....
59	Stafford	4	15	38	53	6	11	3	15	45	18	34	5	36	180	14	26	5	36	280	....	....	....	....	....
60	Stamford	4	83	151	234	25	10	4	20	80	38	16	4	60	240	50	21	4	60	240	4	1	2	20	40
61	Stonington	3	10	27	37	9	24	5	36	180	6	16	5	36	180	5	13	5	36	180	....	....	....	....	....
62	"	3	4	9	13	....	....	....	....	....	5	39	5	36	180	3	23	5	16	80	....	....	....	....	....
63	"	3	9	18	27	....	....	....	....	....	18	66	5	72	360	6	22	5	36	180	....	....	....	....	....
64	"	3	11	21	32	....	....	....	....	....	19	59	5	72	360	12	37	5	36	180	....	....	....	....	....
65	Stratford	2	8	20	28	....	....	....	....	....	28	100	5	40	200	9	32	5	40	200	....	....	....	....	....
66	Suffield	4	53	44	97	....	....	....	....	....	66	68	—5	71	313	31	32	—5	37	155	....	....	....	....	....
67	Thomaston	4	23	28	51	....	....	....	....	....	25	49	5	38	190	12	23	5	38	190	....	....	....	....	....
68	Torrington	6	93	107	200	84	42	—4	64	208	53	26	+4	56	240	60	30	—5	100	460	3	1	4	22	88
69	Vernon	4	74	120	194	14	7	3	38	114	64	33	5	38	190	56	28	5	38	190	....	....	....	....	....
70	Wallingford	4	47	72	119	....	....	....	....	....	78	65	—5	60	280	40	33	—5	60	280	2	1	2	20	40
71	Waterbury	4	229	265	494	111	22	5	28	100	156	31	5	40	200	85	17	5	40	200	8	1	5	20	100
72	Watertown	3	20	15	35	11	31	4	36	144	24	68	4	44	176	11	31	4	28	112	....	....	....	....	....
73	West Hartford	4	16	28	44	....	....	....	....	....	37	84	5	53	265	19	43	5	41	205	....	....	....	....	....
74	Windham	4	88	88	176	....	....	....	....	....	81	46	—4	60	200	38	21	4	40	160	8	4	4	20	80
75	Windsor	4	25	15	40	13	32	5	16	80	7	17	5	36	180	11	27	5	36	180	....	....	....	....	....
76	Woodbury	1	....	....	40	20	50	5	36	180	14	35	5	36	180	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	Total	....	3494	4373	7867	702	....	....	....	....	4116	....	....	....	....	2173	....	....	....	....	143	....	....	....	....

HISTORY — TABLE LXVIII

Number	Town	Years in course	Whole number of Scholars			English History					General History					Civil Government				
			Boys	Girls	Total	Number studying	Per cent. of whole	Rec. periods per week	Weeks in course	Rec. periods in course	Number studying	Per cent. of whole	Rec. periods per week	Weeks in course	Rec. periods in course	Number studying	Per cent. of whole	Rec. periods per week	Weeks in course	Rec. periods in course
1	Ansonia	4	32	69	99	19	19	2	40	80	21	21	5	40	200	66	66	1	64	64
2	Bethel	3	21	48	69	13	18	5	16	80	21	30	5	40	200	....	....	....	...	....
3	Branford........	3	19	30	49	27	55	4	38	152	14	28	5	38	190	6	12	5	19	95
4	Bridgeport......	4	188	250	438	63	14	4	20	80	241	55	5	40	200	....	....	....	....	....
5	Bristol	4	52	68	120	7	5	4	40	160	67	55	3	120	360	25	20	5	40	200
6	Canton..........	4	33	44	77	....	...	....	....	....	29	37	2	104	208	9	11	2	38	76
7	Chatham	1	10	19	29	....	....	....	. .	....	29	100	5	36	180	....	....	....	....	....
8	Cheshire	3	22	27	49	25	51	5	20	100	6	12	5	30	150	....	....	....	....	....
9	Colchester	4	28	32	60	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	12	20	4	12	48
10	Danbury	3	53	106	159	....	....	....	....	....	93	59	5	52	260	37	23	5	12	60
11	Derby	4	30	31	61	3	4	4	39	156	52	85	2½	97	242	....	....	....	....	....
12	East Hartford...	4	23	45	68	....	..	...	....	....	38	55	5	34	170	...	....	.	....	....
13	East Lyme.......	3	14	12	26	20	76	5	36	180	....	....	....	....	....	3	11	3	20	60
14	Enfield.........	4	50	70	120	....	....	...	....	....	77	64	3	130	390	12	10	4	30	120
15	Farmington.....	3	28	38	66	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
16	Greenwich	4	31	59	90	....	....	....	....	....	33	36	2	40	80	....	....	....	....	....
17	Groton	4	13	24	37	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....
18	Guilford.........	4	18	24	42	4	9	5	22	110	31	73	5	38	190	4	9	5	16	80
19	Hartford	4	388	458	846	102	12	5	18	90	319	37	2½	94	238	102	11	1	18	18
20	Huntington	4	20	31	51	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	2	40	80	...	....	....	....	....
21	Killingly	4	29	38	67	....	....	....	....	....	62	92	4	88	352	....	....	....	....	....
22	Litchfield.......	4	19	22	41	15	36	2½	38	95	18	43	2½	76	190	13	31	2½	38	95
23	Madison........	3	16	17	33	....	....	....	....	....	13	39	5	20	100	....	....	....	....	....
24	Manchester	4	51	49	100	....	....	....	....	....	90	9	4	152	608	....	....	....	....	....
25	Meriden	4	101	139	240	....	....	....	....	....	98	40	5	80	400	16	6	5	20	100
26	Middletown	4	105	127	232	....	....	....	....	....	56	24	5	130	650	29	12	5	18	90
27	Milford	3	25	38	63	...	....	....	....	....	16	25	4	38	152	....	....	....	....	....
28	Naugatuck	4	63	58	121	....	....	....	....	. ..	50	41	3	40	120	....	....	....	...	...
29	New Britain....	4	157	180	337	...	....	....	....	....	202	59	4	80	320	43	12	4	40	160
30	New Cannan....	2	33	16	49	....	....	....	....	....	16	32	5	20	100	....	....	....	....	....
31	N. Haven Hillh.	4	312	480	792	....	....	....	....	....	690	87	4	120	480	112	14	4	40	160
32	“ “ Boardm.	4	232	158	390	209	53	3	40	120	54	13	3	40	120	94	29	3	40	120
33	“ “ Westvil.	1	7	10	17	....	....	....	....	....	17	100	5	40	200	....	....	....	....	...
34	New Milford....	2	13	15	28	19	67	4	36	144	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
35	North Canaan...	3	32	19	51	12	23	3	38	114	....	....	....	....	....	17	33	3	38	114
36	Norwalk, Center	3	12	17	29	13	44	5	40	200	16	55	5	40	200	8	27	5	40	200
37	“ South.....	3	28	31	59	15	25	5	30	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	....	....
38	“ Over River	4	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
39	Norwalk	2	2	11	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
40	Old Lyme.......	3	22	19	41	11	29	3	36	108	....	....	....	....	....	9	21	1	36	36
41	Old Saybrook...	3	8	18	26	5	19	3	38	114	14	53	3	38	114	....	....	....	....	....
42	Orange.........	4	11	17	28	4	14	5	36	180	7	25	5	36	180	8	28	5	18	90
43	Orange W. Hav.	3	17	30	47	9	19	4	16	64	26	55	4	38	152	....	....	....	...	....
44	Plainville	1	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	100	5	38	190	....	....	..	....	....
45	Plymouth Ter'v.	2	4	6	10	5	5	5	18	90	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	5	15	75
46	Plymouth........	2	1	5	6	4	66	5	32	160	....	....	....	....	..	4	66	5	16	80
47	Portland	4	26	20	46	....	....	....	....	....	8	17	5	40	200	3	6	5	20	100
48	“	4	15	12	27	13	48	4	20	80	26	96	4	60	240	...	....	....	....	....
49	Putnam..........	4	44	62	106	....	....	...	....	....	67	63	2	160	320	21	10	2	40	80
50	Salisbury	3	8	13	21	....	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	...	....	....	....
51	“	2	13	16	29	....	....	....	....	....	22	75	5	19	95	....	....	....	....	....
52	Saybrook	3	16	18	34	.. .	....	....	...	....	7	20	4	48	192	15	44	4	15	60
53	Seymour	4	23	32	55	....	....	....	....	....	34	61	5	39	195	6	10	5	12	60
54	Sharon	3	13	20	33	....	....	....	....	....	8	24	5	16	80	12	36	5	12	60
55	Somers..........	1	....	....	14	....	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....
56	Southington.....	4	38	73	111	....	....	....	....	....	97	87	3	152	456	6	5	4	38	152
57	South Windsor..	3	12	13	25	....	....	....	....	....	23	92	5	72	360	4	16	5	36	180
58	“ “	4	13	19	32	....	....	....	....	....	17	53	5	72	360	6	18	5	26	130
59	Stafford.........	4	15	38	53	...	....	....	....	....	18	47	2	36	72	6	15	5	25	125
60	Stamford........	4	83	151	234	....	....	....	....	....	28	11	4	40	160	82	36	4	20	80
61	Stonington......	3	10	27	37	....	..	....	...	....	13	35	5	48	190	6	16	5	12	60
62	“	3	4	9	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	....	....	3	33	4	20	80
63	“	3	9	18	27	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	25	5	12	60
64	“	3	11	21	32	....	....	....	....	....	13	40	5	12	60	4	12	5	12	60
65	Stratford........	2	8	20	28	....	....	....	....	....	9	32	5	27	135	7	25	5	15	75
66	Suffield	4	53	44	97	....	....	....	....	....	51	52	5	72	360	18	18	4	22	88
67	Thomaston	4	23	28	51	....	....	....	....	....	37	72	4	60	240	5	9	5	16	80
68	Torrington......	6	93	107	200	41	20	5	60	300	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
69	Vernon	4	74	120	194	42	22	4	28	112	65	33	3	38	114	....	....	....	....	....
70	Wallingford.....	4	47	72	119	....	....	....	...	....	72	60	4	80	320	10	8	3	20	60
71	Waterbury......	4	229	265	494	....	....	....	....	....	93	18	5	80	400	...	....	....	....	....
72	Watertown......	3	20	15	35	....	....	....	....	....	24	67	4	36	144	13	36	4	18	72
73	West Hartford..	4	16	28	44	....	....	....	....	....	27	61	5	54	270	6	13	5	15	75
74	Windham.......	4	88	88	176	....	....	....	....	....	61	35	5	40	200	18	10	5	20	100
75	Windsor.........	4	25	15	40	....	....	....	....	....	11	27	2	36	72	8	20	3	16	48
76	Woodbury	1	....	...	40	....	....	....	....	....	25	62	3	36	108	....	....	....	....	....
..	Total.......	....	3404	4373	7867	700	....	....	....	...	2568	....	....	....	....	900	....	....	....	.

MISCELLANEOUS — TABLE LXIX

Number	Town	Years in course	Whole number of Scholars			Drawing					Vocal Music					Stenography					Bookkeeping				
			Boys	Girls	Total	Number studying	Per cent. of whole	Rec. periods per week	Weeks in course	Rec. periods in course	Number studying	Per cent. of whole	Rec. periods per week	Weeks in course	Rec. periods in course	Number studying	Per cent. of whole	Rec. periods per week	Weeks in course	Rec. periods in course	Number studying	Per cent. of whole	Rec. periods in course	Weeks in course	Rec. periods in course
1	Ansonia	4	32	69	99	44	44	1	40	40	99	100	1	40	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	Bethel	3	21	48	69	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	Branford	3	19	30	49	49	100	1	38	38	49	100	1	38	38	....	....	....	....	....	13	26	4	12	48
4	Bridgeport	4	188	250	438	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5	Bristol	4	52	68	120	26	21	2	80	160	68	56	2	120	240	....	....	....	....	....	18	15	5	40	200
6	Canton	4	33	44	77	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	14	3	76	228
7	Chatham	1	10	19	29	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8	Cheshire	3	22	27	49	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	20	4	35	140
9	Colchester	4	28	32	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	21	4	12	48
10	Danbury	3	53	106	159	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11	Derby	4	30	31	61	19	31	1	39	39	53	86	1	156	156	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
12	East Hartford	4	23	45	68	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
13	East Lyme	3	14	12	26	....	....	....	....	....	25	96	2	36	72	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
14	Enfield	4	50	70	120	....	....	....	....	....	120	100	1	40	40	8	6	1	40	40	3	2	4	40	160
15	Farmington	3	28	38	66	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
16	Greenwich	4	31	59	90	82	91	1	40	40	90	100	1	40	40	....	....	....	....	....	22	24	5	20	100
17	Groton	4	13	24	37	2	5	3	36	108	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
18	Guilford	4	18	24	42	42	100	1	38	38	42	100	1	38	38	....	....	....	....	....	8	19	5	12	60
19	Hartford	4	388	458	846	198	22	2	37	74	....	....	....	....	....	39	4	5	37	185	102	12	5	37	185
20	Huntington	4	20	31	51	47	92	1	40	40	47	92	1	40	40	....	....	....	....	....	22	43	5	20	100
21	Killingly	4	29	38	67	67	100	1	38	38	67	100	1	38	38	....	....	....	....	....	9	13	5	38	190
22	Litchfield	4	19	22	41	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
23	Madison	3	16	17	33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	39	5	20	100
24	Manchester	4	51	49	100	....	....	....	....	....	100	100	2	38	76	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
25	Meriden	4	101	139	240	....	....		....	....	238	9	1	40	40	17	7	5	40	200	31	12	5	40	200
26	Middletown	4	105	127	232	17	7	3	38	114	73	31	2	38	76	....	....	....	....	....	22	9	5	38	190
27	Milford	3	25	38	63	63	100	2	38	76	63	100	2	38	76	....	....	....	....	....	31	48	5	38	190
28	Naugatuck	4	63	58	121	121	100	2	40	80	121	100	1	40	40	11	9	1	40	40	11	9	2	40	80
29	New Britain	4	157	180	337	195	57	1	38	38	278	82	1	38	38	32	9	1	38	38	36	10	2	38	76
30	New Canaan	2	33	16	49	....	....	....	....	....	16	32	4	40	160	....	....	....	....	....	16	32	4	30	120
31	N. Haven, Hillh.	4	312	480	792	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	2	4	40	160	33	3	5	40	200
32	" " Boardm.	4	232	158	390	390	100	1	40	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
33	" " Westv.	1	7	10	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
34	New Milford	2	13	15	28	28	100	3	36	108	28	100	2	36	72	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
35	North Canaan	3	32	19	51	....	....	....	....	....	33	64	1	38	38	....	....	....	....	....	5	9	5	16	80
36	Norwalk, Center	3	12	17	29	....	....	....	....	....	29	100	4	40	160	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....
37	" South	3	28	31	59	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	3	9	2	30	60
38	" Over River	4	....	....	40	35	87	1	38	38	40	100	2	38	76	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
39	Norwalk	2	2	11	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
40	Old Lyme	3	22	19	41	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
41	Old Saybrook	3	8	18	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
42	Orange	4	11	17	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
43	Orange, W. Hav.	3	17	30	47	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
44	Plainville	1	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
45	Plymouth, Ter'v.	2	4	6	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	5	10	50
46	Plymouth	2	1	5	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	100	5	38	190	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
47	Portland	4	26	20	46	....	....	....	....	....	27	100	1	40	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
48	"	4	15	12	27	....	....	....	....	....	46	100	1	40	40	....	....	....	....	....	8	17	5	40	200
49	Putnam	4	44	62	106	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	4	4	40	160	4	3	4	40	160
50	Salisbury	3	8	13	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
51	"	2	13	16	29	....	....	....	....	....	22	75	5	38	190	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
52	Saybrook	3	16	18	34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	44	4	23	92
53	Seymour	4	23	32	55	55	100	1	39	39	55	100	1	39	39	....	....	....	....	....	13	23	5	39	195
54	Sharon	3	13	20	33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
55	Somers	1	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
56	Southington	4	38	73	111	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	7	4	38	152
57	South Windsor	3	12	13	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
58	" "	4	13	19	32	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
59	Stafford	4	15	38	53	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....
60	Stamford	4	83	151	234	193	82	1	40	40	193	82	1	40	40	12	5	4	40	160	32	12	4	20	80
61	Stonington	3	10	27	37	34	91	1	36	36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	40	5	24	120
62	"	3	4	9	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	30	5	14	70
63	"	3	9	18	27	18	66	2	36	72	18	66	2	36	72	....	....	....	....	....	11	40	5	24	120
64	"	3	11	21	32	....	....	....	....	....	49	....	1	36	36	....	....	....	....	....	15	....	5	24	120
65	Stratford	2	8	20	28	28	100	1	40	40	28	100	1	40	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
66	Suffield	4	53	44	97	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
67	Thomaston	4	23	28	51	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	13	2	28	56
68	Torrington	6	93	107	200	13	6	1	80	80	112	56	1	40	40	10	5	5	40	200	6	3	5	16	80
69	Vernon	4	74	120	194	32	11	1	38	38	103	53	1	35	35	....	....	....	....	....	14	7	2	38	76
70	Wallingford	4	47	72	119	....	....	....	....	....	119	100	1	38	38	12	10	5	40	200	55	46	5	40	200
71	Waterbury	4	229	265	494	102	20	1	40	40	75	15	1	40	40	40	7	5	40	200	114	23	5	40	200
72	Watertown	3	20	15	35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....
73	West Hartford	4	16	28	44	....	....	....	....	....	44	100	2	38	76	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
74	Windham	4	88	88	176	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
75	Windsor	4	25	15	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	17	3	22	66
76	Woodbury	1	....	....	40	40	100	2	36	72	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	32	5	36	180
..	Total	....	3494	4373	7867	1040	....	....	....	....	2576	....	....	....	....	205	....	....	....	....	779	....	....	....	....

MISCELLANEOUS — TABLE LXX

Subject	Town	Number studying	Per cent. of whole	Record periods per week	Weeks in course	Recitation periods in course
Biology	New Haven	6	01	4	40	160
Commercial geography	Enfield	20	16	4	14	56
	Waterbury	61	12	5	15	75
	Woodbury	..	..	..	..	..
		Total 87				
Commercial law	Enfield	2	01	3	14	44
	Stamford	16	07	3	20	60
	Torrington	6	03	5	16	80
	Waterbury	61	12	5	10	50
		Total 85				
	Woodbury	..	..	..	..	..
Declamation and reading	Hartford	456	54	..	..	9
Domestic work	Bridgeport	22	05	5	20	100
Economics	Stamford	10	04	4	20	80
Electricity	New Haven	6	01	4	40	160
Ethics	Enfield	13	11	3	10	30
Gymnastics	East Lyme	24	92	3	36	108
	Hartford	583	69	..	..	..
	Manchester	100	100	1	19	19
	New Britain	274	81	2	40	80
	Stamford	206	88	2	40	80
	Stonington	18	48	3	36	108
	Vernon	53	27	1	15	15
		Total 1,258	..	..	.	..
Historical geography	Enfield	20	16	4	10	40
Mechanics	New Haven	6	01	5	40	200
Penmanship	Stamford	42	18	4	40	160
	Woodbury	..	..	..	..	..
Political economy	Enfield	12	10	3	10	30
Psychology	Enfield	..	..	..	..	..
	Suffield	9	09	5	14	70
Spelling	Torrington	..	..	..	..	..
Typewriting	Enfield	3	02	2	40	80
	Stamford	32	13	5	40	200
		Total 35				

There is some teaching in high schools, but this teaching is an overture to an examination from which the children are to acquire their standing. Nay, more, examinations not only determine their rank as scholars, but their destiny,— whether they can advance from one school to another.

Examinations are not essential to a high school education; what is needed is a prolonged and thorough teaching of pupils who are in sight of the best examples. Character is then molded by the forces which operate perpetually in every sphere in life. When examinations usurp more than a mere subordinate place, and children relax effort except that directed to securing a new standing through the result of a test, there is harm in the educative process.

This monstrous machine is so prosperous because, in the main, it is so easily worked. It is easier to assign lessons and then see if they have been learned, than it is to give instruction. It is easier to mark papers than it is to arouse interest in the subject.

If the knowledge obtained by this instruction were to be utilized in the sphere of life which children are to occupy, good results might sometimes ensue. The energies of a few may be awakened by this stimulus, and perhaps a few scholars start from mere examination into independent thinking. Such cases never come to the surface, but we may suppose that they are possible. A great danger, which is not theoretical or threatening, but practical and pressing, is that the ordinary inducements to mental activity are despised and a meretricious standard is set up.

The saddest phase is that all the ideals which inspire real teaching are irreparably ruined. To-day no teacher who is preparing for college has the smallest choice as to what he shall teach. The courses are laid before him, he must put all into these, he must urge on or detain, not according to mental growth and character, but according to the ability of his pupils to observe the limits of this system and their ability to meet and overthrow the examination papers.

STATE GRANT OF TUITION FEES

The High School Act of 1895 was amended in 1899. The State grant of tuition fee can now be paid to any town which does not maintain a high school.

To obtain the tuition fee from the state treasury the following steps are prescribed by the law:

(1) At a meeting regularly called, the board of school visitors must vote "consent" to the attendance of resident applicants at a high school in another town. The vote must indicate, also, the particular high school which the applicant desires to attend.

The following form gives, in terms of the law, the consent of the school visitors or town school committee to the attendance of a child at a non-local high school.

CONSENT OF SCHOOL VISITORS

......................19 .

At a meeting of the Board of School Visitors of the Town of....................held on the................day of................, 1897, it was voted:

That the Board of School Visitors hereby consents to the attendance of.......... ...., residing with his parents in the town of..................at the High School, in the town of......................., provided that said High School shall be approved by the State Board of Education.

Attest,

....

Secretary of Board.

(2) If the High School mentioned in the application be approved by the State Board of Education, a certificate in the following form will be sent:

Hartford,..................19 .

It appears from certificates on file in the office of the State Board of Education that the..
of the town of....................have consented to the attendance of

....

at the

....High School....

For the purpose of making the consent effectual in the case of the said........... ....the State Board of Education has voted to approve the....... .... High School for the school year of 1899-1900, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter ccxlix of the Acts of 1897.

(3) The boards of school visitors or town school committees, through their secretary, should furnish information to the State Board of Education as to the non-maintenance of a town high school, as follows:

.....................19 .

This certifies that a free public high school is not maintained in the town of ....

....

Secretary of..........................

(4) On or before July 1st in each year, the following form of certificate should be sent to the State Board of Education:

This certifies that.................children residing in the town of............... have attended a high school in another town, as follows:

NAMES	Attended High School in	Number of Weeks in Attendance	Amount of Tuition Fees Paid by Town
....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....

. . ..

Acting School Visitor.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, }
COUNTY OF........................ }

On the.........................day of........................personally appeared ....acting school visitor of the town of ....and made oath to the truth of the above certificate by him subscribed.

....

The law is understood to make Thirty Dollars ($30.00) per scholar the limit upon which the state can compute "two-thirds of the aggregate of the sums which have been actually paid by the town for tuition fees." It follows that the state cannot pay more than $20.00 for each scholar. If the tuition fee charged by the high school exceeds $20.00, the excess must be paid by the town or by the parents.

TUITION FEES PAID BY STATE 1898–1899

The following table shows the towns that have received grants of tuition fees. The number of scholars attending in non-local high schools and the amounts paid by the state are also given:

TABLE LXXI

TOWN	Number attending non-local High School	High School approved and attended	No. in each	Amount paid by State
Andover	3	Willimantic	3	$29.50
Avon	12	Collinsville	5	
		Unionville	7	156.00
Beacon Falls	3	Seymour	2	
		Waterbury	1	59.00
Bethany	2	Ansonia	1	
		New Haven	1	29.66
Bloomfield	2	Hartford	2	40.00
Bolton	2	Rockville	2	40.00
Brookfield	2	Danbury	2	33.00
Burlington	11	Collinsville	11	201.50
Canterbury	1	Danielson	1	20.00
Chaplin	2	Willimantic	2	26.00
Chester	17	Deep River	12	
		New Haven	3	
		Middletown	2	190.00
Columbia	1	Willimantic	1	20.00
Coventry	13	New Britain	1	
		Rockville	3	
		Willimantic	9	214.16
Durham	1	Middletown	1	20.00
East Granby	3	Hartford	1	
		Suffield	1	
		Windsor	1	52.00
East Haven	8	Branford	3	
		New Haven	5	160.00
Ellington	32	Rockville	32	604.67
Haddam	3	Deep River	1	
		Middletown	2	50.00
Hampton	1	Willimantic	1	20.00
Harwinton	3	Torrington	3	36.00
Hebron	1	Colchester	1	12.00
Lebanon	13	Colchester	6	
		Willimantic	7	198.00
Mansfield	6	Willimantic	6	93.50
Middlebury	2	Waterbury	2	26.66
Middlefield	9	Middletown	8	
		Gildersleeve	1	180.00
New Fairfield	1	Danbury	1	16.66
Newington	6	Hartford	1	
		New Britain	5	109.73
North Branford	3	New Haven	1	
		Wallingford	2	60.00
Prospect	7	Cheshire	2	
		Naugatuck	1	
		Waterbury	4	133.32
Rocky Hill	3	Hartford	1	
		New Britain	1	
		Middletown	1	53.33
Salem	4	Colchester	4	48.00
Scotland	3	Willimantic	3	60.00
Sprague	2	Willimantic	2	40.00
Tolland	8	Rockville	8	157.33
Trumbull	7	Bridgeport	7	125.00
Westbrook	1	Old Saybrook	1	10.00
Willington	2	Willimantic	2	40.00
Wolcott	3	Waterbury	3	48.00
Woodbridge	9	Ansonia	2	
		New Haven	4	
		Orange	3	131.07
Woodstock	2	Putnam	1	
		Willimantic	1	40.00
Total, 40	214	. . . . . .	..	$3,584.09

Evening Schools

There were schools last year in nine towns, with a registration of 3,221 and an attendance of 1,215. Two towns, Ansonia and New London, were relieved by the Board from the necessity of opening these schools. In other towns no school was opened, although the towns were under legal obligation to maintain these schools.

The evening schools of the State are not in a healthy condition, and do not appear to have much educational influence. All suffered from lack of perseverance on the part of the scholars, and few were saved from premature collapse.

It must be remembered that evening schools essay a difficult task. It needs skill, care, and enthusiasm to guide and retain the interest of scholars who enjoy their liberty and are especially sensitive to counter attractions and amusements. Essentially important as it is in every form of educational work the personality of the teacher in these schools is almost the sole guarantee for sustained progress. It is injurious and sometimes fatal to employ those who are occupied during the day. They proceed to their duties with vitality impaired and with other interests uppermost. The classes make calls upon their resources and knowledge which after the weariness of a long day's work are fatal to vigorous teaching.

Evening schools have a most important part to play. The statistics of the past few years show that numbers sometimes running into the hundreds in our factory towns are unable to read and to write. School authorities are painfully aware that many leave school at fourteen who have not attended school more than two or three years out of the eight years in which they have nominally been upon the registers. There should be continuation schools in which those whose early opportunities have been small, or who for any reason have failed to attend the public schools, can continue and round out a fair education.

It is wise and absolutely necessary to introduce the element of carefully planned usefulness into all the work of the evening school, and much thought should be bestowed upon the classification of scholars and the preparation of lessons. The problem which awaits them is to awaken a desire among those who have passed the compulsory age for further knowledge, and to link this knowledge with their habits of life so that they may be directed to the independent progress which is always possible to those in whom the habit of reading has taken root, and to whom the applications of science are familiar. Unless the energy of these schools is directed to special knowledge depending upon science and to reading, they are likely to have an intermittent and rather useless existence.

The following subjects are suggested for scholars of an evening continuation school. It is applicable only to those over fourteen years of age who can read and write the English language;

I.	Elementary subjects	Reading selected books	
		Penmanship	
		Composition	
		Arithmetic	
II.	English subjects	Rhetoric	
		Geography [reading with map]	
		History	
		Life and duties of the citizen	
III.	Languages	French	
		German	
		Spanish	
IV.	Mathematics	Algebra	
		Geometry	
		Mensuration	
	Science	Chemistry	
		Physics	
		Knowledge of common things	
		Hygiene	
		Botany	
		Agriculture	in suitable localities
		Horticulture	
		Navigation	
	Commercial subjects	Arithmetic	
		Bookkeeping	
		Geography	
		History	
		Correspondence	
		Shorthand	
	Miscellaneous	Music	
		Mechanical drawing	
		Domestic economy	
		Cooking	
		Sewing	

TABLE LXXII — EVENING SCHOOLS

TOWNS	No. of schools	No. of sessions	RECEIPTS				EXPENSES					REGISTRATION			ATTENDANCE		TEACHERS				SCHOOLS HELD.		
			Received from State appropriation	Town treasury	Other sources	Total	Teachers' wages	Fuel and incidentals	Rent	Other objects	Total	No. under 14	No. over 14	Whole No.	Av. under 14	Av. over 14	No. Male	No. Female	Average Wages Male	Average Wages Female	Months	Days	Hours
Bridgeport, ...	2	75	$66.71	$372.19	..	$438.90	$347.00	$12.90	....	$79.00	$438.90	2	227	229	.....	29.65	3	1	$2.00 pr eve.	$1.50 pr. eve.	Oct.-Mch.	M., Tu., W., Thur. Fri.	7.30 to 9.30 P. M.
Hartford, ...	2	78	405.00	3,380.00	..	3,785.00	2.586.50	498.82	700.00	....	3,785.32	..	802	802	.....	100.00	8	9	2.80 "	2.00 "	Oct.-Feb.	Mon. to Fri.	7.15 to 9.15 P. M.
Meriden, ...	1	75	132.75	350.00	..	482.75	250.00	36.30	150.00	....	436.30	..	230	230	.....	59.00	1	4	1.33 "	.66 "	Oct.-Feb.	Mon. to Fri.	7 to 9 P. M.
New Britain, ..	2	75	326.25	747.17	..	1,073.42	843.75	76.92	....	152.75	1,073.42	..	223	223	.....	145.00	2	8	1 25 "	1 25 "	Oct.-Mch.	M., Tu., Thur., Fri.	7 to 9 P. M.
New Haven, ..	5	75	1,104.75	*5,684.42	..	6,789.17	5,238.50	1,080.07	... .	470.60	6,789.17	..	1,395	1,395	... .	491.00	31	13	1.77 "	1.70 "	Oct.-Mch.	Mon. to Fri.	7.15 to 9 15 P. M.
Norwalk, ...	2	75	102.10	1,087.02	..	1,189.12	642.75	444.27	....	....	1,087.02	25	157	182	12.00	45.38	2	4	2.50 "	1.81 "	Nov.-Mch.	Mon. to Thur.	7.30 to 9.30 P. M.
Norwich, ...	3	100	206.44	711.86	..	918.30	705.00	125.00	... .	88.30	918.30	10	278	288	.49	91.75	4	2	1.25 "	.90 "	Nov.-Mch.	Mon. to Fri.	7.30 to 9 P. M.
Stamford, ...	1	75	102.37	585.49	..	687.86	469.75	88.11	130.00	....	687.86	..	117	117	.....	45.50	6	..	1.42 "	....	Nov.-Mch.	Mon. to Fri.	7.30 to 9 30 P. M.
Waterbury, ...	1	79	288.00	*1,651.08	..	1,939.08	1,487.40	....	....	75.00	1,562.40	..	255	255	.....	128.00	3	7	2.50 "	1.87 "	Oct.-Mch.	M., Tu., Thur., Fri.	7.30 to 9 P. M.
Total, ...	19	....	$2,734.37	$14,569.23	..	$17,303.60	$12,570.65	$2,362.39	$980.00	$865.65	$16,778.69	37	3,684	3,721	12.49	1,215.28	60	48	....	.. ..	....	....	....

* District Treasury.

SUMMARY

The following gives a summary of statistics of Evening Schools for the years 1888–1900.

TABLE LXXIII — EVENING SCHOOLS

Report of Year	Number of schools	Average number of sessions	Receipts				Expenses					Registration			Attendance		Teachers	
			Received from State appropriation	Town or district treasury	Other sources	Total	Teachers' wages	Fuel and incidentals	Rent	Other objects	Total	Number under 14	Number over 14	Whole number	Average under 14	Average over 14	Male	Female
1888	26	..	$1,434.00	$6,981 75	$661 91	$9,077.56	$6,542.13	$1,379.80	$287.50	$867.98	$9.077.41	64	2,631	2.695	27	956	39	24
1889	33	..	1,284.00	7,281.14	225.00	8,790.14	6,569 22	1,424.31	200.00	596.61	8,790 14	73	2,428	2,501	23	856	37	24
1890	32	..	1,510.50	6,999 09	5 43	8,515.02	6,470 82	1,309.35	215.00	519.85	8,515.02	59	2,952	3,011	18	1,007	40	24
1891	27	..	1,308.75	7.587.52	....	8,896.27	7,029.41	1,001.48	200.00	665.38	8,896.27	22	2,861	2,883	10	872	39	31
1892	35	..	1,309.05	8,380.20	....	9.689 25	6,834 47	1,805.71	201.67	847.40	9,689.25	73	3,017	3,090	13.7	871.9	33	35
1893	39	..	1,631.85	11,518.51	30.47	13,180.83	7,642.96	1,364.45	875.00	3,298.42	13,180.83	63	3.343	3,406	11.8	1,138.5	41	65
1894	24	..	1,435.57	11,023.09	....	12.458.66	6,590.11	1,003.02	1,377 69	3,487.84	12,458.66	71	3,123	3,194	16.0	958.0	32	40
1895	46	..	6,021.87	23,940.25	12.00	29,974.12	20,685.01	4,489.51	2,146.00	2,653.60	29,974.12	57	8,007	8,064	17.19	2,146.09	75	85
1896	35	..	3,370.86	17,882.37	....	21,253.23	15,048.38	2,787.31	1,355.59	2,088.26	21,279.54	58	5,017	5,075	9.0	1,123.62	59	50
1897	31	..	1,838.07	14,915.27	....	16.753.54	11,794.96	2,661,19	1,097.67	1,199.22	16,753.56	20	3,421	3,441	2.78	854 83	49	36
1898	26	..	3,059.34	15,230.74	....	18,290.08	13,131.21	2,502.01	1,065.00	1,591.86	18,290.08	15	4,256	4,271	5.7	1,360.2	60	50
1899	21	..	2,798.17	13,405.63	....	16,203.80	11,552.87	2,353.54	900.00	1,397.39	16,203.80	19	3,933	3,952	...	1,243.67	63	37
1900	19	..	2,734.37	14.569 23	....	17,303.60	12,570.65	2,362.39	980.00	865.65	16,778.69	37	3,684	3,721	12.49	1,215.28	60	48

KINDERGARTENS

Table shows the number of Kindergartens in the several years since 1889:

TABLE LXXIV

Year	Number Public	Number Children in Public Kindergartens
1889–90	5	628
1890–91	10	1,038
1891–92	15	1,113
1892–93	27	2,765
1893–94	34	3,061
1894–95	39	3,537
1895–96	53	4,257
1896–97	63	5,201
1897–98	63	5,377
1898–99	77	6,895

It is to be regretted that the ingenious and progressive kindergarten exercises should be almost entirely discontinued after the kindergarten. The minds of young children are most effectively trained by exercises in which they can with their hands and with their eyes take part. Moreover, their actions, being free, are the expression of their thoughts, and such thoughts are not only valuable information to the teacher as to the content of the child's mind, but measure his intelligence and mental activity. To this end, as showing what young children think, the drawing and modeling and the formation of geographical patterns and models, building with blocks, always produce excellent results. They are interesting, not expensive, and thoroughly educational. They, however, cease to have an educational value as soon as the child's vocabulary enables him to express his thoughts. They do not need to be continued except as technical subjects through the whole of the school course. There are a few who are to make use of drawing as a means of livelihood, and to these it may be well to furnish special opportunities. The educational, as distinguished from the technical, value of drawing, painting, and modeling, can be obtained by the use of pictures and such instruction in those departments of art as comes from reading and guidance without actual practice. We can save time by limiting these branches to their educational purpose.

TABLE LXXV —

	Town or City	District or School	Children					Expenses		
			No. enrolled 1898–9	No. 3 yrs. old and under	No. over 3 y.	Age of youngest child	Age of eldest child	Salaries	Material	Fuel and incidentals
1	Bristol	North Side	63	....	63	4 y., 4 m.	7 y., 3 m.	$820	$11.15	$49.52
2		South Side	122	....	122	4 y., 3 m.	7 y., 9 m.	1,170	50	60
3		Federal Hill	107	...	107	4 y.	7 y., 5 m.	......	......	......
4	East Hartford	Center	57	....	57	3 y., 6 m.	7 y., 6 m.	525	......	......
5		Second North	61	8	53	3 y., 3 da.	7 y., 4 m.	532	24.15	35
6	Greenwich	Center	90	4	86	3 y.	6 y.	500	30	......
7		East Portchester	65	....	65	4 y.	7 y.	450	20	50
8	Hartford	Arsenal	188	14	174	3 y., 1 m.	6 y., 8 m.	1,825	30	270
9		Brown	270	1	269	3 y., 6 m.	6 y., 6 m.	4,395	100	300
10		Charter Oak Ave.	86	8	78	3 y.	6 y.	......	......	......
11		Lawrence St.	278	....	278	3 y., 11 m	7 y.	2,300	......	......
12		Northeast	139	....	139	4 y.	6 y.	.....	......	......
13		Northwest	45	2	43	3 y., 6 m.	7 y., 8 m.	......	......	......
14		Parkville	161	2	159	3 y.	6 y.	......	......	......
15		Second North	189	....	189	4 y.	6 y.	2,200	......	......
16		South	230	...	230	3 y., 6 m.	6 y., 6 m.	2,750	100	......
17		Washington St.	118	....	118	4 y.	6 y.	1,175	......	......
18		West Middle	161	5	156	3 y.	6 y., 6 m.	2,650	......	......
19		Wethersfield Ave	62	....	62	4 y.	6 y., 6 m.	800	50	......
20		Wilson St.	45	....	45	4 y.	6 y.	350	......	......
21	Manchester	Ninth District	301	42	259	2 y., 11 m.	6 y., 4 m.	......	......	......
22	Naugatuck	Central Ave.	65	....	65	4 y.	6 y., 6 m.	800	100	30
23		Salem	70	....	70	4 y.	7 y., 2 m.	800	120	50
24	New Britain	Bartlett	69	....	69	7 y., 2 m.	6 y., 5 m.	840	10	10
25		Burritt	134	....	134	4 y., 1 m.	6 y., 5 m.	840	15	10
26		East St.	98	...	98	4 y.	7 y.	1,144	15	15
27		Monroe St.	71	....	71	4 y., 1 m.	6 y., 4 m.	620	10	10
28		Northend	79	....	79	4 y.	5 y., 11 m.	840	15	15
29		Rockwell	93	1	92	3 y., 10 m.	6 y., 7 m.	820	15	10
30		Smith	94	....	94	4 y.	6 y., 8 m.	880	15	10
31		State Normal	115	1	114	3 y., 10 m.	6 y., 11 m.	2,100	150	200
32	New Canaan	....	40	6	34	3 y.	6 y.	400	50	75
33	New London	Coit St.	34	....	34	5 y.	6 y.	550	150	50
34		Robert Bartlett	35	....	35	5 y.	6 y.	1,050	150	50
35	New Haven	Carlisle	45	....	45	4 y., 7 m	7 y., 5 m.	500	181.37	......
36		Cheever	46	....	46	4 y.	6 y., 6 m.	450	176.56	......
37		Day	85	....	85	4 y.	6 y., 10 m.	925	......	......
38		Dwight	82	....	82	4 y.	8 y.	1,050	......	......
39		Fair St.	65	....	65	3 y., 6 m.	8 y.	1,000	......	......
40		Hamilton	120	....	120	4 y.	6 y., 7 m.	1,300	......	......
41		Lovell	109	....	109	4 y.	6 y.	1,050	......	......
42		Roger Sherman	61	....	61	4 y.	6 y., 6 m.	450	......	......
43		Skinner	47	5	42	3 y., 7 m.	5 y., 8 m.	500	......	......
44		Strong	61	....	61	4 y.	6 y., 5 m.	900	......	......
45		Welch	112	....	112	4 y., 11 m.	8 y.	1,050	......	......
46		Winchester	125	....	125	4 y.	8 y.	1,475	......	......
47		Zunder	117	....	117	4 y.	7 y.	950	......	......
48	New Milford	Center	57	....	57	4 y.	7 y.	378	8.74	70
49	North Canaan	Center	34	2	32	3 y.	7 y.	284	40.69	......
50	Norwalk	Center	70	2	68	3 y., 2 m.	7 y.	675	30	......
51		Concord St.	120	....	120	4 y., 1 m.	8 y.	800	19	25
52		Franklin St.	117	1	116	3 y., 9 m.	8 y., 2 m.	800	19.04	......
53		Over River	80	...	80	3 y., 6 m.	7 y., 6 m.	650	25	10
54	Norwich	Boswell Ave.	57	2	55	3 y.	6 y.	650	10	40
55		Broad St.	48	..	48	4 y., 1 m.	6 y., 11 m.	700	10	50
56		Broadway	49	....	49	4 y.	6 y.	750	10	50
57		Greeneville	190	....	190	4 y.	6 y.	450	20	15
58		Laurel Hill	50	3	47	3 y., 3 m.	6 y.	600	10	40
59		Roath Ave.	38	10	28	3 y., 8 m.	6 y., 6 m.	200	128 30	25
60		Wequonnoc	82	....	82	4 y.	7 y.	840	60	30
61	Plainville	....	74	....	74	3 y., 11 m.	7 y., 6 m.	534	109	......
62	Plymouth	Terryville	52	1	51	3 y.	7 y.	528	35	......
63	Stamford	Franklin St.	41	....	41	4 y.	7 y.	500	7.85	250
64		West Stamford	77	....	77	4 y., 2 m.	7 y., 5 m.	700	16.71	......
65	Wallingford	North Main St.	74	7	67	3 y., 7 m.	6 y., 5 m.	850	10	100
66		Whittlesey Ave.	106	17	89	2 y., 9 m.	6 y.	850	10	100
67	West Hartford	Center	32	6	26	3 y.	7 y., 11 m.	420	8	......
68		Charter Oak	31	7	24	3 y.	6 y.	370	......	......
69		East	34	5	29	3 y., 1 m.	7 y., 4 m.	420	.....	......
70		Elmwood	28	6	22	3 y., 2 m.	6 y., 2 m.	390	......	......
71	Winchester	West Winsted	105	11	94	3 y.	7 y., 3 m.	650	50	......
72	Windham	Natchaug	85	15	70	3 y., 5 m.	6 y., 8 m.	1,000	50	......
73		Oaks	23	4	19	2 y., 11 m	7 y.	360	5	......
74		State Normal	125	17	108	2 y., 5 m.	7 y., 2 m.	1,650	11.04	......
75	Windsor	Third	50	1	49	3 y.	7 y.	450	20	120
76		Ninth	30	2	28	3 y.	7 y., 2 m.	334	10	62
77		Tenth	26	....	26	3 y., 5 m.	6 y., 11 m.	334	10	42
..	Total	....	6895	218	6092	....	....	62.668	2331.60	2298.82

KINDERGARTENS, 1899–1900

Sessions		Building							
How many each day?	How many hours?	Is there a kindergarten building?	When erected?	Cost	Is there a piano?	Is any primary school work done?	Number of Kindergartners?	Name of Principal	
2	3¾	No	......	....	Yes	Yes	2	Bessie F. Lobdell	1
2	4	No	......	....	Yes	Yes	3	Grace M. Hyatt	2
2	4⅓	No	......	....	Yes	Yes	2	Bertha L. Sheldon	3
1	3	Yes	......	....	Yes	Yes	2	Edith L Cook	4
1	3	Yes	......	....	Yes	Yes	2	Harriet E Price	5
2	5¼	No	......	....	Yes	No	1	J. Olivia Kirkwood	6
2	4½	No	......	....	No	P M.	1	Alice R. Hall	7
1	3	Yes	1893	$12,000	Yes	No	4	Anne Burr Wilson	8
1	2½	Yes	1888	16,000	Yes	No	7	Kate W. Hutchinson	9
1	3	No	......	....	Yes	Yes	2	Mabel F. White	10
1	3	No	......	....	Yes	No	5	Eva L. Marshall	11
1	2½	No	......	....	Yes	No	5	Georgia M. Moseley	12
1	3	No	......	....	Yes	No	1	Grace A Higgins	13
1	3	No	......	....	Yes	No	5	Kate P. Safford	14
1	3	No	......	....	Yes	No	5	Susan E. Towne	15
1	3	No	......	....	Yes	Yes	6	Charlotte L. McMurray	16
1	2½	No	......	....	Yes	No	3	Henrietta Stone	17
1	3	Yes	1894	30,000	Yes	No	5	Adella M. Woodcock	18
1	3	No	......	....	Yes	No	2	Jennie Pratt Forbes	19
1	2½	No	......	....	Yes	No	1	Mary M. Bennett	20
2	4½	No	......	....	Yes	No	2	Georgianna Minor	21
1	2½	No	......	....	Yes	No	3	Alice B Hartland	22
1	2½	No	......	....	Yes	No	3	Alice B. Hartland	23
2	3½	No	......	....	Yes	No	2	Minnie E. Meehan	24
2	3½	No	......	....	Yes	No	2	Elizabeth Welles	25
2	3½	No	......	....	Yes	Yes	3	Florence A. Camp	26
2	3½	No	......	....	Yes	No	2	Florence J. Pierce	27
2	3½	No	......	....	Yes	No	2	Mary C Frink	28
2	3½	No	......	....	Yes	No	2	Maud B Curtiss	29
2	3½	No	......	....	Yes	No	2	Annah T. L. Parsons	30
1	2½	No	......	....	Yes	No	3	Alice O'Grady	31
2	4	No	......	....	No	Yes	1	Harriet A. Morey	32
1	3	No	......	....	Yes	No	2	Maud S. Chesebro	33
1	3	No	......	....	Yes	No	2	Grace H. Bowers	34
2	4	No	......	....	No	Yes	1	Elizabeth Scudder	35
1	4	No	......	....	Yes	No	2	Katherine Langtry	36
2	4	No	......	....	Yes	No	2	Ellen Hill	37
2	4	Yes	1895	3,961.13	Yes	Yes	2	Lottie M. Hall	38
2	4	No	......	....	Yes	No	3	Margaretta T. Simpson	39
2	4	No	......	....	Yes	No	3	Lucia Bower Barnes	40
2	4	No	......	....	Yes	....	2	Isabella Brush Bird	41
2	4	No	......	....	Yes	No	1	Gertrude A. Woodruff	42
2	4	No	......	....	Yes	No	1	Gertrude A. Woodruff	43
2	4	No	......	....	Yes	No	2	Katherine M. Langtry	44
2	4	No	......	....	Yes	No	2	Annabel Baldwin	45
2	4	No	......	....	Yes	Yes	3	Emma J. Tuttle	46
2	4½	No	......	....	Yes	No	2	Mary W. Brown	47
2	5	No	......	....	Yes	Yes	2	Lena A. Botsford	48
1	3	No	......	....	Yes	Yes	1	Martha L. Attleton	49
1	2½	No	......	....	Yes	No	2	Katherine Evers White	50
2	3¾	No	......	....	Yes	Yes	2	Grace M. Hyatt	51
2	3¾	No	......	....	Yes	Yes	2	Sara G. Campbell	52
2	3½	No	......	....	Yes	Yes	2	Maud E. Gregory	53
1	3	No	......	....	Yes	No	3	Sarah C. Whittlesey	54
1	3	No	......	....	Yes	No	2	Grace Hall Bowers	55
1	3	No	......	....	Yes	No	2	Lucy B. Stone	56
2	4½	No	......	....	Yes	Yes	2	Marion R. Clark	57
1	3	No	......	....	Yes	No	2	Annie P. Torrance	58
1	3	No	......	....	Yes	No	2	Rose Cassidy	59
2	4	No	......	....	Yes	Yes	2	Bertha Jones	60
2	3½	No	......	....	Yes	Yes	2	Susan Grannise	61
2	4¼	No	......	....	Yes	Yes	2	Rosa E. Miller	62
2	3¾	No	......	....	Yes	No	1	Mary Lee Howell	63
2	3¼	No	......	....	No	Yes	2	Mary L. Wood	64
2	3½	No	......	....	Yes	Yes	2	Edna Louise Brown	65
2	4¼	No	......	....	Yes	Yes	2	Leila A. Maltby	66
1	2½	No	......	....	Yes	No	1	Viola A. N. Doolittle	67
1	2½	No	......	....	Yes	No	1	Lucy A. Hazen	68
1	2½	No	......	....	Yes	No	1	Lucy W. Dunlap	69
1	3	No	......	....	Yes	No	1	Emma Louise Heath	70
1	2½	No	......	....	Yes	P. M.	2	Louise Fenton	71
2	4	No	......	....	Yes	No	2	Catherine Houghton	72
2	5	No	......	....	No	No	1	Catherine Keeney	73
2	4	No	......	....	Yes	No	3	Eliza G. Graves	74
1	3	No	......	....	No	Yes	2	Alice E. Morgan	75
2	4	No	......	....	No	P. M.	1	Clara G. Smith	76
2	4	No	......	....	No	P. M.	1	May L. Dickson	77
......	......	..	....	.... ..	.. .	. .....	171	....	..

It is interesting to compare the kindergartens and the high schools — in respect of members and expense. The beginnings of education are certainly neglected if secondary education is justly treated.

	No. Schools	No. in Attendance	No. Teachers	No. Buildings	Expense	Cost per Pupil
High Schools	76	7,867	355	18	$335,338.54	$42.62
Kindergartens	77	6,895	171	6	66,298.42	9.36

The following, selected from reports of school visitors and superintendents, relate to kindergartens:

Kindergarten. — A kindergarten complete in all its branches is, I think, a wonderful means for training children's faculties, and I am sure it deserves and will receive our best efforts to make the trial of the system in our school most successful and complete. — PLAINVILLE, *Rev. H. T. Walsh, Acting Visitor.*

Kindergarten. — And finally, the district are justly proud of their large kindergarten, filled with bright, happy, healthy, neatly-dressed children. Not only fathers and mothers, but older brothers and sisters, especially former pupils, are deeply interested in it. It is a pretty sight to see the latter leading their small charges to and from school, but a prettier one is that of the unselfish joy which they often manifest over the progress of these small kinsfolk. Older sisters have been known, of their own volition, to launder over night regularly the little garments, that they may be sweet and clean next day.— MANCHESTER (Ninth District), *Anna L. Biddle, Committee.*

Kindergartens. — The establishing of kindergartens in the Union Center District has been a marked success, providing for the schooling of many more children at less expense than could have been done in any other way. Some have expressed the opinion that all children under five years of age should be excluded from the schools. It should be remembered that that law was passed for the distinct purpose of inducing towns to open kindergarten schools, it being an established fact that children beginning with the kindergarten make a much more rapid advance when they reach the grades — a saving in time and expense. — NAUGATUCK, *J. W. Ellsworth, Secretary.*

Kindergartens. — A child in the kindergarten gradually learns to be self-governing and to control himself. This is the best kind of control for the child as well as for the adult. He is in a miniature society where he learns the lesson that others have rights as well as himself.

Another lesson taught in the kindergarten is industry. No one who has observed children busily engaged in the occupation of the kindergarten, sewing, modeling, pasting, and drawing, can fail to be impressed with the fact that the child is learning to make intelligent use of his hands. The kindergarten is, in part, a manual training institution for young children. The children are at an age when it would be unwise, as educators and psychologists unite in agreeing, to set the child to "learning from books."

These two lessons, well taught, self-government and habits of industry, are worth the entire school life of the child in the kindergarten.

Their activity is known to everybody who knows anything about children; this activity the kindergarten turns to account and trains to usefulness.

The kindergarten also teaches the child to see, to observe, and to compare, and to judge; for instance, he is taught the various colors and certain shades of colors. He is taught to observe at one time in the year the difference in seeds. He plants seeds, and, under the direction of the teacher, watches the process of germination and growth. He is taught the names of the plants in the schoolroom. Some of the common domestic animals are brought into the school, and he is led to observe them carefully. In these and similar ways and through the kindergarten gifts, the sphere, cube, cylinder, etc., the child's power to see is wonderfully increased.

The kindergarten, moreover, besides self-government, industry, and observation of common things in the child's environment, teaches neatness, good order, and tidiness. Any one who, at the beginning of the year, observes the appearance of a class of children in one of our kindergartens and makes a similar observation at the close of the year, will be impressed, I am sure, by the change that has come to many of these children in neatness, tidiness, good manners, self-control, regard for the rights of others — in a word, good citizenship — to teach which should be the object of every good school. — NEW HAVEN, *C. N. Kendall, Supt.*

TEMPORARY HOMES

MR. CHARLES D. HINE
Secretary

SIR,—As Acting Visitor appointed by the State Board of Education, according to the law authorizing public schools in the Temporary Homes, I have visited the schools kept in such homes in Fairfield and Middlesex counties, every month while the schools were in session during the year ending June 30, 1899. I found these schools kept according to the provisions of the law referred to above and the laws of the State regarding public schools.

The school at Norwalk, in Fairfield County, having two departments or grades, was taught by two teachers approved by certificates from the State Board of Education, for forty weeks. The number of children enumerated in this Home in October, 1898, was 94 ; the number attending the school some part of the year was 139, the average attendance being 72, while the number remaining through the year was only 62. The average age of the children in the senior department was 9.77 years. The average age of those in the primary department was 6.38.

Miss Saidee A. Parsells, who had taught the senior department of this school since the school was first established, declined reappointment at the end of the year, June 1898, and Miss Nella A.

Bell, who, for the three preceding years, had taught the primary grade, was promoted to the senior department. Miss Ellen Merrill, a graduate of the State Normal School, having had nine years of successful service in other schools, was placed in charge of the primary department. Both teachers rendered excellent service during the year, and the children made satisfactory progress in the branches in which they were instructed.

The school in the Middlesex County Home in Haddam was in session thirty-nine weeks. The number of children enumerated in this Home in October, 1898, was 54. The number registered during the year was 75. The average attendance was 55, while 48 only remained during the year.

Miss Addie E. Matson, an experienced teacher approved by certificate from the State Board of Education, had charge of the school. She was assisted by a young lady who had charge of the younger children. The school was well conducted and the children were thoroughly instructed and showed good advancement in their studies.

The difficulties under which teachers labor in these schools, the frequent changes owing to the discharges and new commitments, and the effects of neglect before the children were committed to the Homes, have been observed in former reports. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the care and faithfulness of the teachers during the past year have shown excellent results.

GILES POTTER,
Acting Visitor.

MR. CHARLES D. HINE, *Secretary*

I have continued during the past year to visit the Temporary Home Schools in Hartford and New London counties.

The Hartford County Home School at Warehouse Point has had a successful year. The management realize that the children must be well schooled as well as well fed, and have insisted that only teachers of training and experience should be employed. The school year has been lengthened to 42 weeks, and the superintendent of the Home, with the hearty coöperation of the County Commissioners, arranged for half-day sessions during the months of July and August. This summer school was something of an experiment. The regular teachers were not asked to undertake the work, but two experienced teachers were engaged who were willing to teach for a half day in the schools. A considerable part of the time was given to English work — reading, composition, and history. The sessions were held in the morning and the afternoon was at the children's disposal. The teachers entered upon their work with earnestness and enthusiasm, and the children thoroughly enjoyed the time. The experiment was successful, and well rounded up the year's work.

The school at the New London County Home in Preston was not as successful as could be wished. The number of pupils had increased from an attendance of 32 in the previous year to an average of 56 this year. This number was more than the schoolroom could accommodate, and was more than the teacher could well teach. The results of the year's work were disappointing. The older children received the larger share of the time and attention, and the younger ones who needed more of the teacher's time were left too much to themselves.

During the summer vacation the Home was enlarged, and there are now two large and well lighted schoolrooms, and the commissioners hope to be able to arrange for a second teacher. Perhaps the report for the coming school year may he more favorable.

S. P. WILLARD,
Acting Visitor.

TABLE LXXVI

SHOWING ATTENDANCE IN TEMPORARY HOMES 1898–9

COUNTY	LOCATION	Enumerated Oct. 1898	Different children registered.	Remaining through the year	Average attendance for the year.	NAMES OF TEACHERS
Hartford	Warehouse Point	85	124	40	66.7	Fannie E. Fields Julia L. Martin Alice H. Smith Frances L. Wood
New London	Preston	60	102	32	56.5	Helen Maher
Fairfield	Norwalk	94	136	62	72	Helen A. Bell Ellen Merrill
Middlesex	Haddam	54	75	48	55	Addie E. Matson Belle Dickinson

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Since 1888 private schools have made returns. A detailed compilation for 1898–9 will be found on pages 214–217 and a summary for eight years is given below:

TABLE LXXVII

Report of Year	Registered	Average Attendance
1893 . . .	22,814	16,236
1894 . . .	23,939	16,455
1895 . . .	25,965	19,113
1896 . . .	25,678	18,986
1897 . . .	26,577	19,984
1898 . . .	27,352	21,476
1899 . . .	19,983	22,581
1900 . . .	30,049	22,126

STATISTICS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS

TOWNS	Names of Schools	Number of different scholars registered	Number over 16 years of age	Average attendance for the year	Length of school in days	Number of teachers	Number of grades
Hartford County							
Hartford	*St. Joseph's School	939	....	752	190	17	8
	*St. Peter's School	1,005	....	796	188	16	8
	*St. Patrick's School	1,214	16	935	180	21	9
	Huntsinger's Business & Shorthand College	461	426	....	210	7	...
	Hartford Business College	488	426	....	225	9	...
	Woodside Seminary	20	19	18	163	7	2
Berlin	Miss Sarah Royce's School	11	....	7	180	1	...
East Hartford	Mrs. L. R. Harrison's School	6	....	4	183	1	...
	Adelaide Loomis's School	13	....	9	190	1	...
Enfield	*St. Patrick's School	316	1	247	190	6	9
	Shaker School	32	....	10	170	1	...
Farmington	Mrs. T. H. Root's School	4	....	4	120	1	1
Glastonbury	Free Academy	102	....	....	....	3	5
New Britain	*St. Mary's School	1,425	18	1,247	196	21	9
	*St. Matthew's German-American School	108	....	87	200	2	7
Simsbury	McLean Seminary	34	20	29	180	5	...
Suffield	Connecticut Literary Institute	101	22	90	185	5	...
Windsor	Hayden Hall School	39	27	35	175	10	...
Windsor Locks	*St. Mary's School	347	1	275	193	6	9
Totals	19 Schools	6,665	976	4,545	....	140	...
New Haven County							
New Haven	*St. John's Parochial School	583	....	432	198	10	10
	*Sacred Heart Parochial School	1,038	....	897	200	15	8
	*St. Francis' Parochial School	722	2	644	184	12	9
	Hopkins Grammar School	74	54	63	172	4	4
	Miss May B. Lyon's Shorthand School	14	14	....	....	1	...
	Yale Business College	92	86	40	220	5	...
	Preparatory and Commercial Institute	208	170	84	200	12	...
	Miss Hattie A. Ely's Sh.-h'd Sch.	12	12	12	....	1	...
	Miss Orton's and Miss Nichols' Day School for Girls	27	9	22	174	5	...
	Anderson Normal School of Gymnastics	87	58	85	130	6	6
	The Misses Catlin's School	41	....	39	185	4	8
	Platt's School of Shorthand and Typewriting	8	8	....	300	1	1
	Mrs. Cady's School for Girls	80	40	65	145	10	...
	Gaffey's School of Shorthand and Typewriting	200	200	40	....	2	...
	School for Girls and Boys, 33 Wall Street	33	1	26	180	9	...
	Emma J. Thompson's School	27	....	18	188	1	...
	Miss Alma Leighton's School	42	....	29	170	5	5
	Mary S. Johnston's School	81	13	67	177	9	...
	Mary C. Livermore's School	32	....	22	188	1	...
	*Trinity Parish School	42	....	26	195	1	4
	Miss Carrie M. Chapman's School	29	....	18	200	1	...
	Free Kindergarten, Oak St.	71	....	46	200	1	2
	Free Kindergarten, Lloyd St.	76	....	51	200	1	2
	Childs' Business College	164	164	72	210	5	...
	Gile's Grammar School	27	12	....	250	2	...
	Charlotte A. Willard's School	24	2	23	163	1	...
	*Evangelical Lutheran Par. School	65	....	51	191	1	...
Ansonia	*Sacred Heart School	92	....	70	199	3	8
	Alice E. Hoadley's School	36	....	25	192	2	5
Cheshire	*Episcopal Academy	42	28	36	222	5	...
Branford	Swedish School	75	....	70	40	1	...
Derby	Pope's Shorthand School	30	30	25	250	1	3
	*St. Mary's Parochial School	547	1	367	192	8	8

* Ecclesiastical.

STATISTICS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS

TOWNS	NAMES OF SCHOOLS	Number of different scholars registered	Number over 16 years of age	Average attendance for the year	Length of school in days	Number of teachers	Number of grades
NEW HAVEN COUNTY — *Continued*							
Hamden	Hamden Hall School	34	5	26	174	2	...
Meriden	* St. John's German-English School	235	....	192	202	3	7
	* St. Rose's Parochial School	978	2	775	199	14	9
	German-American School	65	2	60	207	2	6
	* St. Laurent's School	280	....	236	205	5	14
	* St. Mary's German-Catholic School	215	....	204	194	3	6
Milford	Miss L. Simpson's School	26	....	17	183	1	...
Naugatuck	Hillside Avenue School	17	....	12	197	1	...
Southbury	South Britain Select School	10	....	....	149	1	...
Wallingford	Rosemary Hall	29	....	29	165	8	5
Waterbury	Home School	24	2	13	175	8	...
	* St. Margaret's School	150	68	....	165	20	...
	Waterbury Business University	80	80	49	200	3	...
	* Academy of Notre Dame	195	40	185	254	14	...
	* St. Mary's School	780	....	696	191	14	8
	Waterbury Industrial School	217	10	100	....	25	4
	* St. Ann's School	530	....	458	200	8	8
	Gerard School	73	2	69	173	5	...
	Margaret L. White's School	23	....	11	193	1	...
Totals	52 Schools	8,682	1,115	6,597	....	284	...
NEW LONDON COUNTY							
New London	Williams' Memorial Institute	140	112	131	182	10	4
	* St. Mary's Parochial School	381	....	308	185	6	...
	Miss Allender's School	11	....	8	181	1	...
	Maria L. Peabody's School	24	4	11	180	1	...
	The Bulkeley School	110	65	93	186	4	...
	Adelaide R. da Silva's School	9	....	7	195	1	...
Norwich	Free Academy	271	134	241	187	10	4
	Norwich Business College	80	57	54	240	4	...
	* St. Patrick's Parochial School	611	....	447	191	11	9
	* Taftville Parochial School	410	....	340	210	9	9
	Miss C. E. Blackman's School	17	....	15	181	4	...
Colchester	Day High School	6	2	5	120	1	...
Groton	Miss Robbie Partridge's School	5	....	4	....	1	...
North Stonington	The Edgar Wheeler School	22	6	18	180	1	4
Old Lyme	"Boxwood"	20	14	18	214	7	...
	Black Hall School	36	20	34	175	6	5
Sprague	* St. Joseph's School	120	....	103	200	2	...
Stonington	* St. Michael's School	332	....	252	190	5	9
	Mystic Valley English & Classical Institute	24	9	18	200	2	4
Waterford	Caroline S. Keney's School	10	....	7	180	1	....
Totals	20 Schools	2,639	423	2,114	....	87	...
FAIRFIELD COUNTY							
Bridgeport	* St. Augustine's School	657	1	557	191	11	9
	* St. Joseph's Academy	210	....	198	179	5	9
	Martin's Business College	50	50	30	260	2	...
	Y. M. C. A. Trade School and Institute	177	156	143	102	9	...
	Union Business College	221	120	....	....	5	3
	Park Avenue Institute	56	36	50	190	3	6
	The Grove Street Private School and Kindergarten	28	....	19	190	3	5
	Miss Fannie A. Smith's School	55	....	34	190	2	...
	The Courtland School	94	23	78	170	7	...

* Ecclesiastical.

STATISTICS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS

TOWNS	NAMES OF SCHOOLS	Number of different scholars registered	Number over 16 years of age	Average attendance for the year	Length of school in days	Number of teachers	Number of grades
FAIRFIELD COUNTY — *Continued*							
Bridgeport	University School	95	30	80	175	10	10
Danbury	* St. Peter's Parochial School	1,019	2	832	200	18	9
	Fannie I. Foote's School	17	4	8	200	1	...
	* German Lutheran School	118	....	109	203	3	7
	Miss Charlotte Wakeman's Sch'l	11	....	10	194	1	...
	Helen A. Washburn's School	36	1	21	187	1	...
Brookfield	Curtis School for Boys	19	1	19	252	6	...
	Wilhelmine Skidmore's School	12	2	7	159	1	...
Easton	Easton Academy	25	8	8	200	1	...
Fairfield	Miss Augusta Smith's School	12	....	9	180	2	3
	Fairfield Academy	30	3	24	231	3	...
Greenwich	* St. Mary's School	207	....	123	184	3	11
	The Misses Corwine's School	28	3	25	160	4	3
	Greenwich Academy	54	9	45	180	8	...
New Canaan	New Canaan Institute	25	9	23	238	2	4
Newtown	Newtown Academy	85	25	53	171	3	11
	* Newtown Parochial School	130	6	93	200	5	10
Norwalk	* St. Mary's Parochial School	463	....	346	195	8	16
	Mrs. M. E. Mead's School	40	8	9	175	8	5
	Norwalk University School	31	9	28	170	4	...
	Norwalk Preparatory School	10	6	10	160	1	...
Redding	Hill Academy	16	....	....	....	1	...
	Dr. Annie M. Reid's School	14	1	12	190	1	...
Stamford	Miss Low's School	67	26	....	....	12	9
	Betts' Academy	50	35	45	180	9	4
	Miss Aiken's School	60	16	52	165	15	10
	Miss Carrie A. Hoyt's School	13	....	10	170	1	...
	Merrill's Business College	107	8	....	209	6	7
	H. M. King's School	55	14	52	170	5	6
	Miss Haff's School	11	....	9	180	1	2
	The Misses Warren's Private School	12	....	10	270	3	...
	* St. John's School	488	3	370	188	10	9
	Anna J. Webb's School	4	....	2	190	1	...
Stratford	Private School & Kindergarten	10	....	6	187	1	...
Westport	Staples' High School	73	6	60	195	3	5
Wilton	Wilton Educational Institute	40	18	40	300	4	...
Totals	45 Schools	5,035	639	3,659	....	213	...
WINDHAM COUNTY							
Brooklyn	*Parochial School	45	....	40	200	1	...
Killingly	* St. James's Parochial School	308	....	215	192	4	8
Pomfret	Pomfret School	90	30	90	252	10	6
Putnam	* St. Mary's Parochial School	634	2	471	188	10	...
Thompson	* St. Joseph's School	612	10	359	190	8	...
	* Swedish Lutheran School	60	....	54	56	1	3
Windham	* St. Joseph's Parochial School	822	2	595	205	19	8
Woodstock	Woodstock Academy	67	23	52	193	4	4
Totals	8 Schools	2,638	67	1,876	....	57	...
LITCHFIELD COUNTY							
Litchfield	James M. Lee's School	22	14	15	150	2	2
Cornwall	The Cornwall School	22	5	20	292	3	...
Kent	Katherine M. Hopson's School	18	3	....	180	2	2
New Hartford	* St. Mary's Parochial School	216	....	137	195	4	...
New Milford	Mary C. Wells's School	34	....	25	176	2	...
	The Rectory School	21	8	19	245	4	6
Norfolk	The Robbins' School	27	17	23	176	5	...
Roxbury	Booth Free School	28	12	16	130	2	3
Salisbury	The Hotchkiss School	132	120	126	256	8	4

* Ecclesiastical.

STATISTICS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS

TOWNS	NAMES OF SCHOOLS	Number of different scholars registered	Number over 16 years of age	Average attendance for the year	Length of school in days	Number of teachers	Number of grades
LITCHFIELD COUNTY *Continued*							
Salisbury	Taconic School	34	8	28	160	6	...
	* St. Mary's School	85	....	56	195	2	...
Sharon	Carrie P. Taylor's School	19	....	10	180	1	...
Torrington	* St. Francis' Parochial School	856	....	626	200	12	8
Washington	The Gunnery	63	27	58	212	8	...
	The Ridge	11	8	11	243	2	...
	Upson Seminary	13	4	9	180	2	...
	Fanny P. Brown's School	15	....	....	180	2	2
Watertown	The Taft School	75	52	71	175	8	5
Winchester	* St. Anthony's School	350	....	330	179	7	12
	Gilbert Home	328	1	194	207	4	8
	The Gilbert School	134	89	118	190	7	4
Totals	21 Schools	2,503	368	1,892	....	93	...
MIDDLESEX COUNTY							
Middletown	* St. John's School	624	2	463	184	10	9
	The Misses Patten's School	65	14	57	175	5	...
	Anne N. Watrous's School	29	....	15	181	1	...
Clinton	Morgan School	301	57	240	183	12	...
Essex	Pratt High School	21	8	17	190	1	...
Portland	* St. Mary's School	174	....	139	188	4	...
Old Saybrook	Miss F. C. Shepard's School	19	2	18	185	1	4
Totals	7 Schools	1,233	83	949	....	34	...
TOLLAND COUNTY							
Coventry	Fannie Kingsbury's School	9	1	....	....	1	...
Stafford	* St. Edward's School	221	....	165	186	4	8
Vernon	* St. Bernard's School	367	....	289	189	6	9
	* Evangelical Lutheran Trinity School	86	....	63	215	3	...
Willington	Mr. Chas. H. Hobby's School	5	....	5	180	1	...
Totals	5 Schools	688	1	522	....	15	...

* Ecclesiastical.

SUMMARY

COUNTIES	Number of Schools	Number of different scholars registered	Number over 16 years of age	Average attendance for the year	Number of teachers
Hartford	19	6,665	976	4,545	140
New Haven	52	8,682	1,115	6,597	284
New London	20	2,639	423	2,114	87
Fairfield	45	5,035	639	3,659	213
Windham	8	2,638	67	1,876	57
Litchfield	21	2,503	368	1,892	93
Middlesex	7	1,233	83	949	34
Tolland	5	688	1	522	15
The State	177	30,083	3,672	22,154	923

Arbor and Bird Day

The law concerning arbor day was amended in 1899 so as to include bird day. The law reads as follows:

> The Governor shall annually in the spring designate by official proclamation, an arbor and bird day, to be observed in the schools and for economic tree planting.

The following proclamation was issued in 1899:

In obedience to a statute instituted by an enlightened public sentiment, I hereby appoint Friday, the fifth of May, as Arbor and Bird Day.

And I recommend to all the people that on that day, so far as vocation and opportunity permit, they give some time to the planting of trees or of shrubs, and to the practical illustration of the truth that with a higher civilization comes a kindlier regard for our birds.

And I especially recommend to all the teachers of the state that on that day they so give instruction and direct the exercises of the schools, that the children may take increased interest in Forestry, feel in their hearts a response to all that is kind and gentle in Nature, have a higher appreciation of the innocent and beautiful birds that sing in our forests, and nest about our homes, and so give glad obedience to all protecting laws.

George E. Lounsbury, *Governor.*

Schoolhouses and Libraries

Summary of Statistics, 1898-9

Number of new schoolhouses built during the year	5
Number of schoolhouses in the state	1,620
Number of schoolhouses reported in poor condition	124
Increase for the year	15
Number of schools having libraries	771
Number of books in school libraries	158,073
Number of districts drawing state money during the fiscal year	328
Total amount of library money paid to districts in the fiscal year ending September 30, 1899	$7,650
Number of public libraries	148
Number of sittings in public schools	155,793

The number of books in school libraries reported in the years 1885 to 1900 is as follows:

1885	28,035	1893	75,641
1886	......	1894	82,128
1887	43,873	1895	101,875
1888	47,907	1896	108,319
1889	56,819	1897	128,860
1890	57,786	1898	136,899
1891	51,446	1899	146,498
1892	66,903	1900	158,073

The number of school libraries reported in the years 1884–1900 is as follows:

1884	240	1893	398
1885	219	1894	461
1886	262	1895	484
1887	290	1896	564
1888	322	1897	663
1889	377	1898	688
1890	380	1899	743
1891	364	1900	771
1892	383		

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

The following table shows the number of districts drawing, the amount of the annual state grants, and the amount expended by the districts:

TABLE LXXVIII

Report of year	No. Districts Drawing	Amount Received from State Treasury	Amount Expended
1866	94	$590.00	$635.00
....	..	......	1,242.12
1867	..	515.00	1,580.71
1868	80	865.00	2,802.93
1869	117	1,730.00	3,898.87
1870	128	1,960.00	5,226.64
1871	139	2,385.00	8,065.20
1872	161	2,345.00	7,458.97
1873	204	2,955.00	7,945.80
1874	183	3,340.00	8,095.73
1875	169	2,450.00	7,668.82
1876	154	2,900.00	8,262.15
1877	132	2,270.00	7,448.72
1878	178	2,985.00	9,543.96
1879	167	3,190.00	7,643.14
1880	195	3,040.00	7,412.54
1881	221	3,005.00	9,446.50
1882	221	4,255.00	9,476.98
1883	188	3,470.00	12,952.57
1884	165	3,090.00	14,968.52
1885	195	3,025.00	13,672.72
1886	185	3,300.00	11,535.05
1887	203	3,525.00	11,061.74
1888	287	5,000.00	13,192.42
1889	242	3,835.00	11,333.72
1890	312	5,890.00	15,331.20
1891	267	4,495.00	16,443.14
1892	294	4,485.00	15,121.33
1893	295	4,960.00	15,426.86
1894	292	6,505.00	15,180.65
1895	383	6,185.00	18,824.55
1896	349	5,820.00	20,402.28
1897	400	7,090.00	22,342.82
1898	404	6,830.00	24,855.79
1899	334	6,305.00	24,984.11
1900	328	7,650.00	20,302.53

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Law

The following is the law relating to the establishment and maintenance of school libraries:

SEC. 2218. The Treasurer of the State, upon the order of the secretary of the State Board of Education, shall pay ten dollars to every school district, and to every town maintaining a high school, which shall raise by tax or otherwise a like sum for the same purpose, to establish within such district, or for the use of such high school, a school library composed of books of reference, and other books to be used in connection with school work, and to procure maps, globes, or any proper philosophical and chemical apparatus; and the further sum of five dollars annually, upon a like order, to every such district or town which has raised a like sum for the current year for maintaining or replenishing such library or apparatus. And if the number of scholars in actual attendance in any such district or high school exceeds one hundred, the Treasurer shall pay ten dollars in the first instance, and five dollars annually thereafter, for every one hundred or fractional part of a hundred scholars in excess of the first hundred. The expense incurred by any district in accordance with the provisions of this section may be reckoned among its incidental expenses, and be defrayed in the manner provided in this title for such incidental expenses.

SEC. 2219. The selection of all books and apparatus to be purchased shall be made or approved by the board of school visitors; which shall also prescribe the rules for their management, use, and safe-keeping.

[Chapter XVII, Acts of 1889.]

SECTION 1. The joint board of selectmen and school visitors in each town shall have power to appropriate money for the purchase of books and apparatus to be used in the public schools of the town. The money thus appropriated shall be expended by a committee on libraries and apparatus, which shall be annually appointed by the school visitors, to whom the treasurer of the town shall pay such money upon the written order of such committee. The Treasurer of the State, upon the order of the secretary of the State Board of Education, shall annually pay the said committee five dollars for every public school within said town, and if the number of scholars in any public school within the town exceeds one hundred, the treasurer shall annually pay to said committee five dollars for every one hundred scholars and fractional part of one hundred scholars in actual attendance at such school; *provided, however,* that no greater amount shall be paid to such committee by the State than is paid during the same year by the town for the same purpose; *and provided further,* that any amount paid by the State under Section 2218 to any district or for any high school within said town shall be deducted from the amount payable under this act. The books and apparatus purchased under the provisions of this act shall be and remain the property of the town, and under the care and control of the said committee on libraries and apparatus.

LIBRARY GRANT

1. *The following are entitled to this grant annually:*
   1. Every school district.
   2. Every town maintaining a high school. This is in addition to the sum received for the districts of the town.
   3. Every town whose joint board has appropriated the money necessary to obtain the State grant.

Consolidated towns receive as much as they would have received under the district system.

PAYMENTS

2. *The amount,*— Is based upon the registration of the school as found in the returns to the State Board of Education by the school visitors, town committees, or boards of education of independent districts. This report is derived from the registers of the several district schools of the town.

   1. (*a*) The *first payment* is $10 to any district.

      The *subsequent payments* are $5.00 to each district, with an additional $5.00 for every 100, or fractional part of 100 scholars in excess of the first 100.

3. *Conditions* —
   - (*a*) That the district or town raise and expend a like sum.
   - (*b*) That previous grants have been properly expended.

FOR WHAT EXPENDED

4. *The grant may be expended for*
   1. A school library composed of
      - (*a*) books of reference
      - (*b*) and other books to be used in connection with school work.
   2. Maps
   3. Globes
   4. Proper chemical or philosophical apparatus

WHO EXPENDS THE MONEY

The law does not distinctly authorize district committees to expend the money; but where the district system exists the committee usually receives and expends the money, or controls the expenditure.

In towns where the money is appropriated by the joint board, the money is expended by the library committee of the school visitors.

In consolidated towns the school committee or a library committee of the school committee may expend the grant.

Expenditures must be approved by the school visitors.

METHOD OF OBTAINING LIBRARY GRANT FROM THE STATE

Blanks stating the method of drawing the State grant will be furnished upon application to the Secretary of the State Board of Education.

METHOD OF SECURING THE MONEY FROM TOWN OR DISTRICT

It will be seen that the money necessary to secure the State grant can be

1. Appropriated by the town and used by a town library committee.
2. Given by the district committee who can charge the item to *incidental* expenses.
3. Raised by subscription in the district, or by an entertainment given by teacher and scholars. Teachers can raise the required $5.00 by a little special effort.

MANAGEMENT

There are in the state 788 school libraries. More than one-half of the schools of the state possess libraries, and all these libraries owe their existence to local exertion and voluntary contribution united with the grant of the state. The wisdom of the law which requires the schools to do as much as is done for them is here especially illustrated and confirmed. A library is a necessary part of the school equipment. No school can be truly alive without the presence of good books. If the library is properly selected and used it stands next and near to the teacher as an educational influence of utility and power.

It is not certain, however, that these libraries are in all cases organized with a definite view to immediate usefulness and future growth. Most of them have sprung up within a few years and with no plan at the beginning. When they have been in operation for several years they are not organized with a clear purpose to make them contribute to the school activities and to foster the intellectual life of the children.

1. The first function of the library is *to provide books which afford assistance in the usual work of the school.*

The nature and number of these books will depend upon the branches taught, the age of the children, and the money available. History and geography are found in most school courses. Selections from biography, history, and geography should constitute the reading of the earlier days of school life ; later the selections can be taken from the sources of history and biography and from descriptive geography. The formal study of history and geography will follow. In each year children can provide themselves with one book in each subject and cannot be expected to do more. The teacher cannot provide such books, although she must have some books of her own. The school library must contain books for collateral reading and for reference.

2. The second function of the library is *to assist in making the scholar a student.* A scholar who " gets his lesson," who listens to the teacher and understands what is said is counted successful. But he takes a vast stride in advance when he knows where to go for knowledge, knows that he can help himself by means of books and finds out things on his own account. The learner becomes a student. He seeks for useful knowledge, and knows how to work when released from the supervision and restraint of school life.

Thus the library brings not only opportunities of doing voluntary work, but the learner is led on to the cardinal pleasure resulting from the effort to find out things for himself. The library has more than justified its existence if boys and girls are brought under the magic spell of an independent search for knowledge.

3. Again, it is desirable that *correct information be supplied upon the current topics of the day.* The chief contemporaneous political questions, what is going on at home and abroad, should be represented by books and perhaps periodicals which broadly and fairly treat of current questions. Such events as wars justify maps and the latest books. Advances in science as applied to work are always worthy of note and call for pictures and plans.

4. Connected with the foregoing but independent of it is the fact that *the library may afford opportunities for the development of individual tastes and pursuits quite outside the ordinary routine of school work.* There are boys and girls who cannot and never do satisfy the expectant teacher, who seem to have no interest in the school. These are often the useful and really talented boys and girls of after life. Perhaps the

apparent school stupidity is due to the failure of the school to discover and foster the latent grain of intelligence which is really never wanting. There is in a library a possible opportunity for the pupil to hit upon some subject or pursuit which stirs him to intellectual activity; there is the occasion of awakening intellectual tastes and ambitions.

With both these objects in view the library may have good books on natural history, geology, pictures, music, health, as well as history, biography, and geography. Boys and girls will often collect rocks and minerals, eggs, flowers, insects, and postage stamps, and the library will furnish them the right kind of information on these subjects.

5. By no means the least of the ends of the school library is *the love of reading and the formation of a literary taste.* This is included in what has been said, but is more far-reaching. Once formed the taste is imperishable; it will not be sated by light reading, but the pleasure and glory of life will be an acquaintance with good books. We cannot depend upon school reading and study for this. Indeed there is ample testimony to the fact that indifference and aversion to the best in literature is directly due to the teaching which required the "lesson" to be learned and the passage to be analyzed and parsed and studied until its beauty was defiled with critical marks, and its memories are those of failure in examination.

In the library some books make no call upon study or upon the endurance of the child. They are there to be read if he likes. He browses among them and their open pages suggest no thought of compulsion. There is fascination in an author read with the feeling that this is not a lesson but is the compulsion of a master-spirit who cannot be resisted or driven away.

6. In these small school libraries there is little justification for many works of fiction, but recreation and amusement should have a place. This is by no means unimportant, and every school should have many books of this class. There are books of sports for boys and girls; books on hunting and fishing; and there are novels which can be turned to good account. These books may be separate from the library thus far described. This section of the library can be so carefully selected as to exclude all books that are dull. The main object must be recreation and amusement; for these, children will have. They do not care for books that

are obviously constructed for the improvement of the mind. They will detect the endeavor to put this foremost, and the result will be an endeavor to steal more agreeable sweets.

If these books are attractive and good they will lead to the love of books and to the growing love of intellectual pursuits which is one sign of an educated man.

The library should

1. Contain a few books of reference.
2. Aid the routine work of the school by supplying collateral reading.
3. Encourage voluntary work.
4. Foster individual tastes and pursuits outside of school.
5. Illustrate the social, political, and intellectual life of the time.
6. Form the habit of reading, and fix a sound and healthy literary taste.
7. Teach the use of libraries as the school of after life.

The books of small school libraries may be collected under the following subjects:

1. Biography
2. History and government
3. Geography, travel, and description
4. Books of reference
5. Natural history (science)
6. Mythology and fairy tales
7. Useful and fine arts
8. Literature, mythology, fairy stories
9. Poetry
10. Books and selections for beginnings in reading
11. Fiction

Bearing in mind that we are not exceeding the necessities and possibilities of a small school a detailed list of books is found on page 241.

SUGGESTIONS

1. All books should be the best of their kind and never inaccurate in style or substance. Much of the literature for the young consists of poor compilations or of good literature written down for children. The range of selection is not large, but it is possible to find good material. It is most difficult to find good books for very young children.

2. Good print and paper should always be considered; cheap editions are not economical if they are to be read by class after class of children.

3. Books which will help the teacher, and through the teacher the school, may be chosen when the library has passed the initial stages.

4. The teacher should always be consulted and generally should be allowed to select the library. When the school is large and the number of books considerable, a permanent committee is necessary. This committee can examine books and decide upon the relative claims of the various subjects. It will be wise to appoint a few of the children on this committee. They will eagerly consider the claims of books. Often their judgment is correct, and finding themselves a part of the library they will take a keener and more active interest in its well-being.

5. The accession book should be begun at the first, and preserved as one of the records of the school.

6. There is no need of a catalogue for a small library. When the library has been in existence for two or three years the subject catalogue can be introduced. There should always be a finding list for each scholar, and the list should be circulated among the homes. There should be a good bookcase with a workable lock.

7. Rules for the use of the books may serve a useful purpose. Children can have a share in framing and perhaps enforcing these rules.

8. The children should have free access to the shelves, and all books except the reference books should be available for home reading.

READING

The least satisfactory subject of our common schools seems to be reading. The reading is, with some exceptions, very bad, whether regarded from the purely intelligent point of view or from the oral point of view. As regards intelligent or real reading, which includes a knowledge of the matter read, there is improvement and advance, with the balance still on the wrong side. Of course this comes from bad teaching, from the distorted and limited view that reading is a vocal exercise only, but chiefly from neglect in the early period of school life of getting the meaning from the printed page. Whatever the cause, the effect is to leave the scholar devoid of any taste for reading, of any habit of reading or of any pleasure in books; for how can anyone derive satisfaction from a thing which conveys no sense to his understanding? The larger use of books is beginning to create better methods of teaching children to read. It is recognized that to books we must go, and that the words therein found must be associated with ideas, and that the attempt to first master the sounds of the language causes delay and ultimate depression.

Where the teaching is sound, the reading is characterized by intelligence; and the opinion is growing that children can be taught to use their reading books as a means of improving their taste, of acquiring knowledge, as well as uttering words with some ease and facility. In many schools the introduction every day to the children of previously unseen books is training them to read as all mature minds must read. The institution of school libraries is also having a marked and beneficent effect upon the children's reading and general intelligence.

The most striking sign of advance is the disuse of the ordinary reading book which has been read over and over again with a complete ignorance of its contents.

Any scholar of ordinary capacity who has entered school at five or soon after, may reasonably be expected to have learned to read, so that he can use books adapted to his ideas at six or at the outside at seven. It is necessary to take into account exceptional circumstances which may have interfered with the progress of a child, as well as the age at which he began to attend school, but if he has not learned to read within the two years specified he has either been woefully neglected or the teaching has been abominably bad.

There is another far less important side of reading which our schools can touch. We do not find that the reading is distinct or expressive. Children are not taught, in the early stages of their learning, to use their vocal organs properly, to utter with clearness the full value of the letter sounds and to syllabify distinctly. These processes lie at the root of distinct utterance, and there is time in the younger classes to perfect them and the result justifies suitable means and time. The habit created of distinct enunciation lasts and becomes the basis around which all vocal and rhetorical reading is built up afterwards.

Another difficulty is, that the children rarely hear from the teacher good reading. There are very few teachers who can so read to a school as to invite and fasten attention. Expression, too, which is in no small measure the result of imitation, is not correct because no steps are taken to produce it. The children do not have in mind the meaning, and so, of course, cannot express it. They do not hear good reading and, therefore, do not follow a pattern.

If children are to use books and form the habit of reading and to choose good books, they must learn to read early, and it is the duty of the public school to cause them to read early. When the slow and difficult mechanical process is finished the school should supply good literature. Literature is not too large a term to use in connection with the reading, which can at small expense be furnished.

The prescribed reading books are not literature, and often they have no real literary merit. It is an unmitigated hardship that such books should be the only reading of children, perhaps the only books they ever open. With proper instruction and reading in school the taste for honest literature will take root firmly and grow and flourish in spite of the cheap trash that floods the world to-day. This is the highest attainable success of the public school, and it is the real end the teacher should have in mind.

When a good library is provided it is possible for the teacher to make kindly inquiry into the special tastes and needs of the children and help them by the suggestions of books, not necessarily books connected with lessons, but any literature calculated to cultivate and refine their tastes. The teacher, moreover, may, in connection with the reading, take the scholars outside of mere school life for their instruction. Study and book work are not the only education of children for the work of the life which is before them. They can be interested in natural history, in local history, in debates and literary exercises, and in lectures. A visit occasionally to a neighboring factory or building, a well-planned holiday or picnic, may have no immediate relation to school duties, but anyone of these, suitably inaugurated, is in its own way useful in extending the influence of the teacher upon the character and work of the school.

It is, therefore, the business of the teachers to acquaint themselves with such resources as the state contains, and bring what is interesting and useful to the notice of the children and to facilitate their access to them.

BOOKS AND SELECTIONS

The following suggests a few of the books and selections which may constitute the early reading of school-children. They can do much more than is here indicated:

FIRST YEAR

Lessons prepared for earliest reading:

My shadow
Bed in summer
Once I saw a little bird
Little birdie
Little raindrops
The spider and the fly
The kid and the wolf

Books:

	Heart of Oak, No. 1	Heath & Co.
	Verse and prose, Riv. Ser.	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
Williams	Choice literature, No. I	Sheldon & Co.
	Tale of a fox, a dog, and a cat	Longmans & Co.
Craik,	Bow wow and mew mew	Maynard, Merrill & Co.
	Animals, wild and tame	Educational Pub. Co.
	Selections from Arabella and Araminta	Copeland & Day

Selected Poems:

Stevenson	Young night-thoughts
"	Singing
"	The cow
"	The sun's travels
"	My bed is a boat
"	The land of story book
Field	The drum
"	The gingham dog
Carey	Didn't think
"	Three bugs
Tennyson	City child
	The song of the bee
	The north wind doth blow
Prentiss	Kitty

SECOND YEAR

Books:

	Heart of oak, No. 2	Heath & Co.
	Grimm's tales, Riv. Ser.	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
Eggleston	Stories of great Americans	American Book Co.
"	Stories of American life and adventure	" "
Baldwin	Fifty famous stories	" "

Selected Poems:

Field	The rock-a-bye lady
Stevenson	Windy nights
“	Where go the boats
“	The land of counterpane
“	The land of nod
“	The moon
“	The swing
Weatherley	The cat's tea-party
Emerson	Fable
Bunner	One, two, three

THIRD YEAR

Defoe	Robinson Crusoe	University Pub. Co.
	Anderson's tales, Riv. Ser.	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
	Heart of oak, No. III	Heath & Co.
	Arabian Nights, Riv. Ser.	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
Sewall	Black Beauty	University Pub. Co.
Caroll	Alice in wonderland	Educational Pub. Co.
“	Alice through a looking-glass	“ “
	Child life in poetry, Riv. Ser., No. 70	Hough., Mifflin & Co.

FOURTH YEAR

Hawthorne	Wonder book	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
“	Tanglewood tales	“ “
Stockton	Fanciful tales	Scribner
	Whittier, Riv. Ser., No. 5	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
	Child life in poetry, Riv. Ser., No. 70	“ “

FIFTH YEAR

Church	Stories of the Old World	Ginn & Co.
	Holmes' leaflets, Riv. Ser.	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
Irving	Sketch book	Ginn & Co.
	A book of famous verse — Selections	

SIXTH YEAR

	Courtship of Miles Standish, Riv. Ser.	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
Crowell	Cuore, D' Amicis	
Dickens	Christmas stories	
Hughes	Tom Brown's school days	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
Burroughs	Birds and bees	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
	A book of famous verse — Selections	

SEVENTH YEAR

Cooper	Last of Mohicans	University Pub. Co.
	Julius Cæsar	Maynard, Mer'l & Co.
	Selections from Poe, Riv. Ser.	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
Warner	A hunting of the deer, and I killed a bear, Riverside No. 37	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
	Vision of Sir Launfal, Riv. Ser.	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
Scott	Talisman	University Pub. Co.
	A book of famous verse — Selections	

EIGHTH YEAR

Shakespeare	Merchant of Venice	
Scott	Ivanhoe	University Pub. Co.
"	Lady of the lake	
	Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin, Riv. Ser.	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
	Evangeline, Longfellow, Riv Ser.	
	Vicar of Wakefield	Maynard, Mer'l & Co.
	Selections from American orations	

Selected Poems :

Cowper	John Gilpin
Hood	I remember, I remember
Tennyson	The brook
Bryant	Song of Marion's men
Woolfe	The burial of Sir John Moore
Southey	After Blenheim
Cowper	The solitude of Alexander Selkirk
Mahoney	The bells of Shandon
Leigh Hunt	Abou Ben Adhem
Pierpont	The Pilgrim fathers
Hemans	Landing of the Pilgrims
Read	Sheridan's ride
Macaulay	The battle of Naseby
Browning	How they brought the good news
Sir Francis Doyle	The red thread of honor
Byron	The destruction of Sennacherib
Tennyson	Ring out, wild bells
Campbell	Ye mariners of England
"	Battle of the Baltic
"	Hohenlinden
"	The soldier's dream
Cowper	Loss of the Royal George
Scott	Young Lochinvar
"	Jack of Hazeldean
Tennyson	Charge of the light brigade
Browning	Herve Riel
Collins	How sleep the brave
Pierpont	Warren's address
Browning	Pied Piper of Hamelin
Cunningham	At sea
Southey	How does the water come down at Lodore
Gray	Elegy written in a country churchyard
Macaulay	Horatius
Byron	Battle of Waterloo
"	Apostrophe to the Ocean
Thackeray	The chronicle of the drum
Goldsmith	The deserted village
Tennyson	The Revenge
Shakespeare	Henry V before the battle of Agincourt
"	Cardinal Wolsey and Cromwell

The following is a carefully prepared list of poems for children now in use in the Willimantic Normal School :

PRIMARY

Stevenson	The sun's travels
“	The wind
“	The swing
“	My bed is a boat
“	Bed in summer
“	Foreign children
“	My shadow
Field	Dutch lullaby
“	Little blue pigeon
Riley	A sea-song from the shore
Lear	The owl and the pussy cat
“	The table and the chair
“	Nonsense alphabet
“	Mr. and Mrs. Spikky Sparrow
Larcom	Sir Robin
“	Merry brown thrush
Bryant	Robert of Lincoln
Old Song	The north wind
Old English Carol	I saw three ships
Watts	The busy bee
Selected	Bird thoughts
Moore	'Twas the night before Christmas
Alice Cary	As to a honey bee
“	Three little bugs
Wadsworth	Over in the meadow
Sangster	The drummer
Houghton	Lady Moon
Allingham	Wishing
Jelliffe	Clovers
Kingsley	The lost doll
Cooper	What robin told
Browning	Good morning
Southey	Lady bird, lady bird
Taylor	Twinkle, twinkle, little star
Ingelow	Seven times one
Macdonald	The baby
Tennyson	What does little birdie say
Longfellow	Hiawatha's sailing
“	Hiawatha's brothers
“	The children's hour
Mother Goose	Little Jack Horner
“ “	Pussy cat
“ “	Jack and Jill
“ “	Little boy blue
“ “	Little Bopeep
Alice Cary	Nature's good night

Hood	Queen Mab
Kipling	Mother seal's song
"	Road-song of the Bandar Log
Hogg	A boy's song
Bunner	" One, two, three "
Taylor	I love little pussy
Child	Who stole the bird's nest
Tennyson	Lullaby
Coleridge	Answer to a child's question

INTERMEDIATE AND GRAMMAR

Phoebe Cary	The chicken's mistake
Thaxter	The new year
"	The sandpiper
Emerson	A fable
Longfellow	The birds of Killingworth
"	The emperor's bird's nest
Tennyson	The oak
Stevenson	My treasures
"	The land of story books
"	A good play
"	Block city
Coolidge	How the leaves came down
Bryant	Robert of Lincoln
Keble	All things bright and beautiful
Browning	The pied piper of Hamelin
Holmes	The old Constitution
Browning	Home thoughts from abroad
Doane	The sculptor boy
Hemans	Casabianca
Gould	Freaks of the frost
Wordsworth	March
Jackson	September
Child	Thanksgiving day
Jackson	October's bright blue weather
Tennyson	The owl
Cooper	Winter
Wordsworth	The daffodil
Tennyson	The brook
Shelley	The cloud
Lowell	Sir Launfal
Scott	Christmas time
Halleck	Marco Bozzaris
Macaulay	Horatius
Campbell	Hohenlinden
Tennyson	Sir Galahad
"	Crossing the bar
Holland	Gradatim
Lowell	Biglow papers (selections)
Wordsworth	The happy warrior

Doyle	The red thread of honor
Scott	Breathes there a man
Whittier	Snowbound (selections)
Ignelow	Seven times two
Hood	I remember, I remember
Shakespeare	Good Name (Othello)
Hemans	The better land
Payne	Home, sweet home
Howitt	Old Christmas
Longfellow	The bell of Atri
"	The builders
Whittier	The corn song
Tennyson	The new year
Cowper	The cricket
Burns	O wad some power
Bryant	The love of God
Heber	Holy, holy, holy
Moore	The last rose of summer
Tennyson	True knighthood (The idylls of the king)

List of Books for School Libraries

The Society of Colonial Dames of Connecticut have loaned to the Connecticut Public Library Committee twenty libraries which have been placed in schools whose teachers applied for them. Schools in the country and remote from public libraries have been chosen. Most of the books are on historical subjects.

The books have been read and the expressions of interest from teachers and children prove that the libraries have been useful. They do not displace the libraries already in existence — they enter the schools where there are no libraries.

Experience proves that the State might profitably assist schools by purchasing and circulating such libraries.

The following libraries are in circulation :

LIBRARY NO. 1

Brooks . . .	True story of Christopher Columbus
" . . .	Century book of American revolution
" . . .	True story of George Washington
Champion . . .	Our flag
Coffin	Boys of '76
Dana	How to know the wild flowers
Eggleston . . .	First book in American history
" . . .	American war ballads
Henty	With Wolfe in Canada
Holbrook . . .	Hiawatha primer
Pratt	Stories of colonial children
Sage	A little colonial dame
Smith	Young Puritans in old Hadley
"	Young Puritans in King Philip's war

LIBRARY NO. 2

Brooks	True story of Christopher Columbus
"	Century book of American revolution
"	True story of George Washington
Coffin	Boys of '76
Dana	How to know the wild flowers
Eggleston	First book in American history
"	American war ballads
Henty	With Wolfe in Canada
Holbrook	Hiawatha primer
Pratt	Stories of colonial children
Sage	A little colonial dame
Smith	Young Puritans in old Hadley
"	Young Puritans in King Philip's war

LIBRARY NO. 3

Barnes	Yankee ships and Yankee sailors
Burton	The story of our country
Coffin	Building the nation
Dodge	Stories of American history
Eggleston	History of the United States
Fiske	War of independence
Goss	In the navy
Kelly	Garden and field
King	De Soto and his men in the land of Florida
Longfellow	Poems
Sanford	Connecticut
Stoddard	Red patriot
Stowe	Uncle Tom's Cabin
Williams	Choice literature, I

LIBRARY NO. 4

Barnes	Yankee ships and Yankee sailors
Coffin	Building the nation
Dodge	Stories of American history
Eggleston	History of the United States
Fiske	War of independence
Goss	In the navy
Kelly	Garden and field
King	De Soto and his men in the land of Florida
Longfellow	Poems
Mowry	First steps in the history of our country
Sanford	Connecticut
Stoddard	Red patriot
Stowe	Uncle Tom's Cabin
Williams	Choice literature, I

LIBRARY NO. 5

Allen	Story of the plants
Austin	Standish of Standish
Brooks	Century book for young Americans
Butterworth	In the days of Massasoit
Champlin	Young folks' cyclopaedia of persons and places
Coffin	Boys of '61
Eliot	Child's book of poetry
Fiske	School history of the United States
McManus	How the Dutch came to Manhattan
Norton	Heart of oak, I
Page	Two little confederates
Thompson	Green Mountain boys
Watson	Boston tea party

LIBRARY NO. 6

Allen	Story of the plants
Austin	Standish of Standish
Brooks	Century book for young Americans
Butterworth	In the days of Massasoit
Champion	Our flag
Champlin	Young folks' cyclopaedia of persons and places
Coffin	Boys of '61
Eliot	Child's book of poetry
Fiske	School history of United States
McManus	How the Dutch came to Manhattan
Norton	Heart of oak, I
Page	Two little confederates
Thompson	Green Mountain boys
Watson	Boston tea party

LIBRARY NO. 7

Andrews	Ten boys who lived on the road
Barnes	Hero of Erie
Champlin	War of the union
Eggleston	Stories of great Americans for little Americans
Hale	Man without a country
Hawthorne	Grandfather's chair
*	Story of Lincoln
Longfellow	Hiawatha
Mathews	Familiar flowers of field and garden
Montgomery	Heroic ballads
Moore	Pilgrims and Puritans
"	From colony to commonwealth
Stoddard	John Adams and Thomas Jefferson
Scudder	Fables and folk stories
"	George Washington
Warner	My summer in a garden
Weed	Insect life

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* Author not given

LIBRARY NO. 8

Andrews	Ten boys who lived on the road
Barnes	Hero of Erie
Champlin	War of the union
Eggleston	Stories of great Americans for little Americans
Hale	Man without a country
Hawthorne	Grandfather's chair
*	Story of Lincoln
Longfellow	Hiawatha
Mathews	Familiar flowers of field and garden
Montgomery	Heroic ballads
Moore	Pilgrims and Puritans
“	From colony to commonwealth
Scudder	Fables and folk stories
“	George Washington
Warner	My summer in a garden
Weed	Insect life

LIBRARY NO. 9

Austin	Betty Alden
Bolton	Boys who became famous
Bynner	Zachary Phips
Coffin	Old times in the colonies
Cooper	Last of the Mohicans
Church	Life of Grant
Franklin	Autobiography
Grimm	Household tales
Higginson	Young folks' history of the United States
Humphrey	How New England was made
Kirby	World by the fireside
McManus	The voyage of the Mayflower
Robinson	A loyal little maid
Seawell	Decatur and Somers
Shaler	Our continent
Smith	Our own country
Whittier	Snow bound

LIBRARY NO. 10

Austin	Betty Alden
Bolton	Boys who became famous
Bynner	Zachary Phips
Coffin	Old times in the colonies
Cooper	Last of the Mohicans
Church	Life of Grant
Franklin	Autobiography
Grimm	Household tales
Higginson	Young folks' history of the United States
Humphrey	How New England was made

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* Author not given

Kirby	World by the fireside
McManus	The voyage of the Mayflower
Robinson	A loyal little maid
Seawell	Decatur and Somers
Shaler	Our continent
Smith	Our own country
Whittier	Snow bound

LIBRARY NO. 11

Allen	Flashlights on nature
Andrews	Seven little sisters
Bolton	Girls who became famous
Carroll	Alice in wonderland
Cogswell	The regicides
*	Story of Columbus
Craik	Mew mew and bow wow
Drake	Making of New England
“	On Plymouth Rock
*	Story of Franklin
Holden	Our country's flag
Jacobs	Story of geographical discovery
Kelly	From garden and field
Lamb	Tales from Shakespeare
Lang	Jack and the beanstalk
Mace	History of a mouthful of bread
Matthews	Familiar features of the roadside
Norton	Heart of oak, II
Otis	The signal boys of '75
*	Story of Penn
*	Story of Putnam
Seawell	Twelve naval captains
*	Story of Washington

LIBRARY NO. 12

Beebe	Four American naval heroes
Butterworth	The pilot of the Mayflower
Carroll	Through the looking-glass
Catherwood	Heroes of the Middle West
DeFoe	Robinson Crusoe
Dodge	Rhymes and jingles
Earle	Home life in colonial days
*	Europe [world at home series]
*	Simple stories from English history, I and II
Gilman	Making of the nation
Hale	Stories of invention
Knox	Boy travelers in northern Europe
Lang	Cinderella

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* Author not given

Lincoln	An unwilling maid
*	Story of Lincoln
*	Story of Lowell
Miller	A first book of birds
"	Little people of Asia
*	Story of Penn
Stockton	Personally conducted
*	Story of Tennyson
*	Story of Webster
*	Story of Whittier

LIBRARY NO. 13

Abbott	The traveling law school
Aesop	Fables
Andersen	Fairy tales
Badenoch	Romance of insect world
Blanchan	Bird neighbors
*	Story of the Boston tea party
Carpenter	Asia
*	Story of Peter Cooper
Carroll	Alice in wonderland
Dole	The young citizen
*	Story of Edison
*	Story of Fulton
Hale	Stories of discovery
Henty	Under Drake's flag
Johonnot	Stories of our country
Kingsley	Greek heroes
Kirby	Aunt Martha's corner cupboard
Longfellow	Poems
*	Story of the Pilgrims
Payne	Geographical nature studies
Robinson	A loyal little maid
Sewell	Black Beauty
Scudder	Children's book
White	Poetry for schools
*	Story of Eli Whitney
Wiggin	Birds' Christmas carol

LIBRARY NO. 14

*	Story of Louisa M. Alcott
Blanchan	Birds that hunt and are hunted
Carpenter	North America
Carroll	Through the looking glass
Champion	Our flag
Church	Stories from English history
Drake	The culprit fay
Gilman	Tales of the pathfinders

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* Author not given

Grimm	Fairy tales, I and II
Husted	Stories of Indian children
*	Story of Hawthorne
Johonnot	Cats and dogs
Lang	The red true story book
Longfellow	Evangeline
Macomber	Great inventors
*	Story of Morse
*	Story of the Norsemen
Putnam	Child's life of Abraham Lincoln
Sewell	Black Beauty
Trowbridge	Cudjo's cave
*	Story of Washington
*	Story of James Watt
Wright	Seaside and wayside, I, II, and III

LIBRARY NO. 15

Andrews	Stories mother nature told
Baldwin	Four great Americans
Burton	Four American patriots
Coe	Our American neighbors
Cooke	Stories of the old dominion
D'Anvers	Science ladders, III
Earle	The diary of Anna Green Winslow
Eliot	Poetry for children
*	Story of Cyrus W. Field
Gilman	Colonization of America
Grant	Our common birds
Griffis	Brave little Holland
Hawthorne	Tanglewood tales
Holmes	Grandmother's story of Bunker Hill battle
Hooker	Child's book of nature
*	Story of Lincoln
Johonnot	Wings and fins
Knox	Boy travelers in central Europe
Lee	When I was a boy in China
*	Story of Irving
*	Story of Pocahontas
*	Stories of revolution, I
*	Story of Stephenson
Webster	Bunker Hill speech

LIBRARY NO. 16

Blaisdell	Our bodies and how we live
Brackett	Poetry for home and school
Champlin	Cyclopaedia of common things
*	Children of colonial days
D'Anvers	Science ladders, I

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* Author not given

Hale	How to do it
Holbrook	Hiawatha primer
*	Story of Holmes
Johonnot	Stories of heroic deeds
Kennedy	Horseshoe Robinson
*	Story of LaSalle
*	Liberty bell
Longfellow	The children's hour
*	Old South leaflets, I
Parton	Captains of industry, I
*	Stories of revolution, II and III
Shakespeare	Julius Caesar
Taylor	Boys of other countries
Thompson	Green Mountain boys
Wiggin	Timothy's quest
Williams	Choice literature, I
Yonge	Book of golden deeds

LIBRARY NO. 17

*	Story of Boone
Butterworth	Lafayette, the knight of liberty
Champion	Our flag
Champlin	Cyclopaedia of persons and places
*	Story of De Soto
Diaz	William Henry letters
Eggleston	Stories of American life and adventure
Franklin	Autobiography
*	Story of Fremont and Carson
Gilman	Discovery and exploration of America
Grueber	Story of the thirteen colonies
*	Story of Longfellow
*	Story of Marquette
Knox	Boy travelers in Great Britain and Ireland
Lounsberry	A guide to wild flowers
Mulock	Little lame prince
Parton	Captains of industry, II
Starr	American Indians
*	Pioneers of the west
Stevenson	A child's garden of verses
White	A little girl of long ago
*	Stories from English history, III
*	Pioneers of the revolution
	Fundamental orders of Connecticut

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* Author not given

LIBRARY NO. 18

Anderson	Stories
Andrews	Seven little sisters
*	Story of Audubon
*	Story of the Boston tea party
Butterworth	Young folks' history of America
"	True to his home
Cravens	Lincoln
D'Anvers	Science ladders, II
Dickens	Christmas carol
*	Story of Dickens
*	Story of Farragut
Gilman	Magna Charta stories
*	Story of Nathan Hale
Higginson	Young folks' book of American explorers
*	Story of Jefferson
Johonnot	Curious flyers and creepers
"	Ten great events
*	Story of LaFayette
Longfellow	The children's hour
Lowell	Vision of Sir Launfal
Parton	Heroes of the revolution
Perry	Three little daughters of the revolution
Seawell	Paul Jones
*	Stories and biographies, IV
*	Story of Eli Whitney

LIBRARY NO. 19

Andrews	Each and all
"	Seven little sisters
*	Arabian nights
Baldwin	Fifty famous stories retold
Brackett	Poetry for home and school
Chaplin	Little folks of other lands
Church	Three Greek children
	Declaration of independence
Drake	Watchfires of '76
*	Story of John Gilpin
*	Life of Grant
*	Story of Landseer
Lodge	Hero tales from American history
Matthews	Our navy in the time of war
McMurray	Pioneer history stories of the Mississippi valley
Morris	Historical tales, American
"	Campaign speeches of Lincoln and Douglas
Munroe	Flamingo feather
Parsons	How to know the ferns

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* Author not given

*	Story of Israel Putnam
Rolfe	Tales from English history
Swinton	Easy steps for little feet
Twichell	Hartford in history
Williams	Choice literature, I
Wright	Children's stories of American progress

LIBRARY NO. 20

Alcott	Little women
Bacon	Historic pilgrimages in New England
Bert	First steps in scientific knowledge
Champlin	Cyclopaedia of persons and places
Church	Stories from English history
Coffin	Marching to victory
Dawes	Colonial Massachusetts
Dodge	Hans Brinker
“	Rhymes and jingles
Grueber	Story of the English
Hutchinson	King Philip's war
Knox	Boy travelers in China and Japan
Lincoln	Gettysburg speech
Parton	Colonial pioneers
Perry	Three little daughters of the revolution
*	Story of the Pilgrims
Prichard	The only woman in town
Smith	Settlement in Virginia
White	Poetry for schools
Wiggin	Story hour
*	By land and sea

LIST OF BOOKS FOR SCHOOL LIBRARIES

From the following list books suitable for school libraries can be selected :

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HISTORY

Abbott	Traveling law school	Interstate Pub. Co.
Andrews	Ten boys on the road	Ginn & Co.
Baldwin	Fifty famous stories retold	American Book Co.
Bicknell	Territorial acquisitions of the U. S.	Small, Maynard & Co.
Blaisdell	Short stories from English history	Ginn & Co.
“	Stories of the civil war	Lee & Shepard
*	Story of the Boston tea party	Educational Pub. Co.
Brooks	Century book of American revolution	The Century Co.
“	Story of our war with Spain	Lothrop Pub. Co.
Burton	The story of our country	Werner Sch. Bk. Co.
Butterworth	Young folks' history of America	Dana Estes & Co.
Champlin	War for the Union	Henry Holt & Co.
*	Children of colonial days	Fred'k A. Stokes Co.

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* Author not given.

Church	Stories from English history	The Macmillan Co.
“	Three Greek children	G. P. Putnam's Sons
Coffin	Boys of '76	Harper & Brothers
“	Boys of '61	Dana Estes & Co.
“	Building the nation	Harper & Brothers
“	Old times in the colonies	“ “
Cooke	Stories of the old dominion	“ “
Davies	Colonial Massachusetts	Silver, Burdett & Co.
	Declaration of Independence	Direct. of the Old So. Wk.
Dodge	Stories of American history	Lee & Shepard
Dole	The young citizen	D. C. Heath & Co.
Drake	Making of the great west	Chas. Scribner's Sons
“	Making of New England	“ “ “
“	Making of the Ohio valley states	“ “ “
“	Making of Virginia and middle states	“ “ “
Drake	On Plymouth Rock	Lee & Shepard
Earle	Home life in colonial days	The Macmillan Co.
“	Child life in colonial days	“ “ “
Eggleston	First book in American history	American Book Co.
“	Stories of American life and adventure	“ “
Ellis	Epochs in American history	A. Flanagan
“	Stories from American history	“
“	History of our country	Lee & Shepard
*	Simple stories from English history, I and II	Long'ns, Green & Co.
*	Stories from English history, III	“ “
*	Stories and biographies, IV	“ “
Fiske	War of Independ'ce, Riv. Lit. No. 62	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
	Fundamental orders of Connecticut	Dir. of the Old So. Wk.
Freeman	Old English history	The Macmillan Co.
Gardiner	Easy history of England, 2 v.	Long'ns, Green & Co.
Gibbins	The English people in the nineteenth century	A. & C. Black
Gilman	Colonization of America	Interstate Pub. Co.
“	Discovery and exploration of America	“ “
“	Magna Charter stories	“ “
“	Making of the American nation	Lothrop Pub. Co.
“	Tales of the pathfinders	Interstate Pub. Co.
Guerber	Story of the English	American Book Co.
“	Stories of the thirteen colonies	“ “
Hale	Stories of discovery	Little, Brown & Co.
“	Stories of war	“ “
Higginson	Young folks' history of United States	Long'ns, Green & Co.
Holden	Our country's flag	D. Appleton & Co.
Holmes	Grandmother's story of Bunker hill battle, Riv. Ser., No. 6	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
Hood	Tales of discovery on Pacific slope	The Whitaker & Ray Co.
Humphrey	How New England was made	Lothrop Pub. Co.
Husted	Stories of Indian children	Public-school Pub. Co.
Hutchinson	King Philip's war	Maynard, Merrill & Co.

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* Author not given.

Johonnot	Stories of our country	American Book Co.
"	Stories of heroic deeds	" "
"	Ten great events in history	" "
King	De Soto and his men in the land of Florida	The Macmillan Co.
*	Liberty Bell	Educational Pub. Co.
Lincoln	Gettysburg speech, Riv. Ser., No. 32	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
Lincoln & Douglas	Campaign speeches of, No. 216	Maynard, Merrill & Co.
Lodge	Hero tales from American history	The Century Co.
Love	Samson Occom	Cong. Sun. School Pub. Society
Lyde	The age of Blake	A. & C. Black
"	The age of Drake	" "
Matthews	Our navy in time of war	D. Appleton & Co.
McIlwraith	History of Canada	" "
McMurry	Pioneer history stories of the Mississippi valley	Public-school Pub. Co.
Moore	Pilgrims and Puritans	Ginn & Co.
Morris	Historical tales, American	J. B. Lippincott & Co.
Mowry	First steps in the history of our country	Silver, Burdett & Co.
*	Story of the Norsemen	Educational Pub. Co.
	Old South leaflets, v. I, II, III, IV	Dir. of the Old So. Wk.
Phillips	Stories from English history	Boston Sch. Sup. Co.
"	Early England to Henry II.	"
"	Middle England, Henry II.—James I.	"
"	Modern England, James I.—1884	"
*	Story of the Pilgrims	Educational Pub. Co.
Powell	Old stories from British History	Long'ns, Green & Co.
"	Sketches from British History	" " "
Pratt	Stories of colonial children	Educational Pub. Co.
	Stories of the revolution, I, II, III	" "
Rolfe	Tales from English history	Harper & Brothers
Sanford	History of Connecticut	S. S. Scranton & Co.
	Selections from the writings of eleven American authors	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
Smith	Settlement of Virginia	Maynard, Merrrill & Co.
Starr	American Indians	D. C. Heath & Co.
Taylor	Boys of other countries	G. P. Putnam's Sons
Twitchell	Hartford in history	W. I. Twitchell
Van Bergen	Tales of our new possessions, the Philippines	The Whitaker & Ray Co.
Wagner	Pacific history stories,	" " "
Watson	Boston tea party	Lee & Shepard
Webster	Bunker Hill speech, Riv. Ser., No. 56	Hough., Mifflin & Co.

II

BIOGRAPHY

*	Story of Louisa M. Alcott	Educational Pub. Co.
*	Story of Audubon	" "
Baldwin	Four great Americans	Werner Sch. Bk. Co.
"	Story of Benjamin Franklin	" "

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* Author not given.

Baldwin	Story of Abraham Lincoln	Werner Sch. Bk. Co.
"	Story of George Washington	" "
"	Story of Daniel Webster	" "
Beebe	Four American naval heroes	" "
"	Story of George Dewey	" "
"	Story of David G. Farragut	" "
"	Story of Paul Jones	" "
"	Story of Oliver H. Perry	" "
Bolton	Boys who became famous	Thos. Y. Crowell & Co.
"	Girls who became famous	" "
*	Story of Boone	Educational Pub. Co.
Brooks	True story of Benjamin Franklin	Lothrop Pub. Co.
"	True story of Christopher Columbus	" "
"	True story of George Washington	" "
Burns	Story of English kings according to Shakespeare	D. Appleton & Co.
Burton	Four American patriots	Werner Sch. Bk Co.
"	Story of Ulysses S. Grant	" "
"	Story of Alexander Hamilton	" "
"	Story of Patrick Henry	" "
"	Story of Andrew Jackson	" "
Catherwood	Heroes of the middle west	Ginn & Co.
Church	Life of Grant	G. P. Putnam's Sons
Cody	Story of William Cullen Bryant	Werner Sch. Bk. Co.
"	Story of Oliver Wendell Holmes	" "
"	Story of Washington Irving	" "
"	Story of Henry W. Longfellow	" "
"	Story of Edgar Allan Poe	" "
"	Story of John Greenleaf Whittier	" "
*	Story of Columbus	Educational Pub. Co.
*	Story of Peter Cooper	" "
Cravens	Story of Henry Clay	Werner Sch. Bk. Co.
"	The story of Lincoln	Public Sch. Pub. Co.
*	Story of De Soto	Educational Pub. Co.
*	Story of Dickens	" "
*	Story of Franklin	" "
Earle	Diary of Anna Green Winslow	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
Eggleston	Great Americans	American Book Co.
Ellis	Lives of the presidents of the United States	A. Flanagan
Farmer	Boys' book of rulers	Thos. Y. Crowell & Co.
*	Story of Farragut	Educational Pub. Co.
*	Story of Cyrus W. Field	" "
Franklin	Autobiography, Riv. Ser., Nos. 19, 20	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
*	Story of Fremont and Carson	Educational Pub. Co.
*	Story of Fulton	" "
Hale	Boy heroes	Lothrop Pub. Co.
*	Story of Nathan Hale	Educational Pub. Co.
*	Story of Hawthorne	" "

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* Author not given.

Higginson	Young folks' book of American Explorers	Long'ns, Green & Co.
*	Story of Holmes	Educational Pub. Co.
Holtzclaw	Columbus, Washington, Franklin, etc.	Potter & Putnam Co.
Hurll	Raphael	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
"	Michael Angelo	" " "
"	Rembrandt	" " "
*	Story of Irving	Educational Pub. Co.
*	Story of Jefferson	" "
Keysor	Durer	" "
"	Murillo	" "
"	Raphael	" "
"	Rubens	" "
*	Story of Lafayette	" "
*	Story of Landseer	" "
*	Story of LaSalle	" "
*	Life of Grant	" "
*	Story of Lincoln	" "
*	Story of Longfellow	" "
*	Story of Lowell	" "
Lummis	Spanish pioneers	A. G. McClurg & Co.
Macomber	Great inventors	Educational Pub. Co.
*	Story of Marquette	" "
Parton	Captains of industry, I, II	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
"	Colonial pioneers	Maynard, Merrill & Co.
"	Famous Americans of recent times	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
"	Heroes of revolution	Maynard, Merrill & Co.
*	Story of Penn	Educational Pub. Co.
*	Pioneers of the revolution	Public Sch. Pub. Co.
*	Pioneers of the west	Educational Pub. Co.
*	Story of Pocahontas	" "
Putnam	Children's life of Lincoln	A. G. McClurg & Co.
*	Story of Putnam	Educational Pub. Co.
Scudder	George Washington, Riv. Ser. No. 75	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
Seawell	Decatur & Somers	D. Appleton & Co.
"	Paul Jones	" "
"	Twelve naval captains	Chas. Scribner's Sons
	Story of Stephenson	Educational Pub. Co.
	Story of Tennyson	" "
	Story of Washington	" "
	Story of James Watt	" "
	Story of Eli Whitney	" "
	Story of Daniel Webster	" "
	Story of Whittier	" "
Stockton	Buccaneers and pirates of our coasts	The Macmillan Co.
Washington	Rules of conduct, diary, etc.	Hough., Mifflin & Co.

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* Author not given.

III

GEOGRAPHY, DESCRIPTION, ETC.

Andrews	Each and all	Ginn & Co.
“	Seven little sisters	“ “
Bacon	Historic pilgrimages in New Eng.	Silver, Burdett & Co.
Ballou	Footprints of travel	Ginn & Co.
Brooks	Letters of travel	E. P. Dutton & Co.
*	By land and sea	Perry Mason & Co.
Carpenter	Asia	American Book Co.
“	North America	“ “
“	South America	“ “
Chaplin	Little folks of other lands	Lothrop Pub. Co.
Coe	Our American neighbors	Silver, Burdett & Co.
Dodge	Hans Brinker	Chas. Scribner's Sons
“	Land of pluck	The Century Co.
DuChaillu	Wild life under the equator	Harper & Brothers
*	Europe (world at home series)	Thos. Nelson & Sons
Griffis	Brave little Holland	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
Hall	Our world reader	Ginn & Co.
Ingersoll	Book of the ocean	The Century Co.
Jacobs	Story of geographical discovery	D. Appleton & Co.
Kirby	Aunt Martha's corner cupboard	Educational Pub. Co.
“	World by the fireside	Thos. Nelson & Sons
Knox	Boy travelers, central Europe	Harper & Brothers
“	Boy travelers, Ceylon	“ “
“	Boy travelers, China and Japan	“ “
“	Boy travelers, Great Britain and Ireland	“ “
“	Boy travelers, Northern Europe	“ “
Lee	When I was a boy in China	Lothrop Pub. Co.
Miller	Little people of Asia	E. P. Dutton & Co.
Payne	Geographical nature studies	American Book Co.
Phillips	British islands, British North America and Australasia	Boston Sch. Sup. Co.
“	Europe	“ “ “
“	The world; interchange of productions; climate	“ “ “
Pratt	Stories of Australasia	Educational Pub. Co.
“	Stories of China	“ “
“	Stories of India	“ “
“	Stories of northern Europe	“ “
Smith	Our own country	Silver, Burdett & Co.
Stockton	Personally conducted	Chas. Scribners' Sons
Twombly	Hawaii and its people	Silver, Burdett & Co.
Whitton	South African reader	Long'ns, Green & Co.
*	The world (world at home series)	Thos. Nelson & Sons

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* Author not given.

IV

READING FOR YOUNG CHILDREN

Brooks	Stories of the red children	Educational Pub. Co.
Craik	Mew mew and bow wow	Maynard, Merrill & Co.
“	Little lame prince	“ “
Holbrook	Hiawatha primer	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
Hoyt	Legends of the springtime	Educational Pub. Co.
Lang	Cinderella	Long’ns, Green & Co.
“	Jack and the beanstalk	“ “
Norton	Heart of oak, v. I, II,	D. C. Heath & Co.
Scudder	Fable and folk stories, Riv. Ser., Nos. 47, 48	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
Swinton	Easy steps for little feet	American Book Co.
Williams	Choice literature, No. 1	Sheldon & Co.

V

USEFUL AND FINE ARTS

Beale	Food and beverages	Boston Sch. Sup. Co.
Chase	Stories of industry, v. I, II	Educational Pub. Co.
Clifford	Everyday occupations	Boston Sch. Sup. Co.
Hale	Stories of invention	Little, Brown & Co.
Herbertson	Man and his work	A. & C. Black
Lillie	Story of music and musicians	Harper & Brothers
Rocheleau	Great American industries	A. Flanagan.

VI

REFERENCE

Baker	Boy's book of inventions	Doubleday & McClure
Bartholemew	Pocket gazetteer of the world	G. P. Putnam's Sons
“	Pearl cyclopædia	“ “
Beard	American boy's handy book	Chas. Scribner's Sons
“	American girl's handy book	“ “ “
Champlin	Cyclopædia of common things	Henry Holt & Co.
“	Cyclopædia of persons and places	“ “ “
Freese	Historic houses and spots	Ginn & Co.
Gordon	Patriotism in prose and verse	Educational Pub. Co.
Griffith	Boys' useful pastimes	A. L. Burt
Hart	American history told by contemporaries	The Macmillan Co.
“	A source book of American history	“
Hoyt	The world's painters	Ginn & Co.
Lewis	Modern industries and commerce	Boston Sch. Sup. Co.
Lyde	Africa	A. & C. Black
“	Europe	“ “
“	Man and his markets	“ “
Parker	Man and materials	Boston Sch. Sup. Co.
Phyfe	Seven thousand words often mispronounced	G. P. Putnam's Sons
“	Five thousand words commonly misspelled	“ “

Richardson	Primer of American literature	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
Roe	Programmes and suggestions for the celebration of the birthdays of authors	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
Scudder	Frail children of the air	" "
Shaler	History of United States	D. Appleton & Co.
Todd	Stars and telescopes	Little, Brown & Co.
Webster	Dictionary	G. & C. Merriam
	Standard dictionary	Funk & Wagnalls Co.

VII

LITERATURE, MYTHOLOGY, ETC.

Æsop	Fables	Educational Pub. Co.
Anderson	Stories, Riv. Ser., Nos. 49, 50	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
Carroll	Alice in wonderland	Educational Pub. Co.
Carroll	Through the looking-glass	Educational Pub. Co.
Diaz	William Henry letters	Lothrop Pub. Co.
Dickens	Christmas carol, No. 32	Maynard, Merrill & Co.
Frost	Wagner story book	Chas. Scribner's Sons
Grimm	Household tales, Riv. Ser., No. 107–108	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
Hale	Peterkin papers	" " "
"	Man without a country	Little, Brown & Co.
Hawthorne	Wonder book	Educational Pub. Co.
Hoppin	Auton House	" " "
Kingsley	Greek heroes	Ginn & Co.
Lamb	Tales from Shakspear, Riv. Ser., Nos. 64, 65, 66	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
Lang	Red true story-book	Long'ns, Green & Co.
Sewell	Black beauty	Educational Pub. Co.
Ruskin	King of the golden river	Ginn & Co.
Smith	Arabella and Araminta stories	Copeland & Day
"	Wonderful stories of Jane and John	Herbert S. Stone & Co.
Warner	My summer in a garden	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
Yonge	Book of golden deeds	The Macmillan Co.
	Arabian nights, Riv. Ser., Nos. 117, 118	Hough., Mifflin & Co.

VIII

POETRY

Brackett	Poetry for home and school	G. P. Putnam s Sons
Dodge	Rhymes and jingles	Chas. Scribner's Sons
Drake	Culprit fay	Educational Pub. Co.
Eliot	Poetry for children	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
Longfellow	Evangeline	Maynard, Merrill & Co.
"	Children's hour, Riv. Ser., No. 11	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
	Hiawatha, Riv. Ser., No. 13, 14	" " "
"	Poems	" " "
Lowell	Vision of Sir Launfall,Riv.Ser.,No.30,	Hough., Mifflin & Co.

Montgomery	Heroic ballads	Ginn & Co.
Shute	The land of song. I	Silver, Burdett & Co.
Stevenson	Child's garden of verse	Chas. Scribner's Sons
White	Poetry for schools	The Macmillan Co.
Whittier	Snow bound, Riv. Ser., No. 4	Hough., Mifflin & Co.

IX

FICTION

Cogswell	The regicides	Baker & Taylor Co.
Cooper	Last of the Mohicans	University Pub. Co.
DeFoe	Robinson Crusoe, Riv. Ser., No. 87	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
Henty	With Lee in Virginia	Chas. Scribner's Sons
"	Under Drake's flag	" " "
"	With Wolfe in Canada	" " "
Kennedy	Horseshoe Robinson	University Pub. Co.
Ouida	Dog of Flanders	Educational Pub. Co.
Scott	Quentin Durward	Ginn & Co.
Smith	Young Puritans of Old Hadley	Little, Brown & Co.
"	Young Puritans in King Philip's war	" " "
Stowe	Uncle Tom's cabin, Riv. Ser., No. 88	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
Thompson	Green Mountain boys	A. L. Burt & Co.

X

NATURAL HISTORY

Allen	Flashlights on nature	Doub'day & McClure
"	Story of the plants	D. Appleton & Co.
Andrews	Stories Mother Nature told	Ginn & Co.
Badenoch	Romance of insect world	The Macmillan Co.
Ball	Starland	Ginn & Co.
Bashford	Nature stories of the northwest	The Whitaker & Ray Co.
Baskett	Story of the birds	D. Appleton & Co.
Beard	Curious homes	" "
Bert	First steps in scientific knowledge	J. B. Lippincott & Co.
Blaisdell	Our bodies and how we live	Ginn & Co.
Blanchan	Bird neighbors	Doub'day & McClure
"	Birds that hunt and are hunted	" "
Bower	Science applied to work	Cassell & Co.
Boyden	Nature study by months	New Eng. Pub. Co.
Burroughs	Birds and bees, Riv. Ser., Nos. 28, 36	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
Chase	Buds, stems, and roots	Educational Pub. Co.
"	Stories from animal land	" "
Chisholm	Animal life on the globe	Boston Sch. Sup. Co.
Cram	Little beasts of field and wood	Small, Maynard & Co
Dana	How to know the wild flowers	Chas. Scribner's Sons
D'Anvers	Science ladders, I, II, III	Educational Pub. Co.
Darwin	What I saw in my journey around the world	D. Appleton & Co.
Faraday	Chemical history of a candle	Harper & Brothers
Flagg	A year among the trees	Educational Pub. Co.
Grant	Our common birds	Chas. Scribner's Sons

Greene	Coal and the coal mines	D. Appleton & Co.
Harrington	About the weather	D. Appleton & Co.
Heilprin	Earth and its story	Silver, Burdett & Co.
Holden	The earth and sky	D. Appleton & Co.
"	The family of the sun	" "
Hooker	Child's book of nature	American Book Co.
Ingersoll	Wild neighbors	The Macmillan Co.
"	Friends worth knowing	Harper & Brothers
Johonnot	Cats and dogs	American Book Co.
"	Curious flyers and creepers	" "
"	Wings and fins	" "
Kelly	Stories of garden and field	Educational Pub. Co.
"	Our shy neighbors	American Book Co.
Kingsley	Water babies	Educational Pub. Co.
Lange	Handbook of nature study	The Macmillan Co.
Lounsbery	Guide to wild flowers	Fred'k A. Stokes Co.
Mace	History of mouthful of bread	Harper & Brothers
Mathews	Familiar features of the roadside	D. Appleton & Co.
"	Familiar flowers of field and garden	" "
"	Familiar trees and their leaves	" "
Miller	The first book of birds	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
Murfeldt	Stories of insect life	Ginn & Co.
Needham	Out-door studies	American Book Co.
Parsons	How to know the ferns	Chas. Scribner's Sons
Pinchot	Primer of forestry, part I, the forest	Gov. Printing Office
Proctor	Stories of starland	Potter & Putnam Co.
Sargent	Corn plants — their uses and ways of life	Hough., Mifflin & Co.
Shaler	Our continent	Ginn & Co.
Strong	All the year round, spring	" "
Thompson	Wild animals I have known	Chas. Scribner's Sons
Van Dyke	Nature for its own sake	" " "
Wagner	Pacific nature stories	The Whitaker & Ray Co.
Weed	Insect life	Ginn & Co.
"	Seed-travelers	" "
*	World of wonders	D. Appleton & Co.
Wood	Natural history readers, 5v.	Boston Sch. Sup. Co.
Wright	Seaside and wayside, I, II, III	D. C. Heath & Co.

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* Author not given.

Town Management of Schools

The following table shows the towns which have adopted the town system and the year in which the affirmative vote was taken:

TABLE LXXIX.

Under District System	Under Town System	Date of Adopting Town System	Under District System	Under Town System	Date of Adopting Town System
Hartford Co.			*New London Co.*		
Hartford	......	....	......	New London	1868
Avon	......	....	Norwich	......	....
......	Berlin	1898	Bozrah	......	....
Bloomfield	......	....	Colchester	......	....
Bristol	......	....	......	East Lyme	1896
Burlington	......	....	......	Franklin	1896
......	Canton	1897	Griswold	......	....
......	......	....	Groton	......	....
East Hartford	East Granby	1899	Lebanon	......	....
......	East Windsor	1895	Ledyard	......	....
......	Enfield	1892	Lisbon	......	....
Farmington	......	....	Lyme	......	....
Glastonbury	......	....	......	Montville	1898
Granby	......	....	No. Stonington	.....	....
Hartland	......	...	......	Old Lyme	1896
Manchester	......	....	......	Preston	1899
Marlborough	......	....	Salem	......	....
......	New Britain	1873	Sprague	......	....
......	Newington	1897	Stonington	......	....
......	Plainville	1869	Voluntown	......	....
......	Rocky Hill	1897	......	Waterford	1898
......	Simsbury	1896			
......	Southington	1893	*Fairfield Co.*		
South Windsor	......	....	... ..	Bridgeport	1876
......	Suffield	1897	Danbury	......	....
......	West Hartford	1887	......	Bethel	1888
Wethersfield	......	....	Brookfield	......	....
Windsor	......	....	Darien	......	....
......	Windsor Locks	1866	......	Easton	1896
			......	Fairfield	1887
New Haven Co.			Greenwich	......	....
......	Ansonia	1890	......	Huntington	1894
......	Beacon Falls	1892	Monroe	......	....
......	Bethany	1899	......	New Canaan	1893
......	Branford	1867	New Fairfield	......	....
......	Cheshire	1898	Newtown	......	....
......	Derby	1893	Norwalk	......	...
......	East Haven	1897	Redding	......	....
Guilford	......	....	Ridgefield	......	....
......	Hamden	1894	Sherman	......	....
......	Madison	1889	......	Stamford	1873
......	Meriden	1895	......	Stratford	1897
Middlebury	......	....	......	Trumbull	1894
......	Milford	1875	Weston	......	....
Naugatuck	......	....	......	Westport	1899
North Branford	......	....	Wilton	......	....
North Haven	......	....			
Orange	......	....	*Windham Co.*		
......	Oxford	1898	......	Brooklyn	1895
......	Prospect	....	Ashford	......	....
......	Seymour	1868	Canterbury	......	....
Southbury	......	....	......	Chaplin	1891
Wallingford	......	....	Eastford	......	....
Waterbury	......	....	Hampton	......	....
......	Wolcott	1887	......	Killingly	1897
......	Woodbridge	1891	......	Plainfield	1898

Under District System	Under Town System	Date of Adopting Town System	Under District System	Under Town System	Date of Adopting Town System
Windham Co.—Continued			*Middlesex Co.*		
Pomfret	......	....	Middletown	......	....
......	Putnam	1896	Haddam	......	....
......	Scotland	1895	Chatham	......	....
......	Sterling	1898	......	Chester	1895
......	Thompson	1897	.....	Clinton	1869
......	Windham	1896	......	Cromwell	1895
......	Woodstock	1898	Durham	......	....
			......	East Haddam	1898
Litchfield Co.			......	Essex	1870
......	Litchfield	1880	. ....	Killingworth	1895
Barkhamsted	.....	....	......	Middlefield	1898
Bethlehem	......	...	......	Old Saybrook	1873
Bridgewater	......	....	......	Portland	1898
......	Canaan	1898	......	Saybrook	1870
Colebrook	......	...	......	Westbrook	1894
......	Cornwall	1896			
......	Goshen	1897			
......	Harwinton	1890	*Tolland Co.*		
Kent	......	....			
Morris	......	....	......	Tolland	1898
......	New Hartford	1897	......	Andover	1888
......	New Milford	1893	Bolton	......	....
Norfolk	......	...	Columbia	......	....
......	No. Canaan	1897	Coventry	......	....
......	Plymouth	1898	......	Ellington	1897
Roxbury	......	.. .	Hebron	......	....
Salisbury	......	....	......	Mansfield	1899
Sharon	......	....	.. ...	Somers	1897
......	Thomaston	1875	......	Stafford	1899
......	Torrington	1882	Union	......	....
Warren	......	....	......	Vernon	1899
......	Washington	1892	Willington	......	....
Watertown	......	....			
Winchester	......	....			
.....	Woodbury	1896			

From the reports of school visitors the following extracts are taken:—

The change from district to town management of our schools, now inaugurated, may reasonably be expected to remedy this evil. Hitherto seven trustees, in our town, have had their sympathies appealed to, year by year, to give employment to friends, but hereafter one competent man will employ all the teachers without fear or favor, simply to meet the highest interests of each school. Many a person can easily meet the requirements of a teacher's examination who has neither ability to impart instruction, enthuse the scholar, or to manage successfully the government of the school. Such persons, we may hope, will find no further employment as teachers in our town. So long as we have public institutions where all who are worthy of sympathy can be comfortably provided for, no one should be employed to teach from mere sympathy. School funds were never designed to be used as charitable funds, but the waste of money upon incompetent teachers is a small matter in comparison to the lifelong loss sustained by the pupil that has not been properly taught. Nothing, therefore, could be more out of place than a lazy, conscienceless man or woman supported out of our school funds. — STERLING, *Justus Aldrich, Acting Visitor.*

Most of the schools in which graded work is done under the consolidated system show very gratifying results, and are maintained at a considerably less expense than formerly. It is hoped that the marked improvement in work done will continue until all our schools shall be placed on a good basis. — NEW HARTFORD, *Frank S. Brewer, Acting Visitor.*

The trend of popular sentiment in the State is for consolidation of districts. Many towns in the State are establishing central schools and provide transportation for pupils residing at a distance. The advantage of the new system of school management is apparent. A more perfect grading can be secured, which means economy in time and better instruction. More pupils can be successfully taught by one teacher where there are fewer recitations. Under the town management, competent teachers are more likely to be secured and retained where they prove satisfactory. A central school with its several grades in a rural town affords advantages which are obtained only at a great expense, and by sending one's children to neighboring towns for instruction in branches which our own schools should furnish. — NORTH HAVEN, *Dr. R. B. Goodyear, Secretary.*

We notice that the subject of town management of schools is to be voted upon again this year. We have thought and still think that as this project has been voted down once quite recently, and twice within a very few years, it was better to let the matter rest awhile. Connecticut is said by some to be far behind the times because so many towns in the State still adhere to the district system, but we have yet to learn that Connecticut is a whit behind any other State in the character and ability of the young men and women that it sends out into the world. Some people are still behind the times enough to think it just as wise now as it ever was to let well enough alone. — COLEBROOK, *S. A. Cooper, Acting Visitor.*

There are numerous taxpayers who advocate the consolidation of the school districts. One result would be, in that case, to assess upon the property of the town when a school tax is laid. It would also do away with the vexing school boundary line in question, and prevent people from making claims to be residents of some other district than the one the tax is being laid in. — WINCHESTER, *J. W. Van Keuren, Acting Visitor.*

We are still dividing the authority between the town and districts and trying to shift the responsibility for failure from one to the other. The greatest evil of this way of doing things is the frequent changing of teachers. If people could realize how much time is spent by a new teacher in getting to the place where the old one left off, there would perhaps be less clamor for change. To help this difficulty a little, your Acting Visitor prepared, at the close of the year, a list of the pupils in the different schools, with their grading, which has been placed in the hands of the new teachers. But of course this will be but a small part of the information which the old teachers possessed, and the work of experimenting will go on for some weeks. — SOUTH WINDSOR, *Ellen M. Foster, Acting Visitor.*

It is plainly apparent that the consolidation of the town schools with the city schools would be much of a convenience, if it is not already almost a necessity. It has long been considered a desirable thing to bring all these schools into one system and under one management, and, except, perhaps, for convenience in reference, to do away with all distinctions of school districts or school divisions of any and every sort. Instead of the name of Town Schools and City Schools, the plain name of Middletown Schools would be expressive enough, and more comprehensive than either. This consolidation would allow a uniform system of study, and would insure to the youth of the whole town equal advantages in matters of education, and would secure to them the opportunities which many of them covet very much, but which not all are able at present to enjoy. It is a very popular belief that the present time is ripe for such action. If this Board should encourage consolidation it would be a long step toward effecting it. — MIDDLETOWN, *Leonard Bailey, Acting Visitor.*

After due discussion, and on the resolution of Acting School Visitor Joel L. Rockwell, it was unanimously resolved that the so-called "town system" ought to be substituted for the prevailing "district system"; that the selectmen in the warning of the next annual town meeting be requested to insert the clause, that "it will then be determined by ballot whether the town of Ridgefield will assume and maintain the control of its public schools." — RIDGEFIELD, *Rev. Foster Ely, D.D., Secretary.*

The first year under town management has passed. It is proper to point out at this time what has been gained under the new system, and at what expense. The greatest gain is, of course, in the grading of the schools, which has become an accomplished fact, and the effects of which are already apparent. This was made possible by the establishment of the school in the Town Hall. The older scholars in the Middle and Southeast Districts are required to attend this school, and the older ones in the other districts, who have done the fifth grade work, are encouraged to attend. The result has more than answered our expectations. Anyone looking in now upon the schools in the South District, or in the brick schoolhouse at the Center, can see what a gain it must be to have the younger children by themselves. Formerly the ages in these schools ranged from five to fifteen; now they run from five to ten or eleven. The teachers have found their task much simplified, and they have been able to do more effective work than was possible under former conditions. It has improved the discipline of the schools, the mere separation of the older children from the younger in a school by themselves has resulted in better order, less friction, and greater industry. — NEWINGTON, *Rev. Herbert Macy, Acting Visitor.*

The old district system, which we have, is being condemned in many towns in the State, and the town has the full control of the schools. Under our present system the district has become an engine for hiring teachers, without regard to their qualifications. Not many care for the office of committeeman. Too often committees hire some relative or friend, regardless of whether it pleases a majority of the patrons or not. While the person hired may be qualified and have had fair success in teaching in other places, it is not always for the best to engage them without first consulting with others in the district, and, frequently, with the school visitors. Many times better and more satisfactory results would be obtained if this was done. — PRESTON, *A. B. Burdick, Acting Visitor.*

We believe if the town would adopt town management it would be a move in the right direction for the advancement of our schools. — VOLUNTOWN, *B. G. Palmer, Acting Visitor.*

EYESIGHT TEST

The last General Assembly passed an act which runs as follows :

SECTION 1. The state board of education shall prepare or cause to be prepared suitable test cards and blanks to be used in testing the eyesight of the pupils in public schools, and shall furnish the same, together with all necessary instructions for their use, free of expense, to every school in the state.

SEC. 2. The superintendent, principal, or teacher, in every school, sometime during the fall term in each year, shall test the eyesight of all pupils under his charge according to the instructions furnished as above provided, and shall notify in writing the parent or guardian of every pupil who shall be found to have any defect of vision or disease of the eyes, with a brief statement of such defect or disease, and shall make written report of all such cases to the state board of education.

Acting under the foregoing law the following instructions, prepared by S. B. St. John, M.D., of Hartford, were sent to all school visitors and other school officers. These instructions give a method of intelligently making the tests required by the law, and also indicate the form of reports to parents and the State Board of Education:

INSTRUCTIONS

SEPARATE TEST FOR EACH EYE

In testing the eyesight with the large chart (I), each eye should be tested separately, the other eye being covered with a screen and both eyes being open.

LIGHT

The chart should be hung in a good light, preferably a side illumination and *not* in range with a window (which might dazzle the eyes of the child).

METHOD

Seat the child at a measured distance of 20 feet from the chart and cover one eye with a pasteboard screen. Have him pronounce aloud the letters beginning at the top, and reading from left to right, and note the lowest line that he reads correctly. Repeat the test for the *other* eye but have him reverse the order and read from right to left (or backwards), to avoid the danger of repeating from memory.

RECORD

To record the visual power thus obtained notice that the lines are numbered 200, 100, 70, 50, 40, 30, and 20. These numbers indicate the distances at which the respective letters should be read by a normal eye. The record is made by a fraction, of which the *numerator* represents the distance from the child to the card and the denominator the lowest line he can correctly read. Thus if at 20 feet he reads the lowest line the vision is $\frac{20}{20}$ or 1 = normal. If he only reads the line above, the vision is $\frac{20}{30}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$ normal. If he cannot read the largest letter at 20 feet, he must go *slowly* toward the card until he can read the largest letter. The distance from him to the card (as before) will be the numerator and 200 the denominator. Thus if he could not tell the letter until he was 10 feet from the card his vision = $\frac{10}{200}$ or $\frac{1}{20}$ of normal.

TEST OF FOCUSSING POWER

The chart (II) of fine type is for testing the focussing power. In normal eyes the focussing power varies with age. Up to 10 years the normal eye will read up to 2½ inches; at 12, up to 2¾; at 15, up to 3, and at 20, up to 3¾. The focussing power may be affected by temporary conditions, and variations from the normal figures are important only when marked and constant.

The eyes should be tested separately, as with the large chart, the scholar being seated with his back toward the light, but not so much so as to shade the card. Begin at 12 inches and steadily but slowly bring the card nearer while the scholar continues to read aloud; when his hesitancy shows that he is not seeing correctly, measure the distance from his eye to the card, and record "reads up to ...... inches with R. eye." Repeat this test for the other eye and then for both eyes.

If it is uncertain whether the hesitancy in reading arises from indistinct seeing or inability to pronounce the word, ask the scholar to tell the instant when the letters begin to be confused and measure the distance then.

CHART OF GRADUATED FIGURES

The chart of graduated *figures* (III) is to be used in cases where the scholar knows figures and does not know letters.

CHART OF E'S

The chart covered with **E**'s (IV) is for those who know neither letters nor figures. The teacher should stand by the chart and point out the different characters, asking which is the "open side," *i. e.*, whether it opens up, down, right, or left. It is better to have the scholar indicate the open side by a gesture of the hand in the direction corresponding to that side. The details of the use of charts III and IV are the same otherwise as of that containing letters.

USE OF CHARTS

The charts should not be hung in the schoolroom when not in use, as the scholars very readily memorize them, which vitiates the examination. If the teacher suspects that the answers are being made from memory, a hole about 1½ inches square may be cut near the end of a narrow strip of cardboard, and this may be used to cover the lines, exposing only one or two letters at a time through the hole. By skipping around rapidly with this device it is easy to break up the memorizing trouble.

REPORTS

The following are forms of reports:

Blank 1 properly filled out should be sent to the parent or guardian when some defect of eyesight is discovered by the test.

REPORT TO PARENT OR GUARDIAN. BLANK I

Town........................ District........................ School...................

............., 189 .

To ....

You are hereby notified that the examination of the eyes of .... shows that they are —

(*Here describe the condition in simple terms, whether sore, discharging matter, watery, or of strained appearance. If none of these conditions exist, cancel this section.*)

The examination of the eyesight shows that it is defective in $\begin{Bmatrix}\text{one}\\ \text{both}\end{Bmatrix}$ eyes. The defect is such that in the *Right* eye the sight power is ⊥ (give fractional form as determined by tests) of what it should be, while in the *Left* eye it is ⊥.

You are advised to take .... to a physician as soon as possible to ascertain what is the trouble, whether it can be remedied, and whether $\begin{Bmatrix}\text{he}\\ \text{she}\end{Bmatrix}$ should continue to go to school.

................................, Teacher.

When Blank I is sent to parents Blank II should be sent to the State Board of Education, Hartford.

REPORT TO STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION. BLANK II

Town...................... District...................... School.....................

............., 189 .

Name.. Age....................

General condition of health ....

General appearance of *eyes* (whether red, watery, or discharging material thicker than water).

General appearance of eyelids (whether red, swollen, or covered with crusts).

RESULTS OF TESTING (at 20 feet with chart).

Vision of Right eye =
" " Left " =

RESULTS OF TESTING (with small type).

With Right eye. Nearest point at which the diamond type can be read is ——— inches.
With Left eye ——— inches.
With both reads up to ——— inches.

When the eyesight of all pupils in the school has been tested, Blank III, giving summary of the result, should be sent to State Board of Education, Hartford.

REPORT TO STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION. BLANK III

Town............. District............. School............ Department.............
Number enrolled in school..
Number tested..
Number blanks sent to parents..
Remarks..
....
....
............................., Teacher.

Blank I should be sent to parents only when some defect of eyesight is discovered by the test. No blank is to be sent when the eyesight is normal.

When blank I is sent to parents, blank II should be sent to the State Board of Education.

When the eyesight of all pupils in the school has been tested, teachers are requested to send to the State Board of Education the general blank III showing the whole number of scholars tested.

CHARTS

The charts are upon cardboard and are here reproduced.

State of Connecticut

EYESIGHT TEST
CHART I

A

C E

G K L

P C R T

V A Z B D

H P K O S U

D Y A C E G L

P R B D H K O F

State of Connecticut.

EYESIGHT TEST.

CHART II.

I was born at York on the first of March in the sixth year of the reign of King Charles the First. From the time when I was quite a young child, I had felt a great wish to spend my life at sea, and as I grew, so did this taste grow more and more strong; till at last I broke loose from my school and home, and found my way on foot to Hull, where I soon got a place on board a ship. When we had set sail but a few days, a squall of wind came on, and on the fifth night we sprang a leak. All hands were sent to the pumps, but we felt the ship groan in all her planks, and her beams quake from stem to stern; so that it was soon quite clear there was no hope for her, and that all we could do was to save our lives. The first thing was to fire off guns, to show that we were in need of help, and at length a ship, which lay not far from us, sent a boat to our aid. But the sea was too rough for it to lie near our ship's side, so we threw out a rope, which the men in the boat caught, and made fast, and by this means we all got in. Still, in so wild a sea it was in vain to try to get on board the ship which had sent out the men, or to use our oars in the boat, and all we could do was to let it drive to shore. In the space of half an hour our own ship struck on a rock and went down and we saw her no more. We made but slow way to the land, of which we caught sight now and then when the boat rose to the top of some high wave, and there we

State of Connecticut

*263–*264

EYESIGHT TEST

Chart III

5 8

2 4 6

9 3 2 0 5

0 8 3 6 2 4

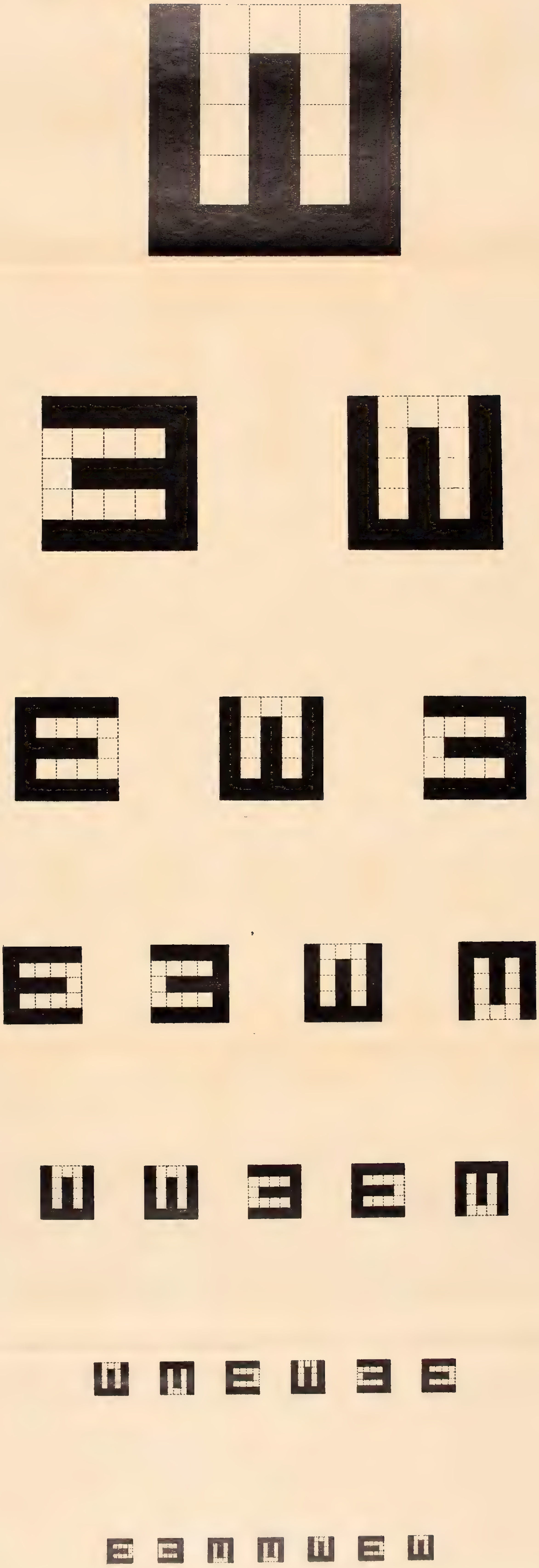
2 0 4 8 6 3 9 5

6 2 3 0 9 4 5 3 8 2 6 0

State of Connecticut

*265–*266

EYESIGHT TEST
CHART IV



CONVEYANCE OF CHILDREN

In the year 1893 the following act was passed:

> Whenever any school shall be discontinued . . . the school visitors may provide transportation for children to and from school.
>
> The expenses of transportation, when approved by the board of visitors, shall be paid by the town treasurer, upon the order of the selectmen.

This act authorizes school visitors and town school committees to expend money for the conveyance of children to and from the public schools.

Within the seven years since the passage of the act about sixty towns have used the authority conferred by the act to increase the educational advantages of their children. This has been accomplished by uniting schools and transporting the children to the nearest schoolhouses.

The table on page 270* shows the operation of this law in the school year 1898-9. The following summaries are of interest:

1. The number of schools closed was 85.
2. The number of scholars conveyed was 773.
3. The expense was $10,752.38.

In reply to the question whether the plan was satisfactory to parents the table shows:

Not replying directly, 13.
Satisfactory, 21.
Satisfactory "to most" or "generally," 12.
Not satisfactory, 3.

In reply to inquiry whether beneficial to schools the table shows:

Not replying directly, 15.
Beneficial, 33.
Not beneficial, 1.

The financial arrangements include:

Payments to parents by town dependent upon distance or attendance.
Payment of carfare by town.
Town hires horse and carriage by day.
Town owns vehicle and hires driver.
Town contracts with individuals by day or year.

The following table exhibits comparatively the facts of the two years reported :

TABLE LXXX.

Year.	Number Towns.	Number Schools Closed.	Number Children Carried.	Expense.
1897–8	44	84	849	$11,416.25
1898–9	49	85	773	10,752.38

There are two distinct purposes in closing schools and transporting children, — the financial and the educational.

1. It is cheaper to transport children than to maintain very small schools.

2. The desire to make strong schools with better teachers, more apparatus and good libraries, and some supervision has been added to the economical view.

There is substantial agreement that the result, financially and educationally, has been satisfactory. The most emphatic expressions of approval come from those who were influenced mainly by the educational motive.

An experiment was tried, in a small way, during the winter, in the transportation of children to and from school. A special car made a morning and afternoon trip to convey pupils living at Shippan and attending at William Street School. In my judgment the experiment was successful. I believe, as I said in a former report, that it would be to the advantage of the town pecuniarily, and very greatly to the advantage of the children affected, could several of our ungraded schools be consolidated and the pupils (residing in districts where school is discontinued) conveyed to a centrally located school which, under conditions that would then prevail, should be developed as a graded or semi-graded school. I would recommend that a special committee be appointed to make a study of this plan as worked out in Massachusetts. — STAMFORD, *E. C. Willard, Supt.*

A feature which added to the size and interest of several schools was the transportation of children to them from the sparingly-populated sections, which, although quite unpopular at first, became more agreeable and grew in favor as the necessity for such action and the benefits accruing therefrom were apparent.

People who reside in the outlying districts, where children are not as numerous as in the years gone by, should bear in mind that it is hardly fair to expect the town to support a school for four or five scholars. The majority cannot be expected to submit to the minority, when it becomes largely a financial matter. — GRISWOLD, *John Potter, Acting Visitor.*

Some of the advantages are:

1. Children are less exposed to storms and bad weather and are healthier.

2. Attendance is increased ten to twenty per cent.
3. The advantage of graded or larger schools is secured.
4. The cost is reduced because
    (*a*) fewer teachers.
    (*b*) less fuel and incidentals.

Inquiries are frequently made as to the duty of the town officers if schools are closed.

1. It is the duty of towns to "maintain" schools and the district or the town must provide schoolrooms.

2. School visitors or town school committees may close a small school and unite the closed school with that of an adjoining district.

3. In case a school is closed the school visitors or town school committee may provide transportation, but are not under legal obligation to do so.

4. Clearly the town furnishes schooling if the schoolhouse is within reasonable walking distance or conveyance is furnished to those not within reasonable walking distance.

5. The law does not determine what reasonable distance is, — that may be settled by the school visitors.

6. It is the legal duty of a parent or guardian to send his child to school even if the distance be great.

7. The law does not give the state board of education any authority to open a school closed by the local officers or to decide what a reasonable distance is. The matter is wholly in the hands of the local school officers.

Young children with their delicate frames should not be required to walk a long distance. Older children may easily walk a mile and a half or even more, but these limits may be modified. If the roads be muddy, stormswept, unfrequented, or near dangerous places, a mile and a half may be too long or too dangerous. If the road be well kept and there are houses at short intervals, there is no hardship in a walk of a mile and a half or more for a sturdy child in ordinary weather. There are many who have walked greater distances for years without danger and with self-reliance and pleasure. If ever there is doubt, the convenience of the child should determine the case.

The following table is compiled from returns of town school officers:

TABLE LXXXI — CONVEYANCE OF CHILDREN

Town	Number Schools Closed	Number Children Carried.	Cost for Year 1898–9	Remarks
Ashford	4	12	$85.75	Caused better attendance. Satisfactory to parents. Expense should be paid to parent for actual attendance.
Bozrah	1	3	27.00	
Bristol	1	35	343.00	Children carried from all outside districts to high school. No criticism.
Brooklyn	1	3	10.00	10 cents per day per pupil. Beneficial to school. Satisfactory to parents.
Columbia	1	6	46.50	Conveyance began Jan. 12, 1899. Common wagon to and from school. Scholars meet at point near schoolhouse in district.
East Haddam	1	1	15.00	Sum paid to parent. Beneficial to school.
East Haven	1	1	15.00	Sum paid for car fare.
East Lyme	1	8	222.55	Exceedingly beneficial to the school. Children taken from and to their own doors.
East Windsor	3	15	400.00	Beneficial to the schools.
Easton	2	10	120.00	Decidedly beneficial to the schools. In most cases satisfactory to parents.
Ellington	2	15	292.00	Children taken at district schoolhouses and left there at night. Satisfactory to most parents. Better schools.
Enfield	5	48	741.00	Thirty children by electric cars at expense of 2½ cents each way. Contracts made in each case. Satisfactory to parents. Beneficial to schools. High school scholars all carried to Thompsonville.
Fairfield	2	40	340.00	Beneficial to the schools. Responsible driver. Supervision over pupils to and from school. Covered conveyance in stormy weather. Robes and blankets for cold weather. In most cases satisfactory to parents. "There are always grumblers, always have been, and always will be."
Farmington	3	14	350.00	Team was hired at an expense of less than $200, when it formerly cost $1,400. If schools be small, no doubt children are greatly benefited if brought to a common center, and expenses greatly reduced. Plan satisfactory to parents. Very beneficial to schools. Five children carried by trolley at $1.00 a week.
Franklin	1	3	90.00	
Griswold	4	14	229.00	Definite sum paid per day according to distance and number transported. Satisfactory to parents, beneficial to schools.
Hampton	1	6	84.00	Children carried from schoolhouse for 50 cts. per day. Satisfactory to most parents.
Harwinton	1	6	135.00	Distance about 1½ miles. Conveyance met children at corners nearest residence at definite times in morning and left them at night. Generally satisfactory to parents. Beneficial to schools. Sensible people see the advantage. Nearly all think a school of 12 better than two schools of six each.
Hebron	1	3	31.50	Definite sum paid per day to parent. Saved maintaining separate school for few children. Persons who conveyed children paid from 75 cts. to $1 per day. Satisfactory to parents, beneficial to schools.
Killingly	4	43	570.40	
Lebanon	2	12	126.00	Private arrangements for conveyance in each case. Generally satisfactory to parents. Beneficial to schools.
Lisbon	1	1	36.00	Parents paid $1.00 per week. Not satisfactory to parents because pay too small.
Madison	1	5	135.00	Cost 75 cts. per day. Beneficial to schools. More might be done at saving of hundreds of dollars and with a great improvement to schools, but parents are not willing to have schools closed.
Mansfield	1	1	18.00	Voted to pay 10 cents per day for each day's attendance.
New Britain	1	20	398.05	$9.95 per week. Covered carriage to school in the morning and returned at night. Generally satisfactory to parents. Decidedly beneficial to schools. Objection is raised that closing may affect real estate unfavorably. Objection confined to two or three, and not well taken.
New Hartford	1	20	230.00	$1.25 per day. Generally satisfactory to parents. Beneficial to school. Transportation done in a very satisfactory manner in every particular.
Newington	1	14	275.20	Cost $50.00 less than pay of teacher. Very beneficial to school; attendance more regular; no tardiness, and children had graded school.
North Branford	1	4	119.00	Children gather in the morning at some central place and are carried to school and brought back daily. Satisfactory to parents. Beneficial to schools.
No. Stonington	1	5	90.00	Satisfactory to parents. Beneficial to schools. Two or more schools might be combined with advantage and economy. The difficulty is to make people see the matter in that light.
Old Saybrook	3	80	260.04	
Plainfield	2	8	115.40	Satisfactory to parents. Beneficial to schools. Allow each family 20 cents a day for each day their children are in school, whether carried or whether they go on foot, and this for all who live 1½ miles or more from school. Mr. ——, living 2½ to 3 miles, allowed 40 cents, and he furnishes two boys a horse to drive.
Plainville	1	30	264.00	Covered vehicle at $24 a month for 7 months, and $32 a month for 3 months. Entirely satisfactory to parents; decidedly beneficial to schools. Punctual attendance secured. Plan adopted twenty years ago.
Plymouth	1	8	60.00	Three months during winter and spring. Satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools.
Redding	1	2	10.00	Money paid to parents. Schools could be much improved by closing several and transporting children.

TABLE LXXXI — CONVEYANCE OF CHILDREN — CONTINUED

Town	Number Schools Closed	Number Children Carried	Cost for Year 1898–9	Remarks
Scotland........	4	60	$536.04	Agreements made to transport children for year from each section of town at certain price per day. Several teams driven by school children. Satisfactory to parents generally. Beneficial to schools. Attendance improved. Able to secure better teachers at same expense.
Simsbury........	1	5	180.00	Contract satisfactory to parents. Distance 1¼ miles.
Somers.........	1	8	234.00	Satisfactory to parents.
Southington....	1	....	198.00	Person who conveyed children provided wagon and horse. On the whole satisfactory to parents. Beneficial to schools. Some objected, saying it was detrimental to value of property, though children were benefited.
South Windsor..	1	6	150.00	Not satisfactory to parents. Have not heard of benefits to schools.
Stafford........	1	2	135.00	Children carried in season to be present at opening of school. Satisfactory to parents. Beneficial to scholars.
Stamford........	1	20	....	Street car one cent per trip. Satisfactory to parents and beneficial to schools.
Sterling........	2	14	315.00	Covered carriage at school 8.45 A.M. and returned to homes at night. Satisfactory to parents. Beneficial to schools. School to which children conveyed improved by extra scholars. Children more interested and better taught.
Stonington......	2	7	152.50	Definite sum for each day children were carried. Plan satisfactory to parents. A little dissatisfaction in one case.
Union..........	1	7	47.00	Fall and summer terms. Verbal contract to carry children from house to school and return. Satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools.
Waterford......	1	7	215.15	Persons hired to carry all children at so much per day. Satisfactory to parents. Made attendance of school stand first in the town.
West Hartford..	3	58	850.00	Town furnished omnibuses and paid drivers for horses and service a stipulated daily price. Satisfactory to parents; beneficial to schools. Enabled us to grade our schools more thoroughly.
Windham.......	6	67	1,370.30	Contracts awarded to lowest bidders. In most cases satisfactory to parents. Decidedly beneficial to schools. Our policy is to transport pupils from all small districts to graded schools.
Wolcott........	1	6	35.00	Spring term. Not very satisfactory to either party.
Woodstock......	1	10	50.00	Satisfactory to parents in most cases, but not all. Beneficial to schools.
Total, 49 towns,	85	773	$10,752 38	

TEXT-BOOKS

The tables on pages 272*–276* are compiled from reports of school visitors. They show text books in use and the number of towns in which each has been adopted:

READING

COUNTIES	Heart of Oak, Sup.	Lippincott's	Werner's	Rand and McNally's	McGuffy's	Riverside, Sup.	Masterpieces Am. Literature, Sup.	Famous English Authors, Sup.	Famous American Authors, Sup.	Webster-Franklin	Geographical No. 2	Monroe's	Butler's	Williams' Choice Literature	Watson's
Hartford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	3	2	1
New Haven	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fairfield	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Windham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Litchfield	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Middlesex	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Tolland	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
The State	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	5	3	4	2

READING

COUNTIES	Interstate	Davis'	New Franklin	Harper's	Stickney's	Swinton's	Cyr's	Nature Readers, Sup.	Child Life No. 1, Sup.	Baldwin's	Franklin's	Barnes'	Pollard's	Stepping Stones to Literature	Normal Course	Ward's	Sheldon's Modern School	Histories and Choice Literature	Phonetic
Hartford	..	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	1	4	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	..
New Haven	1	1	6	4	1	2	8	2	1	3	2	2	7	5	4	1	2	..	..
New London	..	..	..	4	2	..	5	..	..	2	7	..	..	1	2	..	2	1	..
Fairfield	..	..	8	4	2	2	4	..	..	1	..	..	2	4	2	..	..	..	1
Windham	..	..	4	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
Litchfield	..	..	..	6	..	1	8	..	..	2	5	..	..	2	5	..	1	..	..
Middlesex	..	1	..	5	1	1	6	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tolland	..	1	8	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
The State	1	3	26	26	9	8	42	3	1	9	21	4	12	14	19	1	6	1	1

WRITING

COUNTIES	Smith's Intermediate	Normal Review	Vertical	Spencerian	Sheldon's Vertical	Hill's Vertical	Merrill's Vertical	Barnes' Vertical	Business Standard	Miscellaneous	Shailer's Vertical.	American Book Co. Vertical	Harper's Slant	Duntonian Vertical	Newland's and Roe Natural	Monier	Lovell's	American Book Co.
Hartford	2	6	6	2	..	..	2	2	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Haven	2	2	8	4	2	3	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New London	..	4	3	..	..	..	7	4	..	1	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..
Fairfield	..	4	5	4	1	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Windham	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Litchfield	..	2	2	4	..	..	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Middlesex	1	..	5	3	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Tolland	..	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
The State	6	24	34	19	3	3	48	11	2	1	8	1	2	1	2	1	1	1

SPELLING

COUNTIES	Perfect Speller	Appleton's	Wentworth's	Elementary Pronouncing	Analytical	Harington's	Watson's	Modern	Pollard's	Metcalf	Patterson's	Penniman's	Graves'	Reed's Word Lessons	Sheldon's Word Studies	Morse's	Webster's	Swinton's	Monroe's	Worcester's	Rice's	New American	Buckwalter's	Werner's	Gilbert's	American Word Book	Normal	Lippincott's
Hartford	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	1	1	2	2	4	2	1	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Haven	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	5	1	7	1	5	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New London	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	4	..	..	2	..	6	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fairfield	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	1	4	..	2	1	3	1	..	5	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Windham	..	..	..	.	..	..	1	2	..	..	5	..	1	1	.	..	1	..	..	..	3	..		..	1	1	..	..
Litchfield	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	5	..	..	7	..	2	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	1	.
Middlesex	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	2	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Tolland	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The State	1	1	1	1	1	11	13	24	8	3	32	3	23	9	8	4	2	15	1	1	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	1

ARITHMETIC

COUNTIES	White's	Colburn's Mental	Webster-Franklin	Southworth's	Walsh's	Prince's	Franklin's	Werner's	Speer's	Baldwin's	Bailey's	Wentworth's	Bradbury-Eaton's	Milne's	Robinson's	Thompson's	Greenleaf's	Fish's	Nichols'	Revised Model	Davies'	Peck's	Barnes'	Williams'	Rogers'	Rand & McNally's	Atwood's	Columbian	Cook's	Raub's	Sheldon's	Quackenbos'
Hartford	..	..	..	..	3	5	3	1	..	..	..	9	4	3	1	..	2	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Haven	1	1	1	3	5	6	3	3	2	1	1	3	8	3	1	1	3	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New London	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	7	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
Fairfield	..	1	..	..	.	5	1	2	1	..	..	2	7	1	6	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Windham	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Litchfield	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	1	..	4	10	1	1	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Middlesex	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Tolland	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
The State	1	2	1	3	15	24	14	9	6	2	1	26	51	11	9	5	22	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	5	1	1

GRAMMAR

COUNTIES	Tarbell's	Welsh-Greenwood	Whitney's	Trench's Study of Words	Kellogg's Word Building	Hyde's	Metcalf's	Swinton's	Reed and Kellogg	Whitney and Lockwood's	Greene's	De Garmo's	Southworth & Goddard	Lyte's	Maxwell's	Micklejohn's	Butler's	Greenwood's	Conklin's	Sheldon's	Raub's	Harvey's	Patterson's	Wells'	Barnes'	Crittenden's
Hartford	1	1	..	..	..	9	1	3	2	2	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Haven	7	3	1	1	1	11	2	6	2	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New London	3	..	..	..	..	11	1	2	..	1	2	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
Fairfield	4	..	2	..	..	9	..	3	8	2	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Windham	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..
Litchfield	2	..	2	..	..	10	..	2	7	2	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..
Middlesex	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1
Tolland	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	..
The State	19	4	5	1	1	62	4	25	26	10	5	5	13	3	13	1	1	4	1	7	4	1	8	1	[illegible]	1

GEOGRAPHY

COUNTIES	Werner's	Swinton's	Frye's	Rand and McNally's	Maury's	Redway's Natural	Potter's	Harper's	Warren's	Davis' Physical	Barnes'	Tilden's Commercial	Butler's	Our World No. 1	Tarr's Physical	Mitchell's	Appleton's	Colton's	Long's	Monteith's	Potter's	Miscellaneous
Hartford	..	1	22	1	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Haven	2	2	17	2	3	4	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New London	..	..	17	2	1	..	..	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fairfield	..	3	12	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Windham	2	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Litchfield	1	3	10	1	..	..	1	7	1	..	2	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	1
Middlesex	..	1	10	1	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
Tolland	..	..	12	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The State	5	10	111	10	7	8	2	27	4	1	12	2	9	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1

HISTORY

COUNTIES	McMaster's	Fiske's	Thomas'	Barnes'	Montgomery's	Scudder's	Eggleston's	Johnston's	Mowry's	Anderson's	Gordy's	Berard's	Myers' General	Swinton's	Morris'	Lossing's	Higginson's	Maury's
Hartford	1	3	..	8	19	3	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Haven	1	5	1	13	13	2	5	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New London	..	1	..	8	13	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Fairfield	2	4	1	10	6	..	4	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Windham	..	..	..	11	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Litchfield	..	2	..	9	9	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Middlesex	..	..	..	5	4	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	2
Tolland	1	..	..	2	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
The State	5	15	2	66	77	8	19	1	2	2	6	3	3	1	1	1	3	2

PHYSIOLOGY

COUNTIES	Stowell's	Smiths'	Blaisdells'	Pathfinder	Hutchinson's	Tracy's	Union Series	Brand's	State	Colton's	Martin's	Eclectic.	May's	American Book Co.'s	Heath's	Miscellaneous Authors	Walker's	Healthy Body	The Authorized	Hygiene
Hartford	5	7	..	15	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
New Haven	7	13	1	6	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New London	1	14	..	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fairfield	3	11	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
Windham	2	6	..	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Litchfield	1	6	1	7	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..
Middlesex	5	4	.	2	1	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Tolland	1	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
The State	25	68	2	40	19	1	3	1	6	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	6	1

FREE TEXT BOOKS

The following table gives facts as to adoption of free text books in the State:

TABLE LXXXII — FREE TEXT-BOOKS

Town	Year	Original Expense	1898–9 Cost of Books	1898–9 Cost of Handl'g Books	Method of Distribution	Remarks
Beacon Falls	....	....	$27.40	....	Acting Visitor	
Chatham	1892	$400.00	268.61	... .	Acting Visitor	Our system works all right.
Columbia	1895	....	50.00	....	Acting Visitor	
Darien	....	....	359.40	none	Acting Visitor	Lists of books needed prepared by teachers, submitted to Acting Visitor who approved; presented to town book agent, his bill honored by Selectmen. The plan is thorough, works well, and everybody is protected.
East Haven	1896	210.00	74.82	....	Teachers	
East Windsor	1898	195.93	195.93	....	Acting Visitors.	
Ellington	1894	205.16	15.00	$5.00	Acting Visitors.	
Farmington	1898	....	703.21	....	Acting Visitors.	
Greenwich	1892	1,500.00	950.00	100.00	Custod. app't'd by Board	
Hartford (South)	1878	....	3,000.00	....	Principal	
Htfd. (Brown)	....	....	1,528.41	....	Principal	
Hartford (Sec. North)	....	....	542.73	nothing	Principal	The plan works admirably.
Litchfield	1886	386.17	260.30	express	Teachers	It is certainly a good plan.
Montville	1895	....	99.00	....	Sec'y of School Committee	
Naugatuck	1885	1,368.67	1,800.00	....	Superintendent.	The system is economical and in every way superior to individual ownership.
New Britain	1896	1,658.54	1,357.13	....	Superintendent.	
New Canaan	1897	996.88	848.22	....	Superintendent.	
New Haven (City)	1890	17,892.17	7,500.00	....	....	
New Haven (Westville)	....	....	327.43	....	Committee	
New Haven (South)	1890	180.85	80.00	... .	School Com.	
Orange	1893	643.69	1,002.26	....	Superintendent.	More economical and secures prompt supply to pupils.
Prospect	1898	87.00	26.80	....	Acting Visitor	
Salisbury	....	500.00	450.00	abt. 10%	Acting Visitor	
Scotland	1896	172.25	51.30	....	Teachers	
Seymour	1895	624.94	547.06	....	Principal	The patrons of the school are well pleased.
Sharon	1895	587.01	285.91	... .	Acting Visitor	
Sprague	1896	....	82.69	17.74	Acting Visitor	
Stamford	1897	5,700.00	6,227.83	75.00	Superintendent.	All schools except high school.
Thompson	1898	414.91	414.91	4.00	School Visitors.	
Vernon	1894	1,800.00	500.00	50.00	Acting Visitor	Everybody satisfied.
Wallingford	1893	1,801.10	2,014.72	....	....	
Washington	1892	150.00	118.01	5.00	Sec'y of School Committee	
Waterb'y (Town)	1896	2,117.83	1,041.77	255.00	....	
Waterbury (City)	1896	13,000.00	5,000.00	500.00	Supply Agent	
Waterford	1899	700.00	700.00	....	....	
Westbrook	1899	57.78	57.78	....	....	
Willington	1896	161.24	83.21	....	School Visitors.	

The following extracts are taken from reports of school visitors:

In closing this report, I desire to call the attention of the Board to the advisability of devising some means for furnishing all of the pupils of the graded schools with free text-books. With a few exceptions, the books used in these schools are of little use to the pupils after they have mastered the subject matter contained in them, and, unless the books can be re-sold or utilized by a younger member of the family, they are eventually thrown away. The enormous waste connected with the present system becomes apparent when one recalls that there are thousands of children annually purchasing these books. Under a free text-books system the title to all books would vest in the district or town, whichever the case might be, that purchased them, and they would be loaned to successive classes until worn out. At present, four of our districts have adopted this system, and are supplying their pupils with free text-books, but in the remaining districts the pupils are compelled to purchase them. As the books used throughout the town are practically the same in all the schools, true economy would suggest that the town purchase them in quantities sufficient for the needs of all the districts, rather than have the separate districts, or what is even more disadvantageous, the individual pupils, purchase them. The advantages of this system lie in the great saving in the original cost of the books; in the continued use of the same books by successive classes, and in the economy of time effected by having all pupils supplied with their text-books on the opening day of each school term. — HARTFORD, *H. S. Bullard, Supt.*

The policy of free text-books adopted at our last meeting has been successfully inaugurated, and the expense of the first year has been $195.78. Several of our schools have now, for the first time, a moderately adequate supply of the regular text-books, to the satisfaction and advantage of all concerned. We have not by any means met the demand in this direction and are determined to pursue a conservative and economical policy, hoping, by degrees, with no large expenditure in any single year, to bring the equipment of our schools up to a respectable level. — EAST WINDSOR, *O. S. Wood, Secretary.*

The last annual meeting referred to the Board the question of furnishing free text-books to the pupils of the city schools. At the special meeting held in November, the following report was presented:
To the Freemen of the Middletown City School District:

The Board of Education presents the following report upon the matter of providing school books and accessories for the pupils of the public schools of this district at public expense, which question was referred by the annual meeting to the Board for investigation and report.

In approximating the cost, the material to be furnished has been divided into two classes: 1. Paper in sheets and pads, drawing-books, copy books, spelling tablets, and pencils, which are consumed and can be determined approximately as an annual expense. 2. School books, which may be passed from one to another, the average life of which is estimated at three years.

The estimates following are for the grammar and primary grades only. No kindergarten supplies are included.

STATEMENT "A."

Estimated cost of books to make the introduction, assuming that those who are now supplied will still use their own books,	$947.05
Cost of paper, etc., as above, first year,	869.30
Cost of paper, etc., for two years additional,	1,772.90
Cost of supplementary reading material,	100.00
	$3,689.25

This estimate is based upon utilizing as far as possible the books now in possession of individual pupils. This element is quite an uncertain factor. An estimate has been made, throwing these out of the calculation, and upon the assumption that an entirely new lot of books shall be put in.

STATEMENT "B."

Estimated cost of books,	$1,742.75
Cost of paper, etc., first year,	869.30
Cost of paper, etc., for two years additional,	1,772.90
Cost of supplementary reading material,	100.00
	$4,484.95

These estimates are made to cover three years after introduction, that being the estimated average life of the books.

It is estimated that the annual cost for books and other material, after three years, based upon the present attendance, will be about $1,500.

Based upon the attendance for the past year the foregoing estimates show that the introduction (Statement "B") would cost about $4.86 per capita, and the annual expense, after the third year, would cost $1.62 per capita.

The foregoing estimates are based upon purchasing all books and supplies at wholesale from publishers and manufacturers, and no estimates are included for freight and hauling. If purchases are made of intermediate dealers, at least seven per cent. should be added.

The cost to New Haven per capita for the year 1897-98, based on the average number registered, was $1.89, and for the five years previous, $1.22. These latter figures cover the time just after the system was adopted, and all include schools of all grades.

The average cost per capita in the State of Massachusetts in all schools, for the past ten years, is $1.60.

No detailed estimate has been made for the High School, and in view of the number of elective studies in the course, it is not easy to approximate the probable cost. From the best figures to be obtained, it is estimated that the annual cost per pupil for books and supplies would be about $14. Assuming that books can be used four years, this would make the annual cost $3.50 per pupil. That is, it would cost to provide books for the High School, based upon the present attendance, including other supplies for the first year, about $3,500, to which must be added the cost of stationery and supplies for three years in addition, after which the annual cost will probably be about $3.50 per capita.

There is also involved in this question the matter of the non-resident pupils, of which the majority are in the High School.

The Board has deemed it best to present to the district the result of their investigations, that the situation may be fully understood. No mention need be made here as to the financial situation, because that is set forth in the report on ventilation.

But there is a legal obstacle in the way of this project. This school district is only a small part of the town, territorially. It is one of a few districts in the State which are the outgrowth of the old school society. While its Board of Education combines the authority and duties of both school visitors and district committee, the district itself does not differ materially from the other districts of the town. The only authority the town or any district has to raise money by taxation for the maintenance of its schools comes from the statutes of the State. This authority extends only to the erection of schoolhouses, providing teachers, fuel, and such incidentals as are required for the purposes of the schools; and "when the scholars are not properly supplied with books, and their parents are too poor to furnish them, to provide the same, the cost thereof to be included in the incidental expenses of the term." For these purposes money may be provided by taxation, and beyond this the districts may not go, and the towns only as provided by the law mentioned below.

In 1886, the following statute was passed (Section 2124 of the General Statutes):

> "Any town at its annual meeting may direct its School Visitors or Board of Education or Town Committee to purchase at the expense of said town, the text-books and other school supplies used in the public schools of said town, and said text-books and supplies shall be loaned to the pupils of said public schools, free of charge, subject to such rules and regulations as the School Visitors or the Board of Education or Town Committee may prescribe."

From this it appears that the authority to provide text-books, etc., at public expense, extends only to towns. Such action by the town can be taken only at the annual town meeting, and all books and supplies so purchased are to be under the control of the school officers of the town.

In New Haven, where the largest district (city) organized similarly to ours, the same obstacle was found, as will appear from the following letter from the Secretary of the Board of Education there:

Office of the Board of Education,
21 Center Street.

Mr. W. U. Pearne, Secretary Board of Education, Middletown, Conn.:

Dear Sir. — When free books were introduced into our schools, it was the act of the town meeting, and not of the City School District meeting, it having been decided, after consulting legal authority, that the town alone could lay the necessary tax for the purpose.

Respectfully yours, Horace Day.

As nearly as can be learned, only twenty-eight out of the 168 towns in the State have adopted the system, and some of these only in part.

Respectfully submitted,
The Board of Education.
By W. U. Pearne, Secretary.
Middletown, Nov. 22, 1898.

— Middletown, *Board of Education.*

As to the operation of the free text-book system, we are glad to be able to report that it is highly satisfactory, and that there seems to be good care taken, generally, of the books purchased at the expense of the town. — Darien, *Rev. Arthur Requa, Acting Visitor.*

The appropriation voted at the town meeting last year for books and supplies was very economically expended, and the Board takes pleasure in reporting that the amount was fully adequate to meet the expenses incurred, the allowance for each scholar registered amounting to but forty-five cents. — Greenwich, *Isaac L. Mead, Chairman.*

The free text-book system went into full effect with the opening of the year covered by this report. The financial side of this matter is set forth in the tables in another part of this report. The system has some drawbacks, but, everything considered, I believe it is of much advantage to the citizens and the schools. The gross amount paid for books by the town, purchasing them as it did in bulk, did not probably exceed sixty-six per cent. of what the same books would have cost the parents of pupils had they been purchased by them at retail. The other thirty-four per cent. remains in the pockets of the people.

The prompt supplying of all children with necessary books largely overcame the old difficulty, always encountered at the beginning of the year, of dealing with children whose parents either refused utterly to buy books or were so tardy in their purchase that weeks, and in some instances months, were lost to the unfortunate children.

The care taken in the adoption of books before purchasing in large quantities, which care resulted in the substitution of many new and up-to-date books in the place of old ones, secured to the schools what is, in my judgment, an exceptionally satisfactory list. — Stamford, *E. C. Willard, Supt.*

In justice to the scholars it would be much better for the town to authorize the school visitors to furnish the text-books, and a reasonable amount of educational appliances for all the schools, thereby securing a uniformity of study, and a better opportunity for the teacher to make proper classification. This could be done at a small outlay, and would be productive of much good. It is not to be expected that our district schools or our town will afford opportunities for classical study, but at a moderate expense we can furnish means for our scholars to acquire a good business education, and the majority of parents are pleased and satisfied if their children possess this knowledge. — Salem, *C. B. Harvey, Acting Visitor.*

The following rules and regulations in reference to free text-books and supplies are in use in the town of Stamford:

Text-Book Labels

Each book shall be plainly marked on the inside of the front cover, and at least in one other place, by means of a rubber stamp, or printed label, with the following inscription, viz.:

"This book is the property of the Town of Stamford."
"..School."
"Grade................ Book No.................."

1. "No pupil is allowed to write his or her name in this book, or in any way to mark or deface it."
2. "Any pupil mutilating, defacing, or losing it will be required to replace the same, at his or her expense."
3. "This book must not be taken from the school-room, except by special permission of the teacher, and then only for the purpose of studying at home, and it must be returned when called for."

"To whom loaned.	When."
"........................	........................"
"........................	........................"
"........................	........................"
"........................	........................"

Books and Supplies; How Bought

All books and supplies shall be purchased by a standing committee, to be known as the Purchasing Committee, composed of three members, of whom the Chairman of the School Committee shall be one. Such purchases shall be made by said committee whenever it appears necessary. All supplies, when purchased in large quantities, shall be bought under competition, and when so done, the various bids therefor shall be sent in, sealed, and opened at a meeting of the School Committee.

Stock Room

All books and supplies, until distribution of the same, shall be delivered and stored at the stock room or other suitable place in the High School Building, and shall be in the custody of the Superintendent of Schools.

Requisitions for Books and Supplies; Duties of Superintendent of Schools, Principals, and Teachers

At the beginning of each school term, each teacher in the graded schools shall make a written requisition on the principal of her school for all books and supplies needed for her grade during the ensuing term, and such principal shall, in turn, include the items thereof, so far as he approves the same, in a written requisition to be made by him on the Superintendent of Schools, who shall, so far as he approves the same, present all such requisitions to any member of the Purchasing Committee, and, when approved by him, proceed forthwith to fill them. In the ungraded schools, the respective teachers thereof shall make his or her requisition for needed books and supplies upon the Superintendent of Schools, at the beginning of each school term, and he shall then proceed as in the case of a requisition made upon him by a principal of a graded school.

All other requisitions which may become necessary may be filled upon the approval of the Superintendent of Schools.

Upon the delivery of the items called for in any of the above requisitions, the Superintendent of Schools shall take from each principal of a graded school, or from each teacher of an ungraded school, as the case may be, a proper receipt for all such books and supplies as are delivered to him or to her.

Distribution of Books and Supplies; Duty of Principals

It shall be the duty of the principal of each graded school, after one of his requisitions has been filled, to see that the books and supplies delivered to him are distributed to the teachers of the various grades in his charge, and he shall at the time of delivery to each teacher of the books and supplies called for by her requisition take from her a proper receipt therefor.

Teachers' Record of Books Loaned to Pupils

Each teacher shall keep a record of all books distributed and loaned to her pupils, in a book to be provided for the purpose, whenever any book is loaned to a pupil, under the provisions of Rule 1.

Reports by Principals and by Teachers in Ungraded Schools

At the beginning of each school term, the principal of every graded school, and the teacher of every ungraded school, shall examine the books and supplies on hand, in each room, and shall then file with the Superintendent of Schools a report, showing the number, kind, and condition of all books in his or her building, and also showing the quantity and kind of supplies on hand. During the month of June in each year, such principal or teacher shall make a report to the Superintendent of Schools, containing similar information, and, in addition, an estimate of the number and kind of books, and the quantity and kind of supplies needed, in his or her school for the ensuing year. All books unfit for use shall at said time be returned to said Superintendent by such principal, or teacher of an ungraded school, for which credit will be given.

Reports by Teachers in Graded Schools

At the end of each term, every teacher in the graded schools shall make a written report to her principal, showing in detail the number, kind, and quality of books, and the quantity and kind of supplies on hand.

Mutilation of Books; Penalty

In case of the mutilation, defacement, or loss of a book by a pupil, the teacher from whom he or she received the same shall, with the approbation of her principal if in a graded school, or with the approbation of the Superintendent of Schools if in an ungraded school, require such pupil to furnish a new book to replace the one so mutilated, defaced, or lost; the mutilated or defaced book then becoming the property of the pupil.

Disinfection of Books

All books that have been used by a pupil while sick with a contagious disease shall be burned, and all other books that have been used shall be disinfected at the end of each term.

Non-Resident Pupils

Non-resident pupils shall furnish their own text-books and supplies.

Books Loaned to Pupils; When to be Returned

All books loaned to pupils under the provisions of Rule 1 must be returned to the bookcase provided therefor in each schoolroom not later than the last regular session of each term.

Country Schools

Perhaps the small schools are not as good as they formerly were, owing to the great difficulty which school officers experience in obtaining and retaining suitable teachers. Sometimes, no doubt, inefficiency is the result of lack of interest and of parsimony, but even where the management is liberal and sympathetic the same difficulty is experienced.

There are also other causes at work:

1 Many teachers come from the cities and are thoroughly inoculated with the spirit of this restless age. They have not the missionary spirit and are not content with a quiet occupation.

2 To some the isolation of the teacher's life in the country is depressing.

3 On the part of young people there is a considerable distaste for life in the country.

4 The difficulty of organization of country schools is supposed to be very great. Teachers go to a country school full of enthusiasm, and well equipped for teaching, but fail in so organizing the school as to accomplish their ideals. It would be an immense benefit if some of the teachers were trained in country schools, and had ascertained by actual experience how the problem of keeping several classes at

work under supervision and yet without waste of time can be solved.

5 The difficulties and trials of school teaching in the country have been magnified and have had a deterrent effect. The old buildings, insufficient apparatus, and an unsympathetic community are, no doubt, found, yet these are not the inevitable or even the usual accompaniments of country schools. It is misleading to gather together all the worst features of bad schools and present them as the true picture of the average country school.

6 These schools suffer from the lack of trained teachers. In them often are the young graduates of the country school or some amiable lady drawn from the neighborhood or an ancient teacher whose internal life is not agitated by any of the vexing problems of education. The schools are improperly taught, and the time of the children is lost.

The difficulties of education in the country may sometimes be alleviated by transferring the older pupils who unjustly consume much of the teacher's time to other schools where such pupils can be formed into classes. The transportation of these pupils to a central school or to another school where they can receive better instruction, gives relief to the teachers, who can devote more time to the younger pupils who ought to have it.

One means of arousing interest is the holding of occasional meetings in which educational subjects are presented, and other meetings at which the children of the town are gathered together for exercises and competition.

Certificates can be given to those who complete the regular course of each year and to those who attain a certain advancement in each of the subjects, and diplomas to those who complete the regular course.

A course of study can be adopted.

Stimulation to reading by means of libraries in the schools will do much to improve small schools. The books which such libraries accumulate can have reference to the subjects with which the school deals.

The organization of the small country school, worked by a single teacher, is a somewhat difficult but not insoluble problem. Most excellent work is sometimes performed in such schools. The teacher who is willing to arrange every day's program out of school, to repair to the schoolhouse early in the morning and have ready for the children the work which they must do, and allow no time to go to waste, will succeed as thoroughly and completely as in any graded or city school.

The teacher in the country has especial opportunities of interesting scholars by illustrations from the common objects of the country. It is often forgotten that one of the most natural and fruitful methods of education is to train the powers of observation, and to build up a scientific habit around the objects of daily experience. Children are interested readily and naturally in flowers, trees, and animal life. In country schools an observant teacher who is fond of such subjects, and has properly prepared herself by studying them, can find the science lesson a most powerful instrument of early education. Much depends upon a turn being given to the teaching which will open the eyes of the children to the significance and beauty of nature.

The welfare of the country schools is a matter of sovereign importance to the State at large. The country towns will, as in the past, continue to supply the towns and cities with fresh and invigorating power. It is highly desirable, therefore, that the outflow from country schools should possess intelligence and character. Thus the centers of wealth have a direct and definite interest in promoting the efficiency of the country schools. The improvements of these schools will, however, depend upon two things: the personality and training of the teachers, and the liberality and intelligence shown in local management. It is extremely detrimental to the country schools that the trained teachers are drawn into the towns, and the country schools consequently entrusted to an inferior quality of teachers. In order that the country schools may be efficient, they need not be pale and faded imitations of city schools, but they should be organized and taught by teachers who are trained and able to make the most of the country conditions. There should be for these teachers a preparation which is in every particular as extensive and complete as for those whose duties will lie in the larger towns. In order to secure such teachers there is need not only of a sympathetic interest on the part of those who live in the country, but without doubt those who are responsible for the management and welfare of the country schools must be able to pay higher wages and must consider the union of schools and the conveyance of children.

CHARLES D. HINE.

STATISTICAL TABLES

The following tables are compiled from the returns which the law requires School Visitors to make to the Board of Education.

By way of explanation it may be said: —

1. The Grand List of each town is taken from the books of the Comptroller's office.

2. The per cent. of taxable property appropriated for public schools is based upon the total amount received for school purposes diminished by the amounts received from school fund, etc., town deposit fund, and local funds.

3. The amount paid for each enumerated scholar is found by dividing the total amount expended, less amount paid for new buildings, by number enumerated.

4. As has been the custom for a number of years past, the number "registered in Winter" is found by combining the number returned for Fall *and* Winter terms, taking the highest number found in either.

5. The "average attendance in Winter" is found in the same manner.

6. The "per cent. who have attended some part of the year" compares the "different scholars" with the "enumeration." The large per cents. attained by some small towns are explained by the attendance of scholars not enumerated.

7. *Regularity of attendance* and efficiency in this direction are indicated by the "per cent. of attendance on basis of registration."

8. The "per cent. of attendance on basis of enumeration" is found by dividing the average attendance for the year by the enumeration.

9. The number who "attended Normal School" is not complete.

10. By "schools" is intended the number of public schools in each town; and

11. By "departments" the number of departments in the public schools, counting each room of a graded school as one department.

12. The Public Libraries mentioned are not all free libraries.

13. The indebtedness incurred on account of schools is probably much larger than the amount reported. In towns where the districts have been consolidated and in some other towns it is made a part of the general indebtedness of the town and is not separately reported to this office.

14. Interest upon school district indebtedness, and expenditures of money for rent of school buildings, are included in the sums used in computing the cost per scholar upon basis of enumeration and also upon basis of average attendance.

STATISTICAL TABLES

HARTFORD COUNTY

TOWNS.	Grand List.	RECEIPTS.								Districts Taxing.
		School Fund, etc.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Voluntary Contrib.	Other Sources.	Total.	
Hartford,	$60,019,483	$32,694 75	$1,408 88	......	$393,880 18	$141,191 25	$1,666 76	$31,280 82	$602,122 64	9
Avon,	462,048	515 25	94 20	$113 97	1,681 37	115 15	......	......	2,519 94	1
Berlin,	1,254,095	1,293 75	150 00	180 16	3,641 68	......	......	......	5,265 59	..
Bloomfield,	737,252	603 00	......	......	2,196 01	......	13 50	80 00	2,892 51	..
Bristol,	5,609,242	4,317 75	215 38	85 39	27,315 66	9,286 74	......	292 22	41,513 14	3
Burlington,	363,145	603 00	198 85	......	1,579 15	......	......	......	2,381 00	1
Canton,	1,158,686	1,417 50	147 63	......	8,213 98	......	......	645 66	10,424 77	..
East Granby,	453,458	249 75	109 19	......	1,100 95	......	......	......	1,459 89	..
East Hartford,	2,825,730	3,339 00	287 00	......	14,089 51	3,101 41	......	246 76	21,063 68	2
East Windsor,	1,151,977	1,545 75	271 31	......	6,048 17	......	......	......	7,865 23	..
Enfield,	2,703,276	3,411 00	274 22	......	15,814 88	......	......	36 00	19,536 10	..
Farmington,	2,019,953	1,602 00	244 12	717 12	7,221 65	1,070 62	10 00	241 29	11,106 80	2
Glastonbury,	1,642,810	1,838 25	......	......	5,666 61	......	20 00	38 95	7,563 81	..
Granby,	382,184	551 25	296 12	......	1,973 22	......	27 39	......	2,847 98	..
Hartland,	196,955	195 75	......	......	1,236 10	......	......	......	1,431 85	..
Manchester,	....	2,306 25	228 20	......	10,355 29	3,271 99	......	60 00	16,221 73	1
" Ninth District,	....	2,783 25	......	......	17,674 22	......	394 12	523,00	21,374 59	..
" complete,	4,135,336	5,089 50	228 20	......	28,029 51	3,271 99	394 12	583 00	37,596 32	1
Marlborough,	132,309	162 00	......	......	628 00	......	......	30 00	820 00	..
New Britain,	9,869,777	12,118 50	369 38	......	73,640 31	......	......	3,228 16	89,356 35	..
Newington,	433,812	486 00	60 60	......	1,507 71	......	......	129 73	2,184 04	..
Plainville,	914,070	870 75	......	......	5,077 52	......	......	315 62	6,263 89	..
Rocky Hill,	395,189	481 50	177 19	......	1,056 19	......	......	11 60	1,726 48	..
Simsbury,	1,415,274	904 50	156 63	......	4,518 43	......	......	......	5,579 56	..
Southington,	2,503,734	2,821 50	276 00	505 60	16,274 56	......	......	100 00	19,977 66	..
South Windsor,	1,063,004	756 00	243 55	......	4,455 69	......	......	73 30	5,528 54	..
Suffield,	2,047,330	1,347 75	437 69	......	12,141 09	......	......	60 00	13,986 53	..
West Hartford,	3,078,011	1,262 25	99 60	25 50	16,617 81	......	......	......	18,005 16	..
Wethersfield,	1,317,453	965 25	99 31	878 00	3,600 37	......	......	174 50	5,717 43	..
Windsor,	1,635,006	1,613 25	199 90	213 75	7,600 15	1,781 84	4 77	321 35	11,735 01	1
Windsor Locks,	1,692,844	1,687 50	......	......	3,099 28	......	10 00	28 00	4,824 78	..
29 Towns.	$111,613,443	$84,744 00	$6,044 95	$2,719 49	$669,905 74	$159,819 00	$2,146 54	$37,916 96	$963,296 68	20

HARTFORD COUNTY

TOWNS.	EXPENSES.							Cost of Superintendence.	District Indebtedness.	Per cent. etc.*	Per cent. etc.†	Paid for each child enumerated.	Paid for each child in average attendance.
	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, etc.	Repairs.	Libraries and Apparatus.	New Buildings.	Other Objects.	Total.						
Hartford,	$202,460 89	$22,256 90	$23,347 64	$3,501 35	$354,954 20	$56,085 49	$662,606 47	$1,500 00	$925,250 00	9.46	6.56	$21 17	$37 01
Avon,	2,110 00	191 54	114 91	......	......	72 00	2,488 45	72 00	600 00	3.88	3 63	10 86	17 96
Berlin,	4,392 00	668 73	......	......	......	90 70	5,151 43	90 70	......	2.90	2.90	8 95	16 04
Bloomfield,	2,435 12	296 39	24 50	66 32	......	65 00	2,887 33	65 00	11 00	3.10	2.97	10 77	18 62
Bristol,	27,681 91	2,823 28	2,214 93	599 22	......	6,521 21	39,840 55	655 86	62,293 19	6.57	4.86	20 76	28 33
Burlington,	2,216 00	146 97	20 12	10 00	......	36 00	2,429 09	36 00	....	4.34	4.34	9 06	14 63
Canton,	8,342 00	715 06	409 23	.....	......	957 98	10,424 27	111 00	2,051 00	7 64	7.08	16 54	20 45
East Granby,	1,335 91	87 68	......	......	......	36 00	1,459 59	36 00	......	2.42	2.42	13 14	22 98
East Hartford,	14,604 51	2,915 65	1,123 55	192 35	9,818 42	1,667 01	30,321 49	200 00	22,287 01	6.17	4.98	13 81	20 84
East Windsor,	5,993 57	767 80	375 86	140 00	......	588 00	7,865 23	120 00	2,000 00	5.25	5.25	11 44	20 16
Enfield,	14,128 27	1,565 25	586 52	100 00	......	3,156 06	19,536 10	400 00	......	5.86	5.85	12 88	23 14
Farmington,	8,704 57	1,264 19	632 54	61 40	......	931 83	11,594 53	160 00	2,165 28	4.22	3.57	16 28	22 44
Glastonbury,	5,874 50	578 00	172 28	21 00	......	222 82	6,868 60	222 82	258 32	3.48	3.44	8 40	15 26
Granby,	2,603 75	173 23	......	......	......	71 00	2,847 98	71 00	265 00	5.23	5.16	11 62	17 52
Hartland,	1,290 00	70 00	......	......	......	71 85	1,431 85	71 85	......	6.27	6.27	16 45	24 26
Manchester,	10,628 70	1,546 83	......	443 69	......	331 12	12,950 34	331 12	11,505 57	....	....	12 63	20 14
" 9th District,	16,205 00	4,255 55	291 21	519 92	......	102 91	21,374 59	......	......	....	....	17 27	23 93
" complete,	26,833 70	5,802 38	291 21	963 61	......	434 03	34,324 93	331 12	11,505 57	7.80	6.77	15 17	22 34
Marlborough,	796 00	40 70	......	......	102 89	......	939 59	.....	......	4.97	4.74	11 62	19 01
New Britain,	50,624 15	4,828 11	1,392 24	615 48	14,967 14	16,929 23	89,356 35	2,700 00	......	7.78	7.46	13 81	22 82
Newington,	1,270 40	115 10	95 86	40 00	......	662 68	2,184 04	30 00	......	3.77	3.47	10 11	20 60
Plainville,	4,565 50	530 66	401 92	59 15	.....	706 66	6,263 89	97 00	......	5.90	5.55	16 18	21 23
Rocky Hill,	1,470 00	192 66	27 25	......	......	36 00	1,725 91	36 00	......	2.70	2.67	8 06	14 56
Simsbury,	3,529 94	558 90	1,051 19	......	......	439 53	5,579 56	300 00	......	3.19	3.19	13 87	20 32
Southington,	14,745 75	2,188 23	1,481 03	300 00	......	1,362 65	20,077 66	142 00	......	6.54	6.50	16 01	24 00
South Windsor,	4,294 47	398 19	102 75	110 00	......	723 13	5,628 54	84 38	......	4.26	4.19	16 75	24 79
Suffield,	6,009 30	1,418 69	2,990 76	120 00	......	3,447 78	13,986 53	250 00	......	5.95	5.93	23 34	32 33
West Hartford,	10,043 26	901 25	580 57	81 35	1,005 56	5,393 17	18,005 16	1,000 00	......	5.39	5.39	30 30	39 44
Wethersfield,	4,823 00	620 14	99 29	95 00	...	80 00	5,717 43	50 00	700 00	2.86	2.73	13 32	21 53
Windsor,	8,022 67	1,384 93	273 47	124 77	......	1,162 39	10,968 23	125 00	16,905 59	5.93	4.64	15 29	22 22
Windsor Locks,	3,676 00	387 64	33 68	38 00	......	689 46	4,824 78	30 00	......	1.85	1.83	6 43	27 49
29 Towns.	$444,877 14	$53,888 25	$37,843 30	$7,239 00	$380,848 21	$102,639 66	$1,027,335 56	$8,987 73	$1,046,291 96	7.79	6.00	$17 16	$28 14

* Of taxable property appropriated for Public Schools, in mills and 100ths.

† Of taxable property appropriated for Public Schools by town tax, in mills and 100ths.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY

TOWNS.	Grand List.	RECEIPTS.								Districts Taxing.
		School Fund, etc.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Voluntary Contrib.	Other Sources.	Total.	
New Haven City,	....	49,995 00	$1,326 34	....	....	$332,208 18	....	$9,899 03	$393,428 55	1
" Westville,	....	1,140 75	29 97	....	$1,531 95	12,400 66	....	166 00	15,269 33	1
" South,	....	162 00	4 24	....	190 04	420 00	....	426 80	1,203 08	1
" complete,	$61,159,080	51,297 75	1,360 55	....	1,721 99	345,028 84	....	10,491 83	409,900 96	3
Ansonia,	3,269,851	6,545 25	....	....	32,080 66	....	....	....	38,625 91	..
Beacon Falls,	225,432	186 75	90 22	....	2,228 76	....	....	....	2,505 73	..
Bethany,	382,870	279 00	76 52	$9 56	1,188 13	450 00	....	....	2,003 21	..
Branford,	2,064,070	2,475 00	159 23	....	11,404 63	....	....	353 57	14,392 43	2
Cheshire,	1,008,352	708 75	28 00	....	4,438 50	....	....	5 00	5,180 25	..
Derby,	4,849,421	3,807 00	....	....	10,693 00	....	....	332 05	14,832 05	..
East Haven,	760,680	576 00	45 93	....	2,478 28	2,344 57	....	....	5,444 78	..
Guilford,	1,326,349	1,269 00	....	....	5,705 86	2,936 61	12 55	355 89	10,279 91	1
Hamden,	1,921,745	2,117 25	....	....	7,031 10	....	....	....	9,148 35	..
Madison,	907,090	713 25	242 76	....	4,193 10	....	....	....	5,149 11	..
Meriden,	13,610,510	14,490 00	159 44	....	61,758 56	....	....	402 75	76,810 75	..
Middlebury,	396,766	319 50	....	....	1,425 50	....	....	50 00	1,795 00	1
Milford,	1,685,529	1,665 00	5 70	....	6,963 16	....	60 00	....	8,693 86	..
Naugatuck,	7,322,599	5,782 50	....	....	25,026 21	16,631 91	....	500 92	47,941 54	2
North Branford,	437,389	400 50	61 90	19 76	1,902 32	....	....	....	2,384 48	..
North Haven,	811,669	873 00	197 53	37 50	2,677 60	140 00	23 48	197 09	4,146 20	1
Orange,	3,310,705	3,485 25	24 53	50 15	14,927 29	8,447 75	....	141 85	27,076 82	1
Oxford,	318,590	452 25	250 14	22 93	1,934 63	....	5 90	21 70	2,687 55	..
Prospect,	168,832	238 50	98 83	....	660 42	....	....	....	997 75	..
Seymour,	1,325,333	1,712 25	....	8 00	7,627 90	....	....	261 85	9,610 00	..
Southbury,	409,312	513 00	113 30	....	1,580 07	102 00	65 00	....	2,373 37	1
Wallingford,	3,698,365	4,578 75	....	....	17,372 98	20,570 38	....	226 12	42,748 23	3
Waterbury,	....	3,024 00	124 44	36 24	8,053 82	4,557 48	....	449 56	16,245 54	8
" Center,	....	22,623 75	....	....	....	151,655 71	....	1,884 01	176,163 47	1
" complete,	12,805,085	25,647 75	124 44	36 24	8,053 82	156,213 19	....	2,333 57	192,409 01	9
Wolcott,	223,438	337 50	126 15	504 00	491 35	....	....	....	1,459 00	..
Woodbridge,	514,876	450 00	124 69	9 44	1,777 00	....	30 00	30 00	2,421 13	..
26 Towns.	$124,913,938	130,920 75	3,289 86	697 58	237,342 82	552,865 25	196 93	15,704 19	941,017 38	24

TOWNS.	EXPENSES.							Cost of Superintendence.	District Indebtedness.	Per cent. etc.*	Per cent. etc.†	Paid for each child enumerated.	Paid for each child in average attendance.
	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, etc.	Repairs.	Libraries and Apparatus.	New Buildings.	Other Objects.	Total.						
New Haven City,...	$281,108 86	$50,000 41	$13.018 15	$1,830 39	$5,000 00	$36,013 11	$386,970 92	$3,800 00	$730,000 00	....	....	$17 19	$27 88
" Westville,	5,653 75	1,970 90	671 00	40 00	....	6,148 00	14,483 65	100 00	8,000 00	....	....	28 56	40 57
" South,...	570 00	84 25	297 83	....	....	158 45	1,110 53	....	....	....	....	15 42	23 37
" complete,	287,332 61	52,055 56	13,986 98	1,870 39	5,000 00	42,319 56	402,565 10	3,900 00	738,000 00	5.84	....	17 43	28 18
Ansonia,............	24,955 50	3,105 12	1,182 71	325 50	3,955 95	5,101 13	38,625 91	1,824 00	....	9.81	9.81	11 91	17 83
Beacon Falls,.......	845 60	257 08	1,403 05	....	....	....	2,505 73	27 00	....	9.88	9.88	30 18	47 72
Bethany,....... ...	1,382 27	110 87	751 14	10 00	....	50 00	2,304 28	50 00	....	4.27	3.10	18 58	29 54
Branford,...........	9,697 81	1,398 83	461 79	1,223 72	370 00	1,240 28	14,392 43	100 00	....	5.69	5.52	12 74	18 28
Cheshire,...........	4,585 00	490 25	....	....	....	105 00	5,180 25	100 00	....	4.40	4.40	16 44	23 12
Derby,.............	11,699 25	2,305 18	479 86	90 00	....	....	14,574 29	1,500 00	....	2.27	2.20	8 61	23 02
East Haven,........	1,713 28	1,167 19	69 76	122 98	....	202 84	3,276 05	27 00	2,000 00	6.34	3.25	12 79	25 20
Guilford,...........	6,283 52	643 31	450 91	15 00	57 00	255 78	7,705 52	125 00	480 00	6.79	4.30	13 56	21 12
Hamden,....... ...	7,468 60	747 52	351 98	70 00	....	510 25	9,148 35	372 50	....	3.65	3.65	9 72	17 57
Madison,...........	4,025 69	664 43	385 33	....	....	73 66	5,149 11	73 66	....	4.62	4.62	16 24	23 89
Meriden,............	58,034 47	5,715 17	2,832 73	540 00	....	9,688 38	76,810 75	2,000 00	35,621 71	4.56	4.53	11 92	23 82
Middlebury,........	1,606 00	92 50	169 15	....	....	25 00	1,892 65	25 00	....	3.71	3.59	13 32	25 40
Milford,....	6,515 00	1,258 86	....	92 50	800 00	....	8,666 36	79 00	....	4.16	4.13	10 63	18 10
Naugatuck,...	28,551 21	4,350 33	1,578 45	114 37	1,717 84	7,720 17	44,032 37	180 60	40,631 55	5.75	3.41	16 46	23 44
North Branford,....	1,991 16	168 35	19 02	....	....	206 00	2,384 53	37 00	....	4.34	4.34	13 39	22 18
North Haven,.......	3,269 63	443 00	212 45	70 00	....	202 74	4,197 82	68 50	300 00	3.74	3.29	10 81	17 90
Orange,............	15,756 00	3,365 26	7,511 15	814 59	409 03	4,384 85	32,240 88	125 00	49,545 16	7.10	4.50	20 54	31 80
Oxford,............	2,395 24	181 41	....	10 90	....	100 00	2,687 55	100 00	....	6.15	6.07	13 37	25 96
Prospect,..........	864 00	47 45	36 50	....	....	49 80	997 75	20 00	....	3.91	3.91	9 41	16 62
Seymour,...........	7,843 48	1,228 87	....	501 71	....	36 10	9,610 16	82 01	....	5.95	5.75	12 62	18 09
Southbury,.........	1,933 87	177 61	167 00	....	....	94 95	2,373 43	94 95	....	4.26	3.86	10 40	19 61
Wallingford,........	26,693 16	3,768 42	1,737 30	176 03	6,249 30	7,271 01	45,895 22	522 65	99,600 00	10.32	4.69	19 48	25 59
Waterbury,.........	10,546 00	1,542 07	208 96	96 00	6,877 57	3,023 04	22,293 64	1,000 00	21,845 96	....	....	11 47	19 96
" Centre,..	98,979 43	6,461 16	7,475 35	627 78	26,645 79	51,231 05	191,420 56	3,450 00	300,000 00	....	....	16 38	28 47
" complete,	109,525 43	8,003 23	7,684 31	723 78	33,523 36	54,254 09	213,714 20	4,450 00	321,845 96	13.01	0.62	15 80	27 47
Wolcott,............	1,313 00	107 00	14 50	5 00	....	30 00	1,469 50	30 00	....	2.19	2.19	9 79	17 18
Woodbridge,........	1,893 71	131 79	283 13	60 00	....	52 50	2,421 13	36 00	....	3.56	3.45	12 10	23 50
26 Towns.	$628,174 49	91,984 59	41,769 20	6,836 47	52,082 48	133,974 09	954,821 32	15,949 87	1,288,024 38	6.45	1.90	15 51	25 77

* Of taxable property appropriated for Public Schools, in mills and 100ths.

† Of taxable property appropriated for Public Schools by town tax, in mills and 100ths.

NEW LONDON COUNTY

TOWNS.	Grand List.	RECEIPTS.								Districts Taxing.
		School Fund, etc.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Voluntary Contrib.	Other Sources.	Total.	
New London,	$9,393,934	$7,202 25	$464 40	$500 00	$32,660 66	......	......	$2,237 60	$43,064 91	..
Norwich Town,	....	558 00	37 21	......	536 79	$3,127 00	......	288 00	4,547 00	1
" Central,	....	3,294 00	219 64	......	3,001 42	25,008 95	......	1,324 88	32,848 89	1
" West Chelsea,	....	2,504 25	166 98	......	2,492 17	8,429 21	$50 00	84 00	13,726 61	1
" Falls District,	....	661 50	44 11	......	1,010 85	2,371 02	......	424 12	4,511 60	1
" other Districts,	....	4,950 00	330 06	......	6,565 52	10,694 78	10 00	2,459 78	25,010 14	2
" complete,	13,933,523	11,967 75	798 00	......	13,606 75	49,630 96	60 00	4,580 78	80,644 24	6
Bozrah,	421,973	364 50	......	......	988 78	......	3 00	......	1,356 28	..
Colchester,	913,780	972 00	201 97	......	4,192 49	......	......	5 00	5,371 46	..
East Lyme,	715,906	823 50	......	......	4,048 59	......	......	......	4,872 09	..
Franklin,	293.547	220 50	......	127 75	1,142 05	......	......	......	1,490 30	..
Griswold,	1,653,550	2,011 50	....	......	6,979 52	1,730 00	......	69 50	10,790 52	2
Groton,	2,074,975	2,621 25	410 36	......	7,767 71	1,900 00	25 00	20 00	12,744 32	2
Lebanon,	845,331	758 25	322 92	116 14	2,805 81	......	12 35	......	4,015 47	..
Ledyard,	378,574	695 25	285 40	54 58	1,597 11	......	10.00	9 00	2,651 34	..
Lisbon,	237,814	261 00	......	......	771 50	......	......	......	1,032 50	..
Lyme,	271,692	328 50	222 93	......	715 57	......	......	......	1,267 00	..
Montville,	1,007,507	1,356 75	......	......	4,675 50	435 04	20 00	37 19	6,524 48	2
North Stonington,	488,923	621 00	467 78	......	2,114 35	......	5 00	69 15	3,277 28	..
Old Lyme,	451,864	463 50	225 00	......	2,190 22	......	50 00	......	2,928 72	..
Preston,	862,181	1,464 75	61 10	......	3.459 98	100 00	10 60	......	5,096 43	1
Salem,	178,810	236 25	......	......	1,343 75	......	......	36 09	1,616 09	..
Sprague,	555,946	945 00	154 05	......	1,078 20	......	......	......	2,177 25	..
Stonington,	2,725.193	3,946 50	524 09	......	12,044 64	7,941 64	......	895 94	25,352 81	3
Voluntown,	224,208	414 00	......	......	1,718 58	......	......	......	2,132 58	..
Waterford,	1,105,184	1,651 50	......	......	2,690 02	......	......	......	4,341 52	..
21 Towns.	$38,734,415	$39,325 50	$4,138 00	$798 47	$108,591 78	$61,737 64	$195 95	$7,960 25	$222,747 59	16

NEW LONDON COUNTY

TOWNS.	EXPENSES.							Cost of Superintendence.	District Indebtedness.	Per cent. etc.*	Per cent. etc.†	Paid for each child enumerated.	Paid for each child in average attendance.
	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, etc.	Repairs.	Libraries and Apparatus.	New Buildings.	Other Objects.	Total.						
New London,.....	$29,990 50	$2,730 73	$1,893 23	$260 00	....	$9,506 18	$44,380 64	$400 00	$1,315 73	3.71	3.47	$13 86	$23 23
Norwich Town,....	2,494 00	562 00	73 00	30 00	....	1,388 00	4,547 00	....	6,000 00	....	....	18 33	28 24
" Central,.......	22,165 50	2,876 73	900 66	175 00	....	5,544 97	31,662 86	2,400 00	90 000 00	....	..	21 62	31 39
" West Chelsea,..	9,562 00	1,537 48	968 00	132 00	....	921 50	13,120 98	....	16,000 00	...	....	11 78	17 91
" Falls District,..	2,470 00	428 83	185 89	....	....	454 00	3,538 72	....	5,150,000	....	....	12 03	29 48
" other Districts,	15,668 17	3,597 14	1,262 79	169 06	320 00	4,435 23	25,452 39	500 00	11,180 00	....	...	11 42	30 27
" complete,......	52,359 67	9,002 18	3,390 34	506 06	320 00	12,743 70	78,321 95	2,900 00	128,330 00	4.87	0.97	14 66	$27 34
Bozrah,.............	1,228 50	87 53	....	......	....	40 25	1,356 28	40 25	....	2.35	2.34	8 37	14 82
Colchester,..........	4,681 71	459 85	47 00	30 00	....	351 25	5,569 81	65 00	360 00	4.59	4.58	12 89	19 99
East Lyme,.........	3,827 00	229 65	232 77	....	....	582 67	4,872 09	66 00	....	5.65	5.65	13 31	19 25
Franklin,...........	1,296 00	63 44	....	10 00	12 31	108 55	1,490 30	63 00	....	3.89	3.89	15 08	26 39
Griswold,..........	8,442 36	937 27	246 85	70 00	453 40	870 54	11,020 42	195 50	27,000 00	5.30	4.22	11 81	18 95
Groton,.............	9,942 33	1,019 98	313 00	46 50	....	378 98	11,700 79	193 56	5,415 00	4.68	3.74	10 04	16 56
Lebanon,..... ...	3,650 91	256 56	....	....	....	108 00	4,015 47	108 00	....	3.33	3.31	11 91	18 85
Ledyard,...........	2,430 31	131 03	....	....	....	90 00	2,651 34	90 00	....	4.26	4.21	8 58	13 39
Lisbon,...	1,000 00	.....	....	....	....	32 50	1,032 50	32 50	....	3.24	3.24	8 90	12 43
Lyme,..............	1,143 79	81 21	....	....	....	42 00	1,267 00	42 00	....	2.63	2.63	8 67	13 69
Montville,.........	5,908 68	1,092 80	147 55	12 00	....	290 90	7,451 93	135 54	....	5.12	4.64	12 35	18 72
North Stonington,...	2,980 81	134 19	20 00	39 15	....	124 13	3,298 28	119 13	....	4.47	4.32	11 95	17 63
Old Lyme,.........	2,420 00	230 72	....	....	....	188 00	2,838 72	63 00	....	4.95	4.84	13 78	18 98
Preston,......... ...	4,706 00	321 24	15 53	20 00	....	95 00	5,157 77	95 00	2,075 00	4.14	4.01	7 92	12 73
Salem,.............	1,280 00	63 94	....	20 00	....	42 15	1,406 09	32 00	1,500 00	7.71	7.51	13 39	19 26
Sprague,...........	1,803 84	293 41	....	....	....	80 00	2,177 25	80 00	350 00	1.93	1.93	5 18	12 16
Stonington,.........	15,045 19	796 11	1,106 04	313 44	7,577 29	2,449 19	27,287 26	330 05	69,500 00	7.66	4.41	11 23	19 27
Voluntown,.........	1,966 40	108 51	60 52	....	....	55 00	2,190 43	55 00	....	7.66	7.66	11 90	19 38
Waterford,.........	3,875 38	379 28	....	....	....	89 77	4,344 43	89 77	1,250 00	2.43	2.43	5 91	13 20
21 Towns.	$159,979 38	$18,419 63	$7,472 83	$1,327 15	$8,363 00	$28,268 76	$223,830 75	$5,195 30	$237,095 73	4.60	2.80	$12 32	21 23

* Of taxable property appropriated for Public Schools, in mills and 100ths.
† Of taxable property appropriated for Public Schools by town tax, in mills and 100ths.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

TOWNS.	Grand List.	RECEIPTS. School Fund, etc.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Voluntary Contrib.	Other Sources.	Total.	Districts Taxing.
Bridgeport,	$58,941,679	$35,037 00	$431 00	$244 00	$122,039 48	......	......	......	$157,751 48	..
Danbury,	7,442,720	10,653 75	......	48 00	33,039 61	$11,703 47	......	$2,348 65	57,793 48	1
Bethel,	1,207.481	1,802 25	154 20	10 45	8,600 74	......	......	73 60	10,641 24	..
Brookfield,	459,298	447 75	......	......	1,933 75	250 00	......	......	2,631 50	1
Darien,	2,366,312	879 75	139 56	......	4,048 75	......	$98 57	90 00	5,256 63	..
Easton,	443,103	411 75	139 38	197 26	1,251 08	......	......	41 90	2,041 37	..
Fairfield,	3,240,721	2,070 00	485 00	232.57	8,822 25	......	......	108 48	11,718 30	..
Greenwich,	6,847,429	5,685 75	....	......	19,552 17	16,599 56	112 00	1,306 70	43,256 18	4
Huntington,	3,961.979	2,601 00	175 00	39 89	11,458 09	......	......	......	14,273 98	..
Monroe,	370,883	389 25	78 00	......	1,463 62	......	......	......	1,930 87	..
New Canaan,	1,940,957	1,397 25	30 00	......	8,859 23	......	......	199 62	10,486 10	..
New Fairfield,	339,651	270 00	100 00	......	1,223 94	......	11 00	......	1,604 94	..
Newtown,	1,572,297	1,467 00	400 44	......	5,245 06	......	5 00	9 80	7,127 30	..
Norwalk,	13,755,795	10,163 25	616 62	......	37,235 14	16,140 66	15 00	626 60	64,797 27	4
Redding,	525,065	528 75	173 22	22 91	1,494 36	......	......	......	2,219 24	..
Ridgefield,	1,719,463	1,194 75	230 40	125 00	5,271 01	738 62	......	175 50	7,735 28	..
Sherman,	332,376	265 50	144 00	......	1,030 82	......	......	......	1,440 32	..
Stamford,	9,983,011	9,931 50	391 06	142 42	64,531 68	......	......	......	74,996 66	..
Stratford,	1,334,914	1,521 00	......	......	10,349 30	......	......	53 00	11,923 30	..
Trumbull,	617,256	706 50	159 49	30 00	1,924 23	......	......	......	2,820 22	..
Weston,	313,994	355 50	......	......	924 50	......	3 75	......	1,283 75	..
Westport,	2,233,304	1,804 50	224 36	......	3,612 62	......	......	......	5,641 48	..
Wilton,	844,932	855 00	......	......	2,578 87	......	49 00	......	3,482 87	..
23 Towns,	$120,794,620	$90,438 75	$4,071 73	$1,092 50	$356,490 30	$45,432 31	$294 32	$5,033 85	$502,853 76	10

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

TOWNS.	EXPENSES.							Cost of Superintendence.	District Indebtedness.	Per cent., etc.*	Per cent., etc.†	Paid for each child enumerated.	Paid for each child in average attendance.
	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, etc.	Repairs.	Libraries and Apparatus.	New Buildings.	Other Objects.	Total.						
Bridgeport,	$114,441 25	$17,474 55	$10,374 89	$447 72	....	$15,013 07	$157,751 48	$3,000 00	....	2.07	2.07	$10 13	$20 47
Danbury,	35.506 00	7,026 18	1,750 27	270 64	....	13,103 85	57,656 94	658 00	$100,862 00	6.32	4.43	12 17	21 97
Bethel,	7,382 80	2,908 89	87 45	114 03	....	....	10,493 17	163 38	....	7.18	7.12	13 10	18 70
Brookfield,	2,187 00	159 40	251 38	....	....	40 00	2,637 78	40 00	....	4.75	4.21	13 25	21 98
Darien,	4,480 09	365 28	......	59 06	....	371 25	5, 275 68	100 00	3,500 00	1.79	1.71	13 49	22 30
Easton,	1,720 69	89 97	......	....	....	230 71	2,041 37	75 00	.. ....	2.91	2.82	11 15	19 07
Fairfield,	9,200 00	513 00	336 21	....	....	1,669 09	11,718 30	371 75	....	2.75	2.72	12 73	25 66
Greenwich,	23,000 00	1,876 85	843 45	350 65	....	2,638 93	28,709 88	361 05	72,773 70	5.48	2.85	11 36	20 75
Huntington,	10,932 75	635 88	300 26	237 12	150 00	2,017 97	14,273 98	200 00	30,200 00	2.89	2.89	12 21	19 49
Monroe,	1,788 01	99 11	......	....	....	43 75	1,930 87	43 75	....	3.94	3.94	11 16	16 86
New Canaan.	7,348 00	1,495 02	528 86	130 00	....	984 22	10,486 10	100 00	....	4.66	4.56	16 88	28 88
New Fairfield,	1,402 30	83 64	46.50	11 00	....	103 00	1,646 44	103 00	....	3.63	3.60	13 72	22 86
Newtown,	6,317 83	394 67	....	5 00	....	400 00	7,117 50	400 00	... .. .	3.34	3.33	10 91	22 95
Norwalk,	41,083 26	4,727 15	2,268 94	289 88	9,112 57	9,109 68	66 591 48	500 00	89,980 00	3.92	2.70	12 72	22 22
Redding,	2,021 93	111 00	....	....	....	69 00	2,201 93	69 00	....	2.84	2.84	9 36	21 48
Ridgefield,	6,073 29	618 72	300 51	10 00	....	200 00	7,202 52	200 00	....	3.59	3.06	13 56	17 96
Sherman,	1,289 43	104 89	....	....	....	46 00	1,440 32	46 00	....	3.10	3.10	12 20	20 43
Stamford,	55.666 66	11,989 46	....	....	....	7,340 54	74,996 66	2,575 00	....	6.46	6.46	16 99	29 42
Stratford,	8,027 50	866 34	135 34	262 04	716 96	728 47	10,736 65	....	23,100 00	7.79	7.75	14 82	25 02
Trumbull,	2,541 20	142 37	84 30	....	....	52 35	2,820 22	52 35	....	3.11	3.11	8 98	20 00
Weston,	1,202 50	54 40	....	....	....	30 00	1,286 90	30 00	....	2.95	2.94	8 14	16 49
Westport,	5,025 00	496 48	6 21	....	....	120 00	5,647 69	120 00	1,550 00	1.61	1.61	7 04	16 53
Wilton,	3,136 60	175 40	2 00	20 00	....	174 93	3,508 93	58 94	....	3.11	3.05	9 23	17 50
23 Towns.	$351,774 09	$52,408 65	$17,316 57	$2,207 14	$9,979 53	$54,486 81	$488,172 79	$9,267 22	$321,965 70	3.37	2.95	$11 89	$22 10

* Of taxable property appropriated for Public Schools, in mills and 100ths.

† Of taxable property appropriated for Public Schools by town tax, in mills and 100ths.

WINDHAM COUNTY

TOWNS.	Grand List.	RECEIPTS.								Districts Taxing.
		School Fund, etc.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Voluntary Contrib.	Other Sources.	Total.	
Brooklyn,	$1,258,597	$1,091 25	$225 00	$10 08	$3,561 50	......	.....	......	$4,887 83	..
Ashford,	214,355	256 50	217 26	......	823 05	......	......	......	1,296 81	1
Canterbury,	408,461	369 00	144 78	29 20	1,572 70	......	$3 40	$4 75	2,123 83	..
Chaplin,	178,878	267 75	124 36	......	764 37	......	......	20 00	1,176 48	..
Eastford,	167,182	258 75	126 44	......	578 83	......	6 50	1 95	972 47	..
Hampton,	283,071	315 00	166 03	4 77	955 52	......	16 02	......	1,457 34	..
Killingly,	2,143,763	3,206 25	461 82	150 00	15,441 11	......	......	120 00	19,379 18	..
Plainfield,	1,948,256	2,556 00	323 00	......	6,474 59	$269 85	......	32 50	9,655 94	..
Pomfret,	970,920	756 00	272 50	22 58	1,893 92	100 00	76 00	......	3,121 00	1
Putnam,	3,016,744	3,267 00	259 04	13 98	10,675 30	......	......	......	14,215 32	..
Scotland,	199,249	234 00	66 39	......	935 66	......	21 80	25 00	1,282 85	..
Sterling,	369,525	666 00	......	......	1,396 90	......	.....	......	2,062 90	..
Thompson,	1,604,889	3,163 50	222 92	......	4,787 58	......	15 00	15 00	8,204 00	..
Windham,	4,524,248	4,529 25	348 94	56 82	26,641 83	......	......	......	31,576 84	..
Woodstock,	852,140	839 25	337 13	40 10	1,582 34	......	......	......	2,798 82	..
15 Towns.	$18,140,278	$21,775 50	$3,295 61	$327 53	$78,085 20	$369 85	$138 72	$219 20	$104,211 61	2

WINDHAM COUNTY

TOWNS.	EXPENSES.							Cost of Superintendence.	District Indebtedness.	Per cent., etc.*	Per cent., etc.†	Paid for each child enumerated.	Paid for each child in average attendance.
	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, etc.	Repairs.	Libraries and Apparatus.	New Buildings.	Other Objects.	Total.						
Brooklyn,	$3,897 10	$785 56	$103 89	......	......	$101 28	$4,887 83	$64 50	....	2.82	2.82	$10 07	$25 19
Ashford.	1,166 57	88 24	......	......	......	53 23	1,308 04	42 00	....	3.83	3.83	11 47	16 04
Canterbury,	1.900 62	116 66	10 03	......	......	75 00	2,102 31	70 00	....	3.87	3 85	12 81	19 83
Chaplin,	774 00	45 46	37 97	$40 00	......	279 05	1,176 48	21 00	......	4.38	4.27	9 88	20 82
Eastford,	895 19	38 28	......	......	......	39 00	972 47	39 00	....	3.51	3.46	8 45	12 00
Hampton,	1,235 22	85 10	18 77	50	......	37 00	1,376 59	37 00	....	3 43	3.37	9 83	14 72
Killingly,	13,791 28	2,618 91	1,305 85	240 00	......	1,423 14	19,379 18	398 00	$5,100 00	7 25	7.20	13 59	21 64
Plainfield,	8,190 19	979 10	269 85	92 50	......	184 25	9,715 89	184 25	......	3.47	3.32	8 55	15 63
Pomfret,	2,727 95	153 05	91 00	45 00	......	60 00	3,077 00	60 00	....	2.13	1 95	9 15	15 98
Putnam,	9,533 01	1,477 62	2,015 68	......	......	1,189 01	14,215 32	289 01	....	3.53	3 53	9 78	23 45
Scotland,	648 00	52 01	......	51 80	......	536 04	1,287 85	13 00	900 00	4.92	4.69	12 38	18 53
Sterling,	1,854 37	115 62	......	......	......	88 00	2,057 99	88 00	....	3.78	3.78	6 95	12 24
Thompson,	5,673 95	1,119 45	208 64	30 00	......	1,163 25	8.195 29	225 00	10 00	3.00	2.98	5 82	20 56
Windham,	20.437 88	1,364 63	2,338 78	219 17	......	7,216 38	31,576 84	169 43	60,868 79	5 88	5.88	15 68	31 37
Woodstock,	2,514 82	157 75	3 72	......	......	125 00	2,801 29	125 00	....	1.85	1.85	7 51	16 57
15 Towns.	$75,240 15	$9,197 44	$6,404 18	$718 97	......	$12,569 63	$104,130 37	$1,825 19	$66,878 79	4.34	4.30	$10 75	$21 97

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* Of taxable property appropriated for Public Schools, in mills and 100ths.

† Of taxable property appropriated for Public Schools by town tax, in mills and 100ths.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY

TOWNS.	Grand List.	RECEIPTS.								Districts Taxing.
		School Fund, etc.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Voluntary Contrib.	Other Sources.	Total.	
Litchfield,	$2,861,650	$1,575 00	......	......	$7.707 31	......	......	......	$9,282 31	..
Barkhamsted,	328,336	427 50	$264 24	......	1,345 57	$480 00	$15 00	......	2,532 31	1
Bethlehem,	337,342	236 25	79 40	......	693 88	......	......	......	1,009 53	..
Bridgewater,	367,292	276 75	148 87	$7 76	899 00	......	......	......	1,332 38	..
Canaan,	465,741	407 25	......	......	1,678 32	......	......	......	2,085 57	..
Colebrook.	299,191	342 00	......	......	1,549 68	......	......	$18 00	1,909 68	..
Cornwall,	566,526	562 50	240 12	38 82	1,446 15	......	......	......	2,287 59	..
Goshen,	543,087	339 75	......	......	1,954 72	......	......	......	2,294 47	..
Harwinton,	340,811	670 50	240 74	......	1,649 34	......	......	......	2,560 58	..
Kent	454,155	612 00	......	......	2,692 38	280 00	60 00	......	3,644 38	2
Morris,	335,569	274 50	133 02	......	1,046 23	......	5 00	......	1,458 75	..
New Hartford,	1,107,203	1,660 50	......	......	3,786 41	......	......	......	5,446 91	..
New Milford,	1,967,877	1,813 50	......	147 84	7,414 89	......	......	13 50	9,389 73	..
Norfolk,	1,023,123	762 75	......	......	3,225 84	......	......	154 45	4,143 04	..
North Canaan,	779,547	792 00	174 57	......	3,890 83	......	......	164 70	5,022 10	..
Plymouth,	962,232	1,167 75	159 03	......	5,827 42	19 22	......	125 09	7,298 51	..
Roxbury,	412,444	418 50	172 90	......	1,172 60	......	......	3 50	1,767 50	..
Salisbury,	1,911,055	1,667 25	155 02	74 19	5,801 24	30 00	......	255 00	7,982 70	..
Sharon,	1,251,012	893 25	453 00	......	4,442 89	......	75 00	......	5,864 14	..
Thomaston,	1,530,714	1,460 25	......	......	9,396 12	......	......	......	10,856 37	..
Torrington,	5,693,350	5,735 25	237 64	150 00	22,028 07	.....	......	263 03	28,413 99	..
Warren,	233,549	213 75	126 61	......	765 59	......	37 00	......	1,142 95	..
Washington,	1,003,191	870 75	249 80	......	2,725 09	.....	34 40	30 00	3,910 04	..
Watertown,	1,396,052	1,320 75	245 10	......	5,078 63	6 00	15	69 92	6,720 55	1
Winchester,	4,566,193	3,663 00	273 05	......	11,752 26	4,294 15	25 00	1 02	20,008 48	1
Woodbury,	959,646	882 00	275 07	19 38	3,833 42	......	150 00	......	5,159 87	..
26 Towns.	$31,696,888	$29,045 25	$3,628 18	$437 99	$113,803 88	$5,109 37	$401 55	$1,098 21	$153,524 43	5

LITCHFIELD COUNTY

TOWNS.	EXPENSES.							Cost of Superintendence.	District Indebtedness.	Per cent., etc.*	Per cent., etc.†	Paid for each child enumerated.	Paid for each child in average attendance.
	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, etc.	Repairs.	Libraries and Apparatus.	New Buildings.	Other Objects.	Total.						
Litchfield, ...	$7,156 00	$1,220 55	$67 25	$3 87	....	$834 64	$9,282 31	$257 00	....	2.69	2.69	$13 26	$20 90
Barkhamsted, ...	1,844 69	104 77	405 03	25 40	....	80 00	2,459 89	80 00	$210 00	5.60	4 09	12 94	22 46
Bethlehem, ...	925 09	58 44	154 00	......	....	26 00	1,163 53	26 00	154 00	2.05	2.05	11 08	19 07
Bridgewater, ...	1,216 89	75 49	......	......	....	40 00	1,332 38	40 00	....	2.44	2.44	10 83	17 30
Canaan, ...	1,859 00	158 47	....	......	....	68 10	2,085 57	66 00	....	3.60	3.60	11 52	19 13
Colebrook, ...	1,750 17	73 62	......	......	....	66 00	1,889 79	54 00	....	5.23	5.17	12 43	18 25
Cornwall, ...	2,081 24	206 35	......	......	....	......	2,287 59	90 00	....	2.55	2.55	9 15	14 61
Goshen, ...	1,374 00	81 70	49 52	......	$561 55	227 70	2,294 47	42 00	....	3 59	3 59	11 47	19 58
Harwinton, ...	1,848 00	253 77	262 56	......	....	196 25	2,560 58	44 00	....	4.83	4.83	8 59	17 65
Kent, ...	3,106 96	230 00	220 00	......	....	87 42	3,644 38	87 42	....	6.67	5.92	13 39	23 06
Morris, ...	1,356 37	57 38	......	10 00	....	41 75	1,465 50	40 00	....	3.13	3.11	12 00	20 07
New Hartford, ...	4,333 25	195 27	241 64	.....	....	676 85	5,447 01	170 50	7,000 00	3.41	3.41	7 38	21 15
New Milford, ...	7,460 73	1,083 35	501 57	......	....	344 08	9,389 73	281 18	....	3.77	3.76	11 64	16 47
Norfolk, ...	3,492 50	296 04	98 25	12 25	....	244 00	4,143 04	85 00	....	3.30	3.15	12 22	20 66
North Canaan, ...	3,002 40	575 16	31 08	63 46	1,148 59	201 41	5,022 10	77 00	....	5.20	4.99	11 00	15 16
Plymouth, ...	6,219 33	604 34	2 00	53 20	....	850 65	7,729 52	112 50	2,605 00	6.20	6.05	14 89	20 44
Roxbury, ...	1,629 68	103 82	3 50	......	....	30 00	1,767 00	30 00	....	2.85	2.84	9 50	15 70
Salisbury, ...	6,692 90	717 98	245 00	... ..	....	326 82	7,982 70	286 82	....	3.18	3.03	10 77	19 58
Sharon, ...	5,004 00	462 20	700 00	......	....	397 94	6,564 14	277 94	790 86	3.61	3.55	16 53	25 49
Thomaston, ...	6,843 50	960 20	1.812 32	35 00	....	1,205 35	10,856 37	204 00	....	6.13	6.13	16 72	23 02
Torrington, ...	19,572 12	4,912 93	2,607 91	421 03	....	900 00	28,413 99	2,500 00	....	3.91	3.86	11 14	22 92
Warren, ...	1,026 25	56 70	27 00	......	....	33 00	1,142 95	33 00	....	3.43	3.27	12 03	20 05
Washington, ...	2,998 42	271 95	272 78	64 40	....	302 49	3,910 04	76 30	....	2.78	2.71	10 10	16 67
Watertown, ...	5,574 54	867 84	276 12	66 00	2,621 95	707 44	10,113 89	197 25	4,550 00	3.69	3.63	12 76	19 21
Winchester, ...	12,667 25	2,228 40	1,476 62	10 00	3,506 76	2,218 37	22,107 40	221 04	11,085 00	3.51	2.57	11 42	25 99
Woodbury, ...	4,761 49	387 69	31 17	......	....	280 50	5,460 85	120 00	....	4.15	3.99	13 93	19 50
26 Towns.	$115,796 77	$16,244 41	$9,485 32	$764 61	$7,838 85	$10,386 76	$160,516 72	$5,498 95	$26,394 86	3.79	3.59	$11 82	$20 76

* Of taxable property appropriated for Public Schools, in mills and 100ths.

† Of taxable property appropriated for Public Schools by town tax, in mills and 100ths.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

TOWNS.	Grand List.	RECEIPTS.								Districts Taxing.
		School Fund, etc.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Voluntary Contrib.	Other Sources.	Total.	
Middletown,	....	$2,907 00	$313 51	.. ...	$6,926 79	......	.....	$17 75	$10,165 05	..
" City,	....	4,263 75	500 94	$69 75	6,000 00	$22,803 52	......	2,127 25	35,765 21	1
" complete,	$8,831,861	7,170 75	814 45	69 75	12,926 79	22,803 52	......	2,145 00	45,930 26	1
Haddam,	616,842	1,059 75	466 15	......	2,229 30	61 00	$30 00	191 27	4,037 47	..
Chatham,	719,458	990 00	317 86	......	3,275 44	......	5 50	37 34	4,626 14	..
Chester,	481,644	623 25	133 45	......	2,133 40	......	......	......	2,890 10	..
Clinton,	734,108	598 50	38 72	34 98	....	......	11 53	10 00	693 73	..
Cromwell,	1,017,217	1,183 50	147 88	16 96	2,904 91	......	......	30 00	4,283 25	..
Durham,	449,310	375 75	157 88	61 08	1,108 87	......	......	......	1,703 58	..
East Haddam,	1,048,348	965 25	278 08	......	3,796 27	......	4 43	27 53	5,071 56	..
Essex,	1,009,339	837 00	432 34	50 00	2,636 08	......	10 00	217 56	4,182 98	..
Killingworth,	188,681	303 75	87 21	10 00	1,260 47	......	......	......	1,661 43	..
Middlefield,	430,266	366 75	90 49	36 00	834 86	......	......	......	1,328 10	..
Old Saybrook,	608,502	639 00	18 00	......	3,765 97	......	......	82 00	4,504 97	..
Portland,	1,875,002	2,432 25	197 10	857 37	9,398 77	568 43	94 55	216 60	13,765 07	..
Saybrook,	681,694	762 75	118 98	7 06	3,330 21	......	15 00	45 28	4,279 28	..
Westbrook,	484,387	366 75	162 39	......	1,205 97	......	......	......	1,735 11	..
15 Towns.	$19,176,659	$18,675 00	$3,460 98	$1,143 20	$50,807 31	$23,432 95	$171 01	$3,002 58	$100,693 03	1

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

TOWNS.	EXPENSES.							Cost of Superintendence.	District Indebtedness.	Per cent., etc.*	Per cent., etc.†	Paid for each child enumerated.	Paid for each child in average attendance.
	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, etc.	Repairs.	Libraries and Apparatus.	New Buildings.	Other Objects.	Total.						
Middletown,........	$8,528 50	$1,127 03	$32 50	$42 11	....	$454 73	$10,184 87	$339 00	$700 00	......	......	$7 88	$10 91
" City,..........	18,254 07	3,772 48	1,178 77	169 25	$410 42	9,471 62	33,256 61	2,600 00	91,426 63	......	......	17 33	30 16
" complete,......	26,782 57	4,899 51	1,211 27	211 36	410 42	9,926 35	43,441 48	2,939 00	92,126 63	4.28	1.46	13 50	21 28
Haddam,...........	3,615 50	321 97	......	....	....	100 00	4,037 47	100 00	....	4.07	3.61	8 57	16 71
Chatham,...........	4,000 77	398 52	129 65	....	....	97 00	4,625 94	97 00	....	4.61	4.55	10 51	14 59
Chester,............	2,122 00	304 10	45 00	....	....	419 00	2,890 10	39 00	....	4.42	4.42	10 43	15 74
Clinton,....	600 00	72 27	......	21 46	....	......	693 73	......	....	......	......	26 08	34 68
Cromwell,..........	3,424 50	267 98	80 70	60 00	....	450 07	4,283 25	69 12	....	2.88	2.85	8 14	12 92
Durham,............	1,578 00	173 73	3 00	....	....	48 03	1,802 76	48 00	1,133 58	2.46	2.46	10 79	17 41
East Haddam,......	4,467 92	380 23	21 18	12 50	....	182 52	5,064 35	179 00	....	3.65	3.62	11 80	19 25
Essex,.............	3,183 57	188 16	87 30	56 00	....	667 95	4,182 98	123 75	....	2.83	2.61	11 24	15 96
Killingworth,........	1,494 00	125 53	......	....	....	42 00	1,661 53	42 00	....	6.68	6.68	12 30	23 07
Middlefield,.........	1,188 00	140 10	......	....	....	......	1,328 10	....	....	1.94	1.94	8 14	13 02
Old Saybrook,......	2,900 00	320 20	202 27	50 00	....	1,032 50	4,504 97	25 00	10,000 00	6.32	6.18	15 86	29 34
Portland,...........	10,459 28	1,149 45	413 74	246 06	....	1,246 82	13,515 35	143 00	....	5.48	5.01	12 50	22 71
Saybrook,..........	3,064 50	358 91	27 13	61 09	....	767 65	4,279 28	60 00	10,000 00	4.97	4.88	12 62	18 01
Westbrook,...... ..	1,462 89	192 39	......	....	....	79 83	1,735 11	50 50	....	2.48	2.48	10 64	19 60
15 Towns.	$70,343 50	$9,293 05	$2,221 24	$718 47	$410 42	$15,059 72	$98,046 40	$3,915 37	$113,260 21	4.03	2.64	$11 76	$19 55

* Of taxable property appropriated for Public Schools, in mills and 100ths.

† Of taxable property appropriated for Public Schools by town tax, in mills and 100ths.

TOLLAND COUNTY

TOWNS.	Grand List.	RECEIPTS.								Districts Taxing.
		School Fund, etc.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Voluntary Contrib.	Other Sources.	Total.	
Tolland,	$377,077	$492 75	$377 25	......	$1,518 05	......	......	......	$2,388 05	..
Andover,	218,260	121 50	111 80	$67 53	248 05	......	......	......	548 88	..
Bolton,	164,989	182 25	114 58	16 68	636 86	......	......	......	950 37	..
Columbia,	246,691	378 00	19 67	.....	1,070 40	$45 62	......	... ..	1,513 69	1
Coventry,	618,400	744 75	183 77	26 11	2,521 87	112 70	$3 00	$30 00	3,622 20	2
Ellington,	701,903	870 75	......	......	3,754 57	......	.. ...	......	4,625 32	..
Hebron,	420,588	429 75	242 40	54 32	1,662 51	......	2 95	43 88	2,435 81	..
Mansfield,	515,561	774 00	307 54	......	2,383 29	......	11 25	165 27	3,641 35	..
Somers,	660,066	704 25	169 76	......	3,190 91	......	......	......	4,064 92	..
Stafford,	1,292,965	2,306 25	6 00	15 86	8,943 90	2,505 32	......	4 88	13,782 21	1
Union,	136,100	202 50	109 50	......	828 28	......	9 50	5 00	1,154 78	..
Vernon,	7,551,128	4,295 25	130 52	......	18,636 57	1,931 55	608 00	99 57	25,701 46	2
Willington,	216,288	435 50	......	......	1,511 71	75 69	......	......	2,023 90	2
13 Towns.	$13,120,016	$11,938 50	$1,772 79	$180 50	$46,906 97	$4,670 88	$634 70	$348 60	$66,452 94	8

TOLLAND COUNTY

TOWNS.	EXPENSES.							Cost of Superintendence.	District Indebtedness.	Per cent., etc.*	Per cent., etc.†	Paid for each child enumerated.	Paid for each child in average attendance.
	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, etc.	Repairs.	Libraries and Apparatus.	New Buildings.	Other Objects.	Total.						
Tolland,	$2,217 57	$129 93	....	....	....	$64 00	$2,411 50	$64 00	250 00	4.02	4.02	$11 01	$16 29
Andover,	360 00	74 37	$70 26	....	....	44 25	548 88	12 00	....	1.13	1.13	10 16	19 60
Bolton,	860 00	69 27	3 10	....	......	18 00	950 37	18 00	....	3.86	3.86	11 73	17 43
Columbia,	1,311 17	84 71	20 14	....	....	85 87	1,501 89	25 00	....	4.52	4.33	8 93	14 30
Coventry,	3,066 60	229 90	112 70	$77 99	....	137 95	3,625 14	134 00	....	4.31	4.07	10 95	18 49
Ellington,	3,347 55	249 42	35 50	....	....	992 85	4,625 32	111 50	$4,059 37	5.34	5.34	11 95	21 07
Hebron,	2,227 50	135 24	42 88	....	....	76 00	2,481 62	58 00	113 95	4.06	3.95	12 99	20 50
Mansfield,	3,227 60	214 17	50 32	41 25	....	96 25	3,629 59	89 60	....	4.96	4 62	10 55	18 19
Somers,	3,510 00	470 92	....	....	....	84 00	4,064 92	84 00	....	4.83	4.83	12 98	19 63
Stafford,	9,676 21	1,969 64	155 03	....	....	522 90	12,323 78	366 82	12,800 00	8.85	6.91	12 02	22 46
Union,	976 76	62 27	25	14 50	....	101 00	1,154 78	50 00	....	6.19	6.08	12 83	18 93
Vernon,	18,296 58	2,169 20	2,322 84	356 98	....	1,174 71	24,320 31	282 20	63,325 00	2.81	2 46	12 73	22 70
Willington,	1,652 53	125 85	39 69	......	....	205 83	2,023 90	66 62	....	7.33	6.98	10 43	15 44
13 Towns.	$50,730 07	$5,984 89	$2,852 71	$490 72	....	$3,603 61	$63,662 00	$1,361 74	$80,548 32	4.00	3.57	$11 99	$20 60

* Of taxable property appropriated for Public Schools, in mills and 100ths.

† Of taxable property appropriated for Public Schools by town tax, in mills and 100ths.

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES

COUNTIES.	Grand List.	RECEIPTS.								Districts Taxing.
		School Fund, etc.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Voluntary Contrib.	Other Sources.	Total.	
Hartford,	$111,613,443	$84,744 00	$6,044 95	$2,719 49	$669,905 74	$159,819 00	$2,146 54	$37,916 96	$963,296 68	20
New Haven,	124,913,938	130,920 75	3,289 86	697 58	237,342 82	552,865 25	196 93	15,704 19	941,017 38	24
New London,	38,734,415	39,325 50	4,138 00	798 47	108,591 78	61,737 64	195 95	7,960 25	222,747 59	16
Fairfield,	120,794,620	90,438 75	4,071 73	1,092 50	356,490 30	45,432 31	294 32	5,033 85	502,853 76	10
Windham,	18,140,278	21,775 50	3,295 61	327 53	78,085 20	369 85	138 72	219 20	104,211 61	2
Litchfield,	31,696,888	29,045 25	3,628 18	437 99	113,803 88	5,109 37	401 55	1,098 21	153,524 43	5
Middlesex,	19,176,659	18,675 00	3,460 98	1,143 20	50,807 31	23,432 95	171 01	3,002 58	100,693 03	1
Tolland,	13,120,016	11,938 50	1,772 79	180 50	46,906 97	4,670 88	634 70	348 60	66,452 94	8
The State,	$478,190,257	$426,863 25	$29,702 10	$7,397 26	$1,661,934 00	$853,437 25	$4,179 72	$71,283 84	$3,054,797 42	86

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES

COUNTIES.	EXPENSES.							Cost of Superintendence.	District Indebtedness.	Per cent., etc.*	Per cent., etc.†	Paid for each child enumerated.	Paid for each child in average attendance.
	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, etc.	Repairs.	Libraries and Apparatus.	New Buildings.	Other Objects.	Total.						
Hartford,	$444,877 14	$53,888 25	$37,843 30	$7,23 00	$380,848 21	$102,639 66	$1,027,335 56	$8,987 73	$1,046 291 96	7.79	6 00	$17 16	$28 14
New Haven,	628,174 49	91,984 59	41,769 20	6,836 47	52,082 48	133,974 09	954,821 32	15,949 87	1,288,024 38	6.45	1.90	15 51	25 77
New London,	159,979 38	18,419 63	7,472 83	1,327 15	8,363 00	28,268 76	223,830 75	5,195 30	237,095 73	4.60	2.80	12 32	21 23
Fairfield,	351,774 09	52,408 65	17,316 57	2,207 14	9,979 53	54,486 81	488,172 79	9,267 22	321,965 70	3.37	2.95	11 89	22 10
Windham,	75,240 15	9,197 44	6,404 18	718 97	....	12,569 63	104,130 37	1,825 19	66,878 79	4.34	4 30	10 75	21 97
Litchfield,	115,796 77	16,244 41	9,485 32	764 61	7,838 85	10,386 76	160,516 72	5,498 95	26,394 86	3.79	3.59	11 82	20 76
Middlesex,	70,343 50	9,293 05	2,221 24	718 47	410 42	15,059 72	98,046 40	3,915 37	113,260 21	4.03	2.64	11 76	19 55
Tolland,	50.730 07	5,984 89	2,852 71	490 72	....	3,603 61	63,662 00	1,361 74	80,548 32	4.00	3.57	11 99	20 60
The State,	$1,896,915 59	$257,420 91	$125,365 35	$20,302 53	$459,522 49	$360,989 04	$3,120,515 91	$52,001 37	$3,180,459 95	5.41	3.47	$14 02	24 20

* Of taxable property appropriated for Public Schools, in mills and 100ths.

† Of taxable property appropriated for Public Schools by town tax, in mills and 100ths.

TOWNS.	Population, 1890.	Enumerated October, 1898.	Registered.				In Private Schools.	In no School.	Average Attendance.		Per cent. who attended some part of the year.	Per ct. of attendance on basis of enumeration.	Per ct. of attendance on basis of registration.
			Different Scholars.	Winter.	Summer.	Over 16.			Winter.	Summer.			
Hartford,	53,230	14,531	11,438	10,030	9,831	529	4,127	1,563	8,304	8,319	78.7	57.1	83.6
Avon,	1,182	229	233	213	211	...	3	6	173	104	101.7	60.4	65.3
Berlin,	2,600	575	505	435	400	2	40	86	324	318	87.8	55.8	76.8
Bloomfield,	1,308	268	246	222	207	...	28	9	163	147	91.7	57.8	72.2
Bristol,	7,382	1,919	1,852	1,747	1,684	74	27	143	1,435	1,377	96.5	73.2	81.9
Burlington,	1,302	268	248	232	223	...	...	20	163	169	92.5	61.9	72.9
Canton,	2,500	630	682	593	595	22	....	24	496	523	108.2	80.8	85.7
East Granby,	661	111	98	89	75	...	4	11	68	59	88.2	57.2	77.4
East Hartford,	4,455	1,484	1,536	1,327	1,196	16	27	95	1,040	927	103.5	66.2	77.9
East Windsor,	2,890	687	606	518	502	...	87	42	415	365	88.2	56.7	76.5
Enfield,	7,199	1,516	1,253	1,016	989	24	184	163	838	850	82.5	55.6	84.1
Farmington,	3,179	712	700	641	634	22	15	71	529	504	98.3	72.5	80.8
Glastonbury,	3,457	817	675	605	551	1	23	134	480	420	82.6	55.0	77.8
Granby,	1,251	245	227	194	194	5	4	30	163	162	92.6	66.3	83.7
Hartland,	565	87	104	87	81	3	....	....	61	57	119.5	67.7	70.2
Manchester,	....	1,025	939	790	757	...	1	144	636	650	91.6	62.7	83.1
" Ninth District,	....	1,237	1,352	1,064	1,051	52	....	141	857	929	109.2	72.1	84.4
" Complete,	8,222	2,262	2,291	1,854	1,808	52	1	285	1,493	1,579	101.2	67.9	83.8
Marlborough,	582	72	80	65	49	2	....	2	49	39	111.1	61.1	77.1
New Britain,	19,007	5,386	4,135	4,031	3,842	240	1,533	508	3,194	3,324	76.7	60.5	82.7
Newington,	953	216	183	151	142	...	....	33	109	103	84.7	49.0	72.3
Plainville,	1,993	387	390	348	347	...	....	41	295	295	100.7	76.2	84.8
Rocky Hill,	1,069	214	234	200	192	...	....	21	111	126	109.3	55.3	60.4
Simsbury,	1,874	402	363	327	309	...	18	51	278	271	90.2	68.2	86.3
Southington,	5,501	1,254	1,187	1,027	1,028	49	....	116	855	818	94.6	66.7	81.4
South Windsor,	1,736	336	321	304	286	2	....	24	233	221	95.5	67.5	76.9
Suffield,	3,169	599	600	531	541	4	33	75	423	442	100.1	72.2	80.6
West Hartford,	1,930	561	637	522	533	...	....	42	415	447	113.5	76.8	81.7
Wethersfield,	2,271	429	436	386	337	6	....	3	291	240	101.6	61.8	73.4
Windsor,	2,954	717	702	646	587	13	23	19	498	489	97.9	68.8	80.0
Windsor Locks,	2,758	750	240	216	216	...	400	115	181	170	32.0	23.4	81.2
29 Towns.	147,180	37,664	32,202	28,557	27,590	1,066	6,577	3,732	23,077	22,865	85.4	60.9	81.8

NEW HAVEN COUNTY

TOWNS.	Population, 1890.	Enumerated October, 1898.	Registered.				In Private Schools.	In no School.	Average Attendance.		Per cent. who attended some part of the year.	Per ct. of attendance on basis of enumeration.	Per ct. of attendance on basis of registration.
			Different Scholars.	Winter.	Summer.	Over 16.			Winter.	Summer.			
New Haven City,	....	22,220	16,876	14,648	14,648	804	2,865	3,760	13,699	13,699	75.9	61.6	93.5
" Westville,	....	507	476	444	435	....	....	31	361	353	93.8	70.4	81.2
" South,	....	72	66	66	49	....	3	3	46	49	91.6	65.9	82.6
" complete,	86,045	22,799	17,418	15,158	15,132	804	2,868	3,794	14,106	14,101	76.3	61.8	93.1
Ansonia,	10,342	2,909	2,468	2,290	2,285	33	155	419	1,931	1,957	84.8	66.8	84.9
Beacon Falls,	505	83	86	76	80	....	....	10	49	56	103.6	63.2	67.3
Bethany,	550	124	141	116	114	2	1	8	81	75	113.7	62.9	67.8
Branford,	4,460	1,100	1,135	986	947	34	11	25	797	737	103.1	69.7	79.3
Cheshire,	1,929	315	353	309	294	16	3	34	236	212	112.0	71.1	74.2
Derby,	5,969	1,692	860	764	724	31	440	462	633	633	50.8	37.4	85.0
East Haven,	955	256	207	181	169	5	40	33	129	131	80.8	50.7	74.2
Guilford,	2,780	564	533	501	449	15	....	31	389	335	94.5	64.1	76.2
Hamden,	3,882	941	815	699	661	2	93	222	518	523	86.6	55.3	76.5
Madison,	1,429	317	310	286	261	4	....	38	221	210	97.7	67.9	78.7
Meriden,	25,423	6,440	4,153	3,773	3,643	117	1,857	793	3,233	3,214	64.4	50.0	86.9
Middlebury,	566	142	128	118	87	5	....	4	83	66	90.1	52.4	72.6
Milford,	3,811	740	668	568	519	28	23	131	446	423	90.2	58.7	79.9
Naugatuck,	6,218	2,570	2,303	2,029	1,999	72	38	547	1,794	1,815	89.6	70.2	89.5
North Branford,	825	178	157	148	138	1	5	4	112	103	88.2	60.3	75.1
North Haven,	1,862	388	367	323	308	....	....	38	250	219	94.5	60.4	74.3
Orange,	4,537	1,549	1,458	1,293	1,189	27	12	158	1,041	961	94.1	64.6	80.6
Oxford,	902	201	195	173	149	1	....	40	115	92	97.0	51.4	64.2
Prospect,	445	106	91	89	74	....	5	10	62	58	85.8	56.6	73.6
Seymour,	3,300	761	672	619	591	11	....	118	537	525	88.3	69.7	87.7
Southbury,	1,089	228	192	173	163	3	10	33	127	115	84.2	53.0	72.0
Wallingford,	6,584	2,035	2,045	1,973	2,013	84	3	161	1,548	1,550	100.4	76.1	77.7
Waterbury,	....	1,344	1,297	1,035	1,011	....	43	146	744	800	96.5	57.4	75.4
" Centre,	....	10,055	6,762	6,442	5,981	272	1,541	2,297	6,229	5,344	67.2	57.5	93.1
" complete,	33,202	11,399	8,059	7,477	6,992	272	1,584	2,443	6,973	6,144	70.6	57.5	90.6
Wolcott,	522	150	135	119	114	....	4	18	85	86	90.0	57.0	73.3
Woodbridge,	926	200	174	156	127	....	13	31	110	96	87.0	51.5	72.7
26 Towns.	209,058	58,187	45,123	40,397	39,222	1,567	7,165	9,605	35,606	34,437	77.5	60.1	87.9

NEW LONDON COUNTY

TOWNS.	Population, 1890.	Enumerated October, 1898.	Registered.				In Private Schools.	In no School.	Average Attendance.		Per cent. who attended some part of the year.	Per ct. of attendance on basis of enumeration.	Per ct. of attendance on basis of registration.
			Different Scholars.	Winter.	Summer.	Over 16.			Winter.	Summer.			
New London,	13,757	3,201	2,436	2,321	2,181	57	451	350	1,930	1,890	76.1	59.6	84.8
Norwich Town,	....	248	219	188	193	7	....	29	155	167	88.3	64.9	84.5
" Central,	....	1,464	1,260	1,130	1,162	17	176	45	977	1,040	86.0	68.8	88.0
" West Chelsea,	....	1,113	976	889	849	...	58	279	732	733	87.6	65.8	84.2
" Falls District,	....	294	190	164	151	...	66	38	118	122	64.6	40.8	76.1
" other Districts,	... .	2,200	1,231	1,045	1,032	1	1,089	226	803	857	55.9	37.7	79.9
" complete,	23,048	5,319	3,876	3,416	3,387	25	1,389	617	2,785	2,919	72.8	53.6	83.8
Bozrah,	1,005	162	125	115	109	1	....	15	96	87	77.1	56.4	81.6
Colchester,	2,988	432	392	357	337	10	9	56	269	288	90.7	64.4	80.2
East Lyme,	2,048	366	352	318	284	25	....	39	251	255	96.1	69.1	84.0
Franklin,	585	98	95	72	70	..	3	....	56	56	96.9	57.1	78.8
Griswold,	3,113	894	849	715	656	8	....	110	564	551	93.8	62.3	81.3
Groton,	5,539	1,165	1,116	958	907	19	42	145	720	693	95.7	60.6	75.7
Lebanon,	1,670	337	349	286	267	2	5	18	214	212	103.5	63.2	77.0
Ledyard,	1,183	309	299	259	238	8	....	27	209	187	96.7	64.0	79.6
Lisbon,	548	116	115	108	105	..	2	....	88	78	99.1	71.5	77.9
Lyme,	977	146	144	122	112	..	...	12	91	94	98.6	63.3	79.0
Montville,	2,344	603	579	552	503	3	4	33	397	399	96.0	66.0	75.4
North Stonington,	1,463	276	282	243	217	6	10	11	193	181	102.1	67.7	81.3
Old Lyme,	1,319	206	214	186	179	12	3	10	153	146	103.8	72.5	81.9
Preston,	2,555	651	577	515	477	3	....	36	417	393	88.6	62.2	81.6
Salem,	481	105	107	101	86	2	1	10	74	72	101.9	69.5	78.0
Sprague,	1,106	420	308	252	228	..	120	36	192	166	73.3	42.6	74.5
Stonington,	7,184	1,754	1,402	1,275	1,257	71	307	52	1,015	1,030	79.9	58.2	80.7
Voluntown,	1,060	184	171	148	145	1	1	5	112	114	92.9	61.4	77.1
Waterford,	2,661	734	546	485	438	..	60	111	321	337	74.3	44.8	71.2
21 Towns.	76,634	17,478	14,334	12,804	12,183	253	2,407	1,693	10,147	10,148	82.0	58.0	81.2

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

TOWNS.	Population. 1890.	Enumerated October, 1898.	Registered.				In Private Schools.	In no School.	Average Attendance.		Per cent. who attended some part of the year.	Per ct. of attendance on basis of enumeration.	Per ct. of attendance on basis of registration.
			Different Scholars.	Winter.	Summer.	Over 16.			Winter.	Summer.			
Bridgeport,	48,866	15,572	9,658	9,220	9,075	360	2,338	3,576	7,832	7,575	62.2	49.4	84.2
Danbury,	19,473	4,735	3,087	2,818	2,753	99	610	822	2,834	2,413	65.1	55.4	94.1
Bethel,	3,401	801	777	703	685	11	....	24	541	581	97.0	70.0	80.8
Brookfield,	989	199	184	171	163	...	5	10	120	120	92.4	60.3	71.8
Darien,	2,276	391	365	321	309	6	10	26	229	244	93.3	60.4	75.0
Easton,	1,001	183	172	147	135	2	....	13	107	107	93.9	58.4	75.8
Fairfield,	3,868	920	807	702	619	15	41	72	463	450	87.7	49.6	69.1
Greenwich,	10,131	2,527	2,241	1,992	1,932	34	287	283	1,375	1,391	88.6	54.7	70.4
Huntington,	4,006	1,156	1,019	931	872	28	70	95	715	734	88.1	62.6	80.3
Monroe,	994	173	188	168	168	9	....	18	115	114	108.6	66.1	68.1
New Canaan,	2,701	621	575	530	512	10	45	75	369	357	92.5	58.4	69.6
New Fairfield,	670	120	127	113	104	1	...	9	80	64	105.8	60.0	66.3
Newtown,	3,539	652	495	443	422	9	154	42	313	307	75.9	47.5	71.6
Norwalk,	17,747	4,517	3,576	3,129	3,046	70	650	628	2,545	2,628	79.1	57.2	83.7
Redding,	1,546	235	188	168	165	1	35	24	109	96	80.0	43.6	61.5
Ridgefield,	2,235	531	547	497	492	10	6	13	426	376	103.0	75.5	81.0
Sherman,	668	118	129	102	110	2	1	1	72	69	109.3	59.7	66.5
Stamford,	15,700	4,414	3,759	3,272	3,028	231	670	713	2,547	2,550	85.1	57.7	80.9
Stratford,	2,608	676	751	583	530	7	10	....	386	399	111.0	58.0	70.5
Trumbull,	1,453	314	244	231	234	1	8	43	146	136	77.7	44.9	60.6
Weston,	772	158	141	128	118	3	....	26	83	73	89.2	49.3	63.4
Westport,	3,715	802	646	586	504	...	30	131	375	308	80.5	42.5	62.6
Wilton,	1,722	380	341	304	317	1	7	27	210	191	89.7	52.7	64.5
23 Towns.	150,081	40,195	30,017	27,259	26,293	910	4,977	6,671	21,992	21,283	74.6	53.8	80.8

WINDHAM COUNTY

TOWNS.	Population, 1890.	Enumerated October, 1898.	Registered.				In Private Schools.	In no School.	Average Attendance.		Per cent. who attended some part of the year.	Per ct. of attendance on basis of enumeration.	Per ct. of attendance on basis of registration.
			Different Scholars.	Winter.	Summer.	Over 16.			Winter.	Summer.			
Brooklyn,	2,628	485	295	237	231	5	183	106	194	194	60.8	40.0	82.9
Ashford,	778	114	154	125	103	5	...	5	88	75	135.0	71.4	71.4
Canterbury,	947	164	177	155	134	9	...	12	118	94	107.9	64.6	73.3
Chaplin,	542	119	86	74	63	4	...	19	58	55	72.2	47.4	82.4
Eastford,	561	115	129	96	94	..	2	4	80	82	112.1	70.4	85.2
Hampton,	632	140	151	128	103	10	...	5	99	88	107.8	66.7	80.9
Killingly,	7,027	1,425	1,291	1,156	1,100	34	125	242	880	911	90.5	62.8	79.3
Plainfield,	4,582	1,136	963	825	765	..	27	123	631	612	84.7	54.7	78.1
Pomfret,	1,471	336	284	243	234	1	6	60	191	194	84.5	57.2	80.7
Putnam,	6,512	1,452	843	737	682	62	504	131	599	613	58.0	41.7	85.4
Scotland,	506	104	96	84	79	..	5	8	72	67	92.3	66.8	85.2
Sterling,	1,051	296	260	236	203	1	2	36	169	167	87.8	56.7	76.5
Thompson,	5.580	1,406	653	540	519	1	672	81	404	393	46.4	28.3	75.2
Windham,	10,032	2,013	1.483	1,283	1,205	..	780	171	1,006	1,007	73.6	50.0	80.9
Woodstock,	2,309	373	254	216	199	3	8	17	171	167	68.0	45.3	81.4
15 Towns.	45,158	9,678	7,119	6,135	5.714	135	2,314	1,020	4,760	4,719	73.5	48.9	80.0

LITCHFIELD COUNTY

TOWNS.	Population, 1890.	Enumerated October, 1898.	Registered.				In Private Schools.	In no School.	Average Attendance.		Per cent. who attended some part of the year.	Per ct. of attendance on basis of enumeration.	Per ct. of attendance on basis of registration.
			Different Scholars.	Winter.	Summer.	Over 16.			Winter.	Summer.			
Litchfield,	3,304	700	655	583	600	52	10	15	448	440	93.5	63.4	75.0
Barkhamsted,	1,130	190	191	152	146	3	8	13	114	105	100.5	57.6	73.4
Bethlehem,	543	105	91	74	77	2	7	15	59	63	86.6	58.0	80.7
Bridgewater,	617	123	117	103	91	4	4	11	79	75	95.1	62.6	79.3
Canaan,	970	181	205	162	143	1	1	1	114	104	113.2	60.2	71.4
Colebrook,	1,098	152	174	147	130	4	...	2	111	96	114.4	68.0	74.7
Cornwall,	1,283	250	241	187	191	...	9	52	150	163	96.4	62.6	82.8
Goshen,	972	151	149	122	116	1	..	21	90	87	98.6	58.6	74.3
Harwinton,	943	298	251	180	190	8	...	55	139	151	84.2	48.6	78.3
Kent,	1,383	272	281	234	237	6	15	5	162	154	103 3	58.0	67.0
Morris,	584	122	122	104	83	2	5	11	80	66	100.0	59.8	78.0
New Hartford,	3,160	738	359	309	315	5	250	119	278	237	48.6	34.9	82.6
New Milford,	3,917	806	860	722	676	23	36	73	582	558	106.6	70.7	81.5
Norfolk,	1,546	339	316	278	250	4	27	21	207	194	93.2	59.1	75.9
North Canaan,	1,683	352	409	327	349	23	...	31	249	262	116.1	72.5	75.5
Plymouth,	2,147	519	530	485	475	10	12	62	377	379	102.1	72.8	78.7
Roxbury,	936	186	188	157	163	...	5	12	122	103	101.0	60 4	70.3
Salisbury,	3,420	741	629	529	510	14	153	41	420	395	84.8	54.9	78.4
Sharon,	2,149	397	443	386	312	18	10	12	275	240	111.5	64.8	73.7
Thomaston,	3,278	649	621	568	547	18	2	44	475	468	95.6	72.6	84.5
Torrington,	6,048	2,549	1,692	1,339	1,429	77	856	342	1,179	1,300	66.3	48.6	89.5
Warren,	477	95	96	88	77	1	...	6	61	53	101.0	60.0	69.0
Washington,	1,633	387	345	314	304	3	39	49	239	230	89.1	60.5	75.8
Watertown,	2,323	587	540	506	476	18	4	37	492	378	91.9	66.4	79.4
Winchester,	6,183	1,628	1,030	899	875	4	348	94	742	689	63.2	43.9	80.6
Woodbury,	1,815	392	453	384	320	31	39	58	302	258	115.5	71.4	79.5
26 Towns.	53,542	12,909	10,988	9,339	9,082	332	1,840	1,202	7,456	7,248	85.1	56.9	79.8

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

TOWNS.	Population, 1890.	Enumerated October, 1898.	Registered.				In Private Schools.	In no School.	Average Attendance.		Per cent. who attended some part of the year.	Per ct. of attendance on basis of enumeration.	Per ct. of attendance on basis of registration.
			Different Scholars.	Winter.	Summer.	Over 16.			Winter.	Summer.			
Middletown,	....	1,292	1,377	1,149	1,123	168	49	42	952	914	106.5	72.2	82.1
" City,	....	1,895	1,335	1,226	1,189	122	575	284	1,085	1,093	70.4	57.4	90.1
" complete,	15,205	3,187	2,712	2,375	2,312	290	624	326	2,037	2,007	85.0	63.4	86.2
Haddam,	2,095	471	379	334	306	8	66	71	249	234	80.4	51.2	75.4
Chatham,	1,949	440	452	386	389	9	9	15	308	326	102.7	72.0	81.8
Chester,	1,301	277	258	231	220	3	....	21	183	184	93.1	66 2	81.3
Clinton,	1,384	266	35	32	23	....	195	21	20	20	13.1	7.5	72.7
Cromwell,	1,987	526	458	389	410	....	6	71	325	338	87.0	63.0	82.9
Durham,	856	167	158	136	149	1	5	17	106	101	94.6	61.9	72.6
East Haddam,	2,599	429	426	358	335	7	3	9	273	253	99.3	61.3	75.9
Essex,	2,035	372	349	317	301	....	....	23	275	249	93.7	70.4	84.7
Killingworth,	582	135	111	96	95	....	2	18	71	73	82.2	53.3	75.3
Middlefield,	1,002	163	148	132	130	....	....	15	106	98	90.7	62.5	77.8
Old Saybrook,	1,484	284	215	200	187	....	19	53	150	157	75.7	54.0	79.3
Portland,	4,687	1,081	790	700	679	28	202	138	612	578	73 0	55 0	86.2
Saybrook,	1,484	339	306	292	273	20	1	32	262	213	90 2	70.0	84.0
Westbrook,	874	163	159	147	131	2	....	....	98	79	97.5	54.0	63.6
15 Towns.	39,524	8,300	6,956	6,125	5,940	368	1,132	830	5,075	4,910	83.8	60.1	82.7

TOLLAND COUNTY

TOWNS.	Population, 1890.	Enumerated October, 1898.	Registered.				In Private Schools.	In no School.	Average Attendance.		Per cent. who attended some part of the year.	Per ct. of attendance on basis of enumeration.	Per ct. of attendance on basis of registration.
			Different Scholars.	Winter.	Summer.	Over 16.			Winter.	Summer.			
Tolland,	1,037	219	230	189	204	....	....	12	143	153	105.0	67.5	75.3
Andover,	401	54	44	36	34	....	4	8	26	30	81.4	51.8	80.0
Bolton,	452	81	92	73	71	....	....	2	55	54	113.5	67 2	75.6
Columbia,	740	168	160	135	108	2	5	7	111	99	95 2	62.5	86.4
Coventry,	1,875	331	338	286	173	8	5	8	207	185	102.1	59.2	85.4
Ellington,	1,539	387	321	267	284	....	....	60	214	225	82.9	56.7	79.6
Hebron,	1,039	191	204	165	159	5	2	29	125	117	106 8	63.3	74.6
Mansfield,	1,911	344	322	281	248	7	14	11	209	190	93.6	57.9	75 4
Somers,	1,407	313	332	293	262	7	....	22	213	201	106 0	66 1	74.5
Stafford,	4,535	1,025	737	646	641	32	218	81	535	562	71.9	53.5	85 2
Union,	431	90	94	74	67	1	1	3	63	59	104.4	67.7	86.5
Vernon,	8,808	1,909	1,532	1,306	1,292	99	389	225	1,078	1,064	80.2	56.1	82.4
Willington,	906	194	180	168	165	....	9	25	135	127	92 7	67.5	78.6
13 Towns.	25,081	5,306	4,586	3,919	3,708	161	647	493	3,114	3,066	86.4	58.2	81.0

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES

COUNTIES.	Population, 1890.	Enumerated October, 1898.	Registered.				In Private Schools.	In no School.	Average Attendance.		Per cent. who attended some part of the year.	Per ct. of attendance on basis of enumeration.	Per ct. of attendance on basis of registration.
			Different Scholars	Winter.	Summer.	Over 16.			Winter.	Summer.			
Hartford,...........	147,180	37,664	32,202	28,557	27,590	1,066	6,577	3,732	23,077	22,865	85.4	60.9	81.8
New Haven,....... ..	209,058	58,187	45,123	40,397	39,222	1,567	7,165	9,605	35,606	34,437	77.5	60.1	87.9
New London,...........	76,634	17,478	14,334	12,804	12,183	253	2,407	1,693	10,147	10,148	82.0	58.0	81.2
Fairfield,.......	150,081	40,195	30,017	27,259	26,293	910	4,977	6,671	21,992	21,283	74.6	53.8	80.8
Windham,.......... ..	45,158	9,678	7,119	6,135	5,714	135	2,314	1,020	4,760	4,719	83.5	48.9	80.0
Litchfield,.............	53,542	12,909	10,988	9,339	9,082	332	1,840	1,202	7,456	7,248	85.1	56.9	79.8
Middlesex,.............	39,524	8,300	6,956	6,125	5,940	368	1,132	830	5,075	4,910	83.8	60.1	82.7
Tolland,.......	25,081	5,306	4,586	3,919	3,708	161	647	493	3,114	3,066	86.4	58.2	81.0
The State,	746,258	189,717	151,325	134,535	129,732	4,792	27,059	25,246	111,227	108,676	79.7	57.9	83.1

HARTFORD COUNTY

TOWNS.	Male.		Female.		Average Wages per month.		No. of teachers whose average wages was $20 or less per mo.		No. of teachers whose av. wages was from $20 to $25 per month.		Continuously employed.	Beginners.	Attended Normal School.	No. of Teachers' Meetings.
	Winter.	Summer.	Winter.	Summer.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Hartford,	42	42	273	273	$126 48	$56 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	315	7	125	..
Avon,	..	..	8	8	.....	29 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	..	3	1
Berlin,	1	1	12	12	40 00	37 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	3	8	..
Bloomfield,	..	..	9	9	.....	30 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3	6	1
Bristol,	4	4	47	47	137 50	46 89	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	3	31	..
Burlington,	..	..	9	9	.....	27 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5	2	..
Canton,	1	1	18	18	120 00	40 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	9	..
East Granby,	..	..	6	6	.....	26 33	.....	.....	.....	2	5	2	1	..
East Hartford,	5	5	34	34	73 49	35 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	7	15	..
East Windsor,	3	3	13	13	80 00	37 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	1	7	..
Enfield,	3	3	29	29	101 66	41 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	..	13	..
Farmington,	2	2	17	17	114 44	39 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	..	5	..
Glastonbury,	1	1	20	20	26 00	30 55	.....	.....	.....	2	21	..	4	2
Granby,	1	..	10	11	32 00	26 24	.....	2	.....	.....	10	..	1	1
Hartland,	1	1	6	6	23 33	20 00	.....	7	1	.....	5	4	3	..
Manchester,	1	1	23	22	136 84	43 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	2	10	..
" Ninth District,	2	2	21	21	188 79	63 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	2	14	..
" complete,	3	3	44	43	171 47	52 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	4	24	..
Marlborough,	..	..	4	4	.....	22 02	.....	1	.....	2	4	..	4	..
New Britain,	6	6	93	93	165 70	46 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	72	61	..
Newington,	..	..	4	4	.....	36 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	..
Plainville,	1	1	9	9	115 00	38 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	5	..
Rocky Hill,	..	..	5	5	.....	32 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	..	3	..
Simsbury,	1	1	11	11	61 11	33 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	5	..
Southington,	1	1	30	30	157 90	46 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	3	6	..
South Windsor,	1	1	10	10	64 00	38 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	..	3	..
Suffield,	1	1	15	15	48 00	36 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	..	9	..
West Hartford,	2	2	20	20	110 67	42 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	3	16	1
Wethersfield,	..	..	11	11	.....	46 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	4	9	..
Windsor,	3	2	18	19	75 60	37 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	4	10	..
Windsor Locks,	1	1	5	5	123 00	48 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	..	..	..
29 Towns.	84	82	790	791	$117 07	$46 40	.....	10	1	6	829	133	389	6

TOWNS.	Male.		Female.		Average Wages per month.		No. of teachers whose' average wages was $20 or less per mo.		No. of teachers whose av. wages was from $20 to $25 per month.		Continuously employed.	Beginners.	Attended Normal School.	No. of Teachers' Meetings.
	Winter.	Summer.	Winter.	Summer.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
New Haven City,	32	32	396	396	$144 00	$58 00	..	..	..	..	428	17	321	..
" Westville,	1	1	8	8	120 00	50 00	..	..	..	..	9	..	2	..
" South,	..	..	2	2	......	32 00	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
" complete,	33	33	406	406	143 27	57 71	..	..	..	..	439	17	323	..
Ansonia,	..	..	54	54	......	47 25	..	..	..	..	54	4	20	1
Beacon Falls,	..	..	3	3	......	30 66	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..
Bethany,	..	..	5	5	......	29 60	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..
Branford,	1	1	22	22	126 31	38 86	..	..	..	..	24	5	16	.
Cheshire,	1	1	13	13	80 00	31 92	..	..	..	3	10	5	3	..
Derby,	2	2	19	19	108 00	48 00	..	..	..	..	22	1	5	..
East Haven,	..	..	5	5	......	37 60	..	..	..	..	4	2	4	..
Guilford,	2	2	16	16	75 33	29 82	..	1	..	7	18	1	4	..
Hamden,	2	2	19	19	40 00	38 10	..	..	..	..	21	1	6	..
Madison,	..	..	13	13	.....	35 67	..	..	..	..	12	..	5	5
Meriden,	9	9	96	99	134 44	47 84	..	..	..	..	96	2	28	..
Middlebury,	..	..	4	4	......	33 50	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..
Milford,	1	1	14	14	136.84	39 20	..	..	..	..	15	..	5	..
Naugatuck,	7	7	49	49	112 00	49 00	..	..	..	..	55	4	25	..
North Branford,	..	..	6	6	......	38 66	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
North Haven,	1	1	9	9	40 00	36 00	..	..	..	..	10	2	3	..
Orange,	1	1	35	35	160 00	42 88	..	..	..		34	5	22	..
Oxford,	..	..	10	10	......	24 00	..	..	..	10	3	2	1	..
Prospect,	..	..	4	4	......	26 00	..	..	..	2	4	3	..	..
Seymour,	1	1	14	14	120 00	40 62	..	..	..	..	14	1	6	..
Southbury,	..	..	8	8	......	25 68	..	..	..	2	8	2	1	..
Wallingford,	4	4	53	53	94.00	43 00	..	..	..	..	44	5	18	..
Waterbury,	1	1	26	26	60 00	40 00	..	..	..	..	23	5	11	..
" Centre,	9	9	160	160	131 00	54 22	..	..	..	..	169	..	20	..
" complete,	10	10	186	186	123 90	52 23	..	..	..	..	192	5	31	..
Wolcott,	..	..	6	6	......	25 33	.	..	..	4	6	2	..	1
Woodbridge,	..	..	6	6	......	36 00	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	..
26 Towns.	75	75	1,075	1,078	$125 95	$49 73	..	1	..	28	1,104	72	532	7

NEW LONDON COUNTY

TOWNS.	Male.		Female.		Average Wages per month.		No. of teachers whose average wages was $20 or less per mo.		No of teachers whose av. wages was from $20 to $25 per month.		Continuously employed.	Beginners.	Attended Normal School.	No. of Teachers' Meetings.
	Winter.	Summer.	Winter.	Summer.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
New London,	2	2	60	60	$107 50	$46 70	..	..	..	..	62	1	9	..
Norwich Town,	1	1	4	4	80 00	38 12	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	.
" Central,	2	2	35	37	135 00	50 00	..	..	..	..	37	2	21	..
" West Chelsea,	1	1	23	23	120 00	34 69	..	..	..	..	24	..	5	..
" Falls District,	..	..	4	4	....	48 75	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	
" other Districts,	5	5	34	34	87 00	37 84	..	..	..	..	32	1	12	..
" complete,	9	9	100	102	105 55	41 90	..	..	..	..	102	3	41	..
Bozrah,	1	1	4	4	28 00	27 25	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..
Colchester,	1	..	15	15	27 00	31 40	..	..	..	7	16	3	2	..
East Lyme,	1	1	10	10	72 00	35 30	..	..	..	..	9	1	9	.
Franklin,	..	..	6	6	....	24 00	..	..	..	6	6	..	1	..
Griswold,	4	3	18	19	57 46	36 11	..	..	1	1	22	..	13	..
Groton,	3	3	23	23	69 55	38 18	..	..	..	..	26	5	8	..
Lebanon,	1	1	13	14	29 00	28 39	..	..	..	4	11	3	5	..
Ledyard,	3	..	10	13	22 33	20 72	..	9	3	3	8	3	1	..
Lisbon,	1	1	4	4	22 22	22 25	..	2	1	1	5	2	1	..
Lyme,	3	3	4	4	17 83	18 44	3	4	..	..	7	..	1	1
Montville,	2	2	16	16	43 33	34 11	..	..	..	..	16	3	3	1
North Stonington,	2	2	11	12	30 25	25 46	..	..	1	8	12	..	3	1
Old Lyme,	1	1	7	7	75 00	29 28	..	..	..	5	8	3	2	2
Preston,	5	4	12	13	36 38	27 99	..	..	1	7	13	3	4	..
Salem,	..	..	7	7	.....	20 31	..	6	..	1	7	..	..	..
Sprague,	1	1	6	6	50 00	35 66	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	
Stonington,	4	4	34	34	87 83	41 10	..	..	..	2	34	2	11	..
Voluntown,	2	2	7	6	35 75	27 13	..	..	1	5	5	..	1	.
Waterford,	4	3	10	11	36 65	29 72	..	..	..	..	12	5	1	1
21 Towns.	50	43	377	386	$59 53	$36 90	3	21	8	50	391	37	119	6

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

TOWNS.	Male.		Female.		Average Wages per month.		No. of teachers whose average wages was $20 or less per mo.		No. of teachers whose av. wages was from $20 to $25 per month.		Continuously employed.	Beginners.	Attended Normal School.	No. of Teachers' Meetings.
	Winter.	Summer.	Winter.	Summer.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Bridgeport,	8	8	191	195	$140 00	$55 00	..	..	..	..	178	17	16	..
Danbury,	5	5	70	70	107 00	43 07	..	..	..	..	75	1	1	1
Bethel,	1	1	17	17	95 00	38 05	..	..	..	..	16	2	6	..
Brookfield,	1	1	7	7	34 00	31 42	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	1
Darien,	2	2	6	6	70 00	45 00	..	..	..	..	8	1	2	1
Easton,	..	..	7	7	......	26 00	..	..	..	..	6	1	2	1
Fairfield,	3	3	17	17	70 00	41 75	..	..	..	..	20	1	5	..
Greenwich,	4	4	44	44	80 00	45 00	..	..	..	..	48	4	28	..
Huntington,	2	2	24	24	80 00	38 00	..	..	..	..	26	..	6	..
Monroe,	1	1	6	6	30 00	30 00	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..
New Canaan,	1	1	17	17	110 00	36 70	..	..	..	..	18	..	8	1
New Fairfield,	1	1	5	5	28 00	25 40	..	1	..	..	5	2	..	.
Newtown,	3	3	17	17	42 48	30 01	..	..	..	..	20	1	2	..
Norwalk,	9	9	67	67	106 00	46 46	..	..	..	..	75	3	39	..
Redding,	1	1	7	7	27 50	25 41	..	..	..	5	8	1	..	..
Ridgefield,	2	2	15	15	62 50	33 86	..	..	..	..	17	..	7	..
Sherman,	..	..	6	6	......	23 87	..	..	..	5	6	2	..	..
Stamford,	10	10	75	77	126 00	57 45	..	..	..	..	86	6	47	..
Stratford,	1	1	16	16	120 00	43 94	..	..	..	..	13	3	15	..
Trumbull,	1	1	6	6	40 00	36 00	..	..	..	..	5	1	2	..
Weston,	1	1	4	4	24 00	24 06	..	..	1	4	5	2	2	..
Westport,	1	1	13	13	45 00	41 34	..	..	..	..	13	6	3	..
Wilton,	4	3	6	7	33 92	29 42	..	..	..	..	8	..	2	..
23 Towns.	62	61	643	650	$91 44	$46 47	..	1	1	14	667	55	194	5

WINDHAM COUNTY

TOWNS.	Male.		Female.		Average Wages per month.		No. of teachers whose average wages was $20 or less per mo.		No. of teachers whose av. wages was from $20 to $25 per month.		Continuously employed.	Beginners.	Attended Normal School.	No. of Teachers' Meetings.
	Winter.	Summer.	Winter.	Summer.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Brooklyn,	..	..	10	10	$	$42 17	..	..	..	..	10	1	3	..
Ashford,	3	..	5	8	19 75	19 41	3	8	..	..	2	1	2	..
Canterbury,	2	2	9	9	23 00	20 51	..	8	2	2	7	2	1	1
Chaplin,	1	1	2	2	30 00	28 00	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Eastford,	2	1	4	5	20 42	19 53	2	4	1	1	4	3	..	..
Hampton,	.	..	6	6	......	22 80	..	..	..	6	5	3	4	..
Killingly,	8	7	26	25	64 71	39 26	..	..	..	..	33	2	7	3
Plainfield,	4	4	18	18	65 92	33 48	..	..	..	..	18	2	4	1
Pomfret,	4	4	4	4	40 42	35 55	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..
Putnam,	4	5	17	18	71 13	41 02	..	..	..	..	22	2	4	..
Scotland,	..	..	2	2	......	36 00	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Sterling,	2	2	5	5	31 46	27 59	..	..	..	1	7	..	1	..
Thompson,	1	1	17	17	40 00	36 11	..	..	..	..	16	1	8	1
Windham,	5	5	29	29	108 00	47 05	..	..	..	..	34	..	26	1
Woodstock,	4	2	6	8	28 70	27 53	..	..	1	2	9	4	..	..
15 Towns.	40	34	160	166	$56 65	$35 94	5	20	4	12	178	21	62	7

LITCHFIELD COUNTY

TOWNS.	Male.		Female.		Average Wages per month.		No. of teachers whose average wages was $20 or less per mo.		No. of teachers whose av. wages was from $20 to $25 per month.		Continuously employed.	Beginners.	Attended Normal School.	No. of Teachers' Meetings.
	Winter.	Summer.	Winter.	Summer.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Litchfield,	3	3	17	18	$70 00	$36 00	..	..	..	..	20	3	6	..
Barkhamsted,	1	..	9	10	20 00	22 24	1	7	..	1	5	5	5	1
Bethlehem,	..	..	5	5	......	23 60	..	1	..	3	4	2	1	..
Bridgewater,	..	..	5	5	......	25 60	..	..	..	3	5	1	..	..
Canaan,	..	..	8	8	......	26 00	..	..	..	4	6	2	2	1
Colebrook,	2	1	7	8	25 25	23 18	..	1	1	7	8	2	..	..
Cornwall,	1	.	11	12	24 00	22 23	..	..	1	12	10	4	2	..
Goshen,	..	..	7	7	......	21 71	..	5	..	2	5	3	..	..
Harwinton,	2	2	6	7	24 66	24 60	..	..	2	6	6	4	..	..
Kent,	5	2	8	11	35 33	29 39	..	4	..	2	6	.	2	1
Morris,	..	..	6	6	......	28 00	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..
New Hartford,	1	1	11	11	77 77	33 45	..	..	..	..	10	2	..	..
New Milford,	5	3	18	19	60 50	29 89	..	..	..	4	23	2	1	4
Norfolk,	3	4	11	10	34 28	26 76	..	1	3	4	9	5	3	3
North Canaan,	1	..	10	10	36 00	34 42	..	..	..	..	9	..	2	1
Plymouth,	3	3	14	14	51 00	39 64	..	..	..	..	14	6	7	..
Roxbury,	..	..	7	7	......	30 39	..	..	..	2	7	..	..	..
Salisbury,	2	2	16	16	93 42	33 88	..	..	..	1	18	2	3	1
Sharon,	2	2	18	18	51 00	25 22	..	8	1	5	18	2	3	..
Thomaston,	1	1	15	15	126 31	41 53	..	..	..	..	14	1	7	..
Torrington,	1	1	42	43	50 00	38 54	..	..	..	..	42	4	9	..
Warren,	2	1	4	5	21 33	19 77	1	6	1	..	3	4	..	..
Washington,	..	..	13	13	......	26 44	..	..	..	..	8	3	4	1
Watertown,	2	2	14	14	80 00	37 24	..	..	..	..	13	5	4	1
Winchester,	..	..	28	30	......	49 14	..	..	..	..	24	..	11	..
Woodbury,	1	1	15	15	93 33	27 93	..	..	..	7	15	2	3	1
26 Towns.	38	29	325	337	$53 32	$31 93	2	33	9	63	307	64	76	15

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

TOWNS.	Male.		Female.		Average Wages per month.		No. of teachers whose average wages was $20 or less per mo.		No. of teachers whose av. wages was from $20 to $25 per month.		Continuously employed.	Beginners.	Attended Normal School.	No. of Teachers' Meetings.
	Winter.	Summer.	Winter.	Summer.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Middletown,	2	2	34	34	$37 73	$33 37	..	..	..	..	36	..	12	..
" City,	1	1	32	32	85 00	48 66	..	..	..	..	33	3	17	..
" complete,	3	3	66	66	53 48	40 78	..	..	..	..	69	3	29	..
Haddam,	2	2	10	10	50 50	30 04	..	..	..	..	10	6	3	..
Chatham,	2	2	12	12	56 88	27 17	..	1	..	1	14	2	6	..
Chester,	..	..	6	6	......	40 00	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	..
Clinton,	..	..	2	2	......	30 00	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Cromwell,	..	..	11	11	......	34 59	..	..	..	..	11	2	4	..
Durham,	..	..	6	6	......	29 16	..	..	..	1	5	6	2	..
East Haddam,	2	2	15	15	33 27	28 89	..	..	..	7	17	1	2	2
Essex,	1	1	9	9	43 42	36 44	..	..	..	..	10	..	3	..
Killingworth,	1	1	6	6	20 00	24 33	1	2	..	3	7	3	..	..
Middlefield,	..	..	4	4	......	33 00	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	1
Old Saybrook,	1	1	5	5	115 76	42 50	..	..	..	..	6	1	4	..
Portland,	2	2	19	19	140 00	38 84	..	..	..	..	21	4	6	..
Saybrook,	1	1	6	6	100 00	36 00	..	..	..	..	7	..	5	..
Westbrook,	2	2	4	4	32 00	25 62	..	..	..	3	6	2	..	..
15 Towns.	17	17	181	181	$62 64	$35 78	1	3	..	15	193	31	70	3

TOLLAND COUNTY

TOWNS.	Male.		Female.		Average Wages per month.		No. of teachers whose average wages was $20 or less per mo.		No. of teachers whose av. wages was from $20 to $25 per month.		Continuously employed.	Beginners.	Attended Normal School.	No. of Teachers' Meetings.
	Winter.	Summer.	Winter.	Summer.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Tolland,	1	1	9	10	$26 09	$26 59	..	..	..	3	10	2	3	1
Andover,	..	..	1	1	......	40 00	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Bolton,	..	..	4	4	......	25 00	..	..	..	3	2	3	2	..
Columbia,	3	1	4	7	24 22	22 00	..	2	1	4	5	1	..	..
Coventry,	3	1	8	10	39 12	29 11	..	..	..	..	8	1	4	..
Ellington,	3	3	8	8	36 00	32 50	..	..	..	..	11	3	..	..
Hebron,	2	1	7	8	25 00	28 82	..	1	2	7	8	2	1	..
Mansfield,	2	..	11	12	25 93	26 99	..	..	..	..	12	2	7	2
Somers,	2	3	10	9	33 60	32 20	..	..	..	..	9	2	3	..
Stafford,	1	1	28	28	111 11	38 18	..	..	..	4	25	..	8	..
Union,	..	..	6	5	......	20 00	..	6	..	..	5	1	..	..
Vernon,	3	3	38	38	124 00	41 15	..	..	..	..	40	..	11	..
Willington,	1	2	7	6	25 33	21 84	1	5	..	1	4	2	2	1
13 Towns.	21	16	141	146	$50 23	$32 86	1	14	3	22	140	19	41	4

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES

COUNTIES.	Male.		Female.		Average Wages per month.		No. of teachers whose average wages was $20 or less per mo.		No. of teachers whose av. wages was from $20 to $25 per month.		Continuously employed.	Beginners.	Attended Normal School.	No. of Teachers' Meetings.
	Winter.	Summer.	Winter.	Summer.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Hartford,	84	82	790	791	$117 07	$46 40	..	10	1	6	829	133	389	6
New Haven,	75	75	1,075	1,078	125 95	49 73	..	1	..	28	1,104	72	532	7
New London,	50	43	377	386	59 53	36 90	3	21	8	50	391	37	119	6
Fairfield,	62	61	643	650	91 44	46 47	..	1	1	14	667	55	194	5
Windham,	40	34	160	166	56 65	35 94	5	20	4	12	178	21	62	7
Litchfield,	38	29	325	337	53 32	31 93	2	33	9	63	307	64	76	15
Middlesex,	17	17	181	181	62 64	35 78	1	3	..	15	193	31	70	3
Tolland,	21	16	141	146	50 23	32 86	1	14	3	22	140	19	41	4
The State.	387	357	3,692	3,735	$89 87	$43 61	12	103	26	210	3,809	432	1,483	53

SCHOOLS, SCHOOLHOUSES, AND LIBRARIES

HARTFORD COUNTY

TOWNS.	Districts.	Number of Schools.	Departments.	Number of Sittings.	Graded Schools. 2 Departments.	3 Departments.	4 Departments.	5 Departments.	6 or more Departments.	Schools averaging 8 or less.	Average length in days.	Evening Schools.
Hartford,	9	22	251	10,255	1	..	1	1	14	..	194.19	2
Avon,	7	7	8	279	1	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	..
Berlin,	9	9	13	470	4	..	..	..	.	..	180.00	..
Bloomfield,	8	8	9	238	1	..	.	..	..	..	180.00	..
Bristol,	11	13	38	1,995	1	1	2	..	2	..	191.05	..
Burlington,	9	9	9	278	..	..	..	..	..	1	180.00	..
Canton,	1	8	16	686	..	..	..	..	1	..	188.75	..
East Granby,	6	6	6	131	..	..	..	..	..	2	172.50	..
East Hartford,	11	12	37	1,497	2	2	1	..	3	..	190.00	..
East Windsor,	1	8	16	660	1	1	..	..	1	..	180.00	..
Enfield,	1	8	31	1,354	2	..	2	1	1	..	180.00	..
Farmington,	7	6	17	733	..	..	1	..	1	1	190.58	..
Glastonbury,	18	18	21	753	3	..	..	..	..	3	180.00	..
Granby,	10	10	11	382	1	..	..	..	.	2	180.00	..
Hartland,	8	7	7	240	..	..	..	..	..	4	180.00	..
Manchester,	8	8	22	891	6	..	..	..	1	..	189.00	..
" Ninth District,	1	1	41	1,200	..	..	..	..	1	..	190.00	..
" complete,	9	9	63	2,091	6	..	..	..	2	..	189.65	..
Marlborough,	4	4	4	155	..	..	.	..	..	..	187.50	..
New Britain,	1	11	74	3,900	..	1	2	..	9	..	189.50	2
Newington,	1	4	4	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	177.00	..
Plainville,	1	1	9	436	..	..	..	..	1	..	200.00	..
Rocky Hill,	1	4	5	261	1	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	..
Simsbury,	1	11	12	380	1	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	..
Southington,	1	12	34	1,175	1	1	..	1	1	..	190.00	..
South Windsor,	10	11	11	385	..	..	..	..	..	..	177 27	..
Suffield,	1	12	19	593	5	1	..	..		..	194.47	..
West Hartford,	1	10	20	530	3	..	2	..	..	..	185.00	..
Wethersfield,	6	7	10	462	1	1	..	..	..	..	190.00	..
Windsor,	10	11	19	748	2	..	2	..	..	..	181.05	..
Windsor Locks,	1	1	5	253	..	..	..	1	..	..	195.00	
29 Towns.	164	259	779	31,484	37	8	13	4	36	13	189.07	4

HARTFORD COUNTY

TOWNS.	SCHOOLHOUSES.					LIBRARIES.				
	Number.	No. Poor.	Built during year.	Cost of New.	Estimated value of sites and buildings.	No. Schools having.	No. of Books.	No. drawing State money.	Total amount drawn.	No. Public.
Hartford,	20	1	..	....	$1,868,000 00	17	10,266	8	$560 00	2
Avon,	7	..	..	....	6,000 00	..	....	..	....	1
Berlin,	9	2	..	....	13,000 00	7	967	..	....	2
Bloomfield,	8	1	..	....	4,200 00	8	550	8	40 00	..
Bristol,	13	..	..	....	104,850 00	12	6,733	11	145 00	1
Burlington,	9	..	..	....	3,400 00	4	86	1	5 00	1
Canton,	9	1	..	....	22,000 00	2	450	1	10 00	..
East Granby,	6	..	..	....	2,100 00	..	....	..	....	..
East Hartford,	14	1	..	....	54,100 00	6	200	9	95 00	1
East Windsor,	8	..	..	....	20,000 00	8	200	1	70 00	1
Enfield,	10	..	..	....	80,000 00	6	1,600	1	95 00	1
Farmington,	9	..	..	....	27,350 00	3	400	1	25 00	1
Glastonbury,	18	1	..	....	17,550 00	15	865	4	20 00	1
Granby,	10	..	..	....	6,900 00	3	50	3	20 00	3
Hartland,	7	..	..	....	1,700 00	..	...	..	....	..
Manchester,	8	..	..	....	29,000 00	8	4,672	8	60 00	1
" Ninth Dist.,	1	..	..	....	95,000 00	1	7,721	1	65 00	1
" complete,	9	..	..	....	124,000 00	9	12,393	9	125 00	2
Marlborough,	4	1	..	....	1,900 00	..	....	..	....	..
New Britain,	12	..	..	....	423,000 00	2	800	1	195 00	1
Newington,	4	..	..	....	4,100 00	4	336	1	20 00	1
Plainville,	1	..	..	....	10,000 00	1	58	1	20 00	1
Rocky Hill,	4	..	..	....	3,200 00	3	250	1	10 00	1
Simsbury,	11	..	..	....	21,800 00	1	30	1	60 00	1
Southington,	12	..	..	....	41,105 91	2	300	1	100 00	..
South Windsor,	11	1	..	....	8,950 00	12	2,045	9	55 00	1
Suffield,	11	..	..	....	33,000 00	7	768	1	60 00	1
West Hartford,	9	..	..	....	50,000 00	7	500	1	45 00	1
Wethersfield,	7	..	..	....	34,500 00	7	1,262	6	40 00	1
Windsor,	10	1	..	....	42,400 00	12	525	8	55 00	1
Windsor Locks,	1	..	..	....	25,000 00	1	600	1	15 00	1
29 Towns.	263	10	..	....	$3,054,105 91	159	42,234	89	$1,885 00	28

NEW HAVEN COUNTY

TOWNS.	Districts.	Number of Schools.	Departments.	Number of Sittings.	Graded Schools.					Schools averaging 8 or less.	Average length in days.	Evening Schools.
					2 Departments.	3 Departments	4 Departments.	5 Departments.	6 or more Departments.			
New Haven City,	1	47	346	15,947	1	1	7	1	25	..	200.00	5
" Westville,	1	1	8	420	..	..	..	..	1	..	200.00	..
" South,	1	1	2	70	1	..	..	.	..	..	180.00	..
" complete,	3	49	356	16,437	2	1	7	1	26	..	199 88	5
Ansonia,	1	7	53	2,608	..	..	1	..	5	..	200.00	..
Beacon Falls,	1	2	3	98	1	..	..	..	..	..	186.66	..
Bethany,	5	5	5	130	..	..	..	.	..	..	179.40	..
Branford,	1	8	21	1,080	2	..	2	..	1	..	190.00	..
Cheshire,	12	13	14	438	1	..	..	..	..	1	182.85	..
Derby,	1	5	16	839	..	..	2	..	1	..	186.31	..
East Haven,	1	2	5	206	..	..	1	..	..	..	190.00	..
Guilford,	10	11	20	709	2	..	1	..	..	4	175.75	..
Hamden,	1	13	21	819	3	1	1	..	..	..	190.00	..
Madison,	1	13	13	343	..	..	..	..	..	..	180 00	..
Meriden,	1	19	94	4,488	2	2	2	..	8	..	200.00	1
Middlebury,	6	4	4	136	..	..	..	..	..	.	180 00	..
Milford,	1	5	14	571	..	..	..	..	1	..	188.92	..
Naugatuck,	6	11	52	2,310	1	1	3	..	3	..	199.00	..
North Branford,	7	6	6	193	..	..	..	..	..	..	177.33	..
North Haven,	8	7	10	367	1	1	..	..	..	..	180.00	..
Orange,	8	8	30	1,440	1	..	1	..	1	..	184.66	..
Oxford,	11	10	10	294	..	..	..	..	..	2	180.00	..
Prospect,	1	4	4	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	165.00	..
Seymour,	1	14	15	746	..	..	..	..	1	..	195.00	..
Southbury,	11	8	8	227	..	..	..	..	..	1	176.87	.
Wallingford,	9	9	48	2,059	1	..	1	..	3	.	189.31	..
Waterbury,	10	10	27	1,324	5	1	..	..	2	..	200 00	..
" Center,	1	18	150	5,984	..	1	3	..	12	..	200.00	1
" complete,	11	28	177	7,308	5	2	3	..	14	..	200.00	1
Wolcott,	1	6	6	150	..	..	..	..	..	4	169.25	..
Woodbridge,	1	6	6	214	..	..	..	..	..	1	180.00	..
26 Towns.	120	273	1011	44,304	22	8	25	1	64	13	195.68	7

NEW HAVEN COUNTY

TOWNS.	SCHOOLHOUSES.					LIBRARIES.				
	Number.	No. Poor.	Built during year.	Cost of New.	Estimated value of sites and buildings.	No. of Schools having.	No. of Books.	No. drawing State money.	Total amount drawn.	No. Public.
New Haven City,.....	47	6	..	....	$1,498,067 36	15	25,000	1	$1,645 00	2
" Westville,..	1	..	..	....	25,000 00	1	800	1	25 00	..
" South,......	1	..	..	....	4,000 00	..	....	..	....	..
" complete,...	49	6	..	....	1,527,067 36	16	25,800	2	1,670 00	2
Ansonia,.............	6	1	1	$3,955 95	113,000 00	3	2,500	1	120 00	1
Beacon Falls,.........	2	..	..	....	3,000 00	1	25	..	....	..
Bethany,.............	5	..	..	....	4,000 00	5	250	5	25 00	..
Branford,.............	9	..	..	....	61,500 00	1	800	1	55 00	1
Cheshire,.............	13	..	..	....	9,300 00	3	120	1	5 00	1
Derby,...............	4	..	..	....	44,000 00	4	1,448	1	45 00	..
East Haven,..........	2	..	..	....	12,000 00	2	300	..	....	..
Guilford,.............	14	..	..	....	15,750 00	10	....	3	25 00	1
Hamden,.............	13	1	..	....	19,500 00	13	1,011	1	70 00	..
Madison,.............	12	..	1	500 00	18,050 00	10	518	..	....	2
Meriden,.............	19	..	..	....	218,650 00	14	5,000	1	270 00	1
Middlebury,..........	4	..	..	....	4,000 00	1	17	1	5 00	1
Milford,..............	5	..	..	....	30,000 00	1	404	1	60 00	1
Naugatuck,...........	11	1	..	....	207,000 00	2	2,250	1	70 00	1
North Branford,......	7	2	..	....	3,850 00	2	56	.	....	..
North Haven,........	7	1	..	....	6,700 00	7	1,000	7	40 00	1
Orange,..............	11	1	..	....	59,350 00	1	798	2	70 00	..
Oxford,..............	11	4	..	....	4,950 00	10	200	..	....	1
Prospect,............	4	2	..	....	1,175 00	2	70	..	....	1
Seymour,............	7	..	..	....	53,600 00	1	432	1	35 00	1
Southbury,...........	9	1	..	....	2,450 00	..	....	1	5 00	..
Wallingford,..........	13	1	..	....	134,135 00	2	632	2	90 00	1
Waterbury,...........	14	..	1	6,877 57	56,800 00	7	695	2	20 00	..
" Center,.....	15	..	..	....	620,374 00	16	600	..	....	1
" complete,...	29	..	1	6,877 57	677,174 00	23	1,295	2	20 00	1
Wolcott,..........	6	..	.	....	2,000 00	1	108	1	10 00	..
Woodbridge,..........	6	..	..	....	4,400 00	6	2,047	1	30 00	..
26 Towns.	278	21	3	$11,333 52	$3,236,601 36	141	47,081	36	$2,720 00	18

NEW LONDON COUNTY

TOWNS.	Districts.	Number of Schools.	Departments.	Number of Sittings.	GRADED SCHOOLS.					Schools averaging 8 or less.	Average length in days.	Evening Schools.
					2 Departments.	3 Departments.	4 Departments.	5 Departments.	6 or more Departments.			
New London,	1	6	57	2,562	1	..	..	..	5	..	190.50	..
Norwich Town,	1	1	5	236	..	..	..	1	..	..	200.00	..
" Central,	1	5	29	1,300	..	1	2	..	2	..	200.00	..
" West Chelsea,	1	4	20	1,018	..	..	2	1	1	..	200.00	..
" Falls District,	1	1	4	213	..	..	1	..	..	..	200.00	..
" other Districts,	8	8	30	1,238	2	..	..	..	2	1	194.26	3
" complete,	12	19	88	4,005	2	1	5	2	5	1	198.04	3
Bozrah,	7	5	5	182	..	..	..	..	..	2	179.60	..
Colchester,	12	11	15	458	1	..	1	..	..	1	186.33	..
East Lyme,	1	6	11	430	..	1	1	..	..	..	176.00	..
Franklin,	1	6	6	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	..
Griswold,	14	8	21	1,030	1	..	..	..	1	..	192 38	..
Groton,	11	12	26	1,206	2	..	..	2	1	1	180.00	..
Lebanon,	16	15	15	544	..	..	..	..	..	1	170.66	..
Ledyard,	14	13	13	350	..	..	..	..	..	2	176.23	..
Lisbon,	6	5	5	150	..	..	..	..	..	2	180.00	..
Lyme,	7	7	7	256	..	..	..	..	..	2	180.00	..
Montville,	12	12	18	701	..	1	..	1	..	4	172.77	..
North Stonington,	15	13	13	392	..	..	..	..	..	1	180.00	..
Old Lyme,	1	6	8	255	..	1	..	..	..	2	170.00	..
Preston,	11	11	16	638	1	2	..	..	..	1	185.00	..
Salem,	7	7	7	154	..	..	..	..	..	2	180.00	.
Sprague,	5	5	7	385	..	1	.	..	..	1	166.71	..
Stonington,	15	13	37	1,442	1	1	..	1	2	1	178.91	..
Voluntown,	8	7	9	262	..	1	..	..	..	5	153.33	..
Waterford,	11	11	14	506	3	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	..
21 Towns.	187	198	398	16,078	12	9	7	6	14	29	184.53	3

NEW LONDON COUNTY

TOWNS.	SCHOOLHOUSES.					LIBRARIES.				
	Number.	No. Poor.	Built during year.	Cost of New.	Estimated value of sites and buildings.	No. Schools having.	No. of Books.	No. drawing State money.	Total amount drawn.	No. Public.
New London,	6	..	..	....	$315,000 00	6	4,925	1	$130 00	1
Norwich Town,	2	..	..	....	10,000 00	1	80	1	30 00	..
" Central,	6	..	..	....	170,000 00	1	499	1	60 00	1
" West Chelsea,	4	..	..	....	60,000 00	4	1,249	1	50 00	..
" Falls District,	1	..	..	....	16,000 00	1	223	1	10 00	..
" other Districts,	10	..	..	....	47,600 00	3	800	2	35 00	..
" complete,	23	..	..	....	303,600 00	10	2,851	6	185 00	1
Bozrah,	5	..	..	....	5,700 00	2	68	..	....	..
Colchester,	11	3	..	....	5,200 00	10	1,229	11	80 00	1
East Lyme,	6	..	..	....	8,600 00	6	1,000	1	35 00	1
Franklin,	7	..	..	....	2,100 00	..	....	..	....	1
Griswold,	14	4	..	....	35,000 00	3	325	1	35 00	2
Groton,	11	1	..	....	26,600 00	8	553	6	50 00	2
Lebanon,	15	1	..	....	8,100 00	..	....	1	5 00	1
Ledyard,	14	..	..	....	4,200 00	..	....	1	10 00	1
Lisbon,	5	..	..	....	2,300 00	..	....	1	5 00	1
Lyme,	7	2	..	....	2,225 00	1	20	..	....	..
Montville,	13	4	..	....	35,000 00	4	600	1	10 00	1
North Stonington,	15	..	..	....	8,000 00	13	626	3	20 00	..
Old Lyme,	6	2	..	....	8,250 00	1	400	..	....	1
Preston,	11	4	..	....	12,600 00	4	200	3	35 00	..
Salem,	7	..	..	....	2,100 00	1	73	1	5 00	..
Sprague,	5	..	..	....	6,400 00	2	450	1	5 00	..
Stonington,	15	3	..	....	112,100 00	4	1,880	3	75 00	1
Voluntown,	7	..	..	....	2,950 00	4	200	..	....	..
Waterford,	11	4	..	....	6,250 00	3	120	2	10 00	..
21 Towns.	214	28	..	....	$912,275 00	82	15,520	43	$695 00	15

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

TOWNS.	Districts.	Number of Schools.	Departments.	Number of Sittings.	GRADED SCHOOLS. 2 Departments.	3 Departments.	4 Departments.	5 Departments.	6 or more Departments.	Schools averaging 8 or less.	Average length in days.	Evening Schools.
Bridgeport,	1	20	189	9,450	1	3	1	..	15	..	191.00	2
Danbury,	13	19	72	3,305	2	1	1	..	5	..	194.92	..
Bethel,	1	7	18	917	1	..	.	1	1	..	198.00	..
Brookfield,	8	8	8	312	..	..	..	..	..	1	178.00	..
Darien,	4	4	8	324	..	2	..		..	..	200.00	..
Easton,	1	6	7	190	1	..	..	..	..	..	190.00	..
Fairfield,	1	12	19	850	1	3	..	..	..	..	200.00	..
Greenwich,	20	20	47	2,062	4	1	..	..	2	2	200.00	..
Huntington,	1	10	24	990	..	..	..	..	1	..	192 50	..
Monroe,	7	7	7	262	..	..	..	..	..	1	180.00	..
New Canaan,	1	11	16	700	..	..	..	..	1	.	197 00	..
New Fairfield,	6	6	6	158	..	..	..	..	..	1	140.00	..
Newtown,	21	19	20	750	1	..	..	..	..	3	197.15	..
Norwalk,	11	11	66	3,496	2	1	1	..	4	..	200.00	2
Redding,	10	8	8	215	..	..	..	..	..	2	180.00	..
Ridgefield,	14	14	17	554	1	1	..	..	..	..	199.29	..
Sherman,	6	6	6	142	..	..	..	..	..	3	180.00	..
Stamford,	1	20	85	3,365	1	1	..	..	7	..	198.00	1
Stratford,	1	4	14	548	..	..	..	..	1	..	200.00	..
Trumbull,	1	7	7	254	..	..	..	..	..	..	198.57	..
Weston,	5	5	5	190	..	..	..	..	..	1	200.00	..
Westport,	10	10	14	596	4	..	..	..	..	..	200.00	..
Wilton,	10	9	10	255	1	..	..	..	..	2	164.20	..
23 Towns.	154	243	673	29,885	20	13	3	1	37	16	194.11	5

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

TOWNS.	Schoolhouses.					Libraries.				
	Number.	Number Poor.	Built during year.	Cost of New.	Estimated value of sites and buildings.	No. Schools having.	No. of Books.	No. drawing State money.	Total amount drawn.	No. Public
Bridgeport,	21	2	..	....	$725,643 80	3	1,400	..	....	1
Danbury,	20	2	..	....	165,700 00	4	1,169	2	$55 00	1
Bethel,	7	..	..	....	45,000 00	1	368	1	50 00	..
Brookfield,	8	1	..	....	1,075 00	1	25	..	....	..
Darien,	4	..	..	....	9,800 00	4	625	4	30 00	..
Easton,	6	1	..	....	2,850 00	4	106	..	....	..
Fairfield,	12	1	..	....	30,000 00	12	728	..	....	3
Greenwich,	20	1	..	....	278,100 00	17	2,020	20	170 00	2
Huntington,	12	1	..	....	56,200 00	5	420	1	75 00	1
Monroe,	7	..	..	....	5,300 00	7	200	1	5 00	1
New Canaan,	11	..	..	....	10,000 00	10	350	1	65 00	1
New Fairfield,	6	1	..	....	2,650 00	..	....	1	5 00	1
Newtown,	21	1	..	....	9,300 00	18	325	2	15 00	1
Norwalk,	13	..	..	....	174,200 00	8	3,681	8	155 00	2
Redding,	9	..	..	....	3,600 00	2	52	..	....	..
Ridgefield,	14	..	..	....	15,834 00	14	2,920	5	30 00	1
Sherman,	6	2	..	....	1,550 00	..	....	..	....	..
Stamford,	20	1	1	$15,628 24	247,500 00	7	2,000	1	185 00	1
Stratford,	3	..	..	....	27,700 00	3	112	1	35 00	1
Trumbull,	7	..	..	....	4,400 00	6	321	..	....	..
Weston,	5	..	..	....	1,450 00	..	....	..	....	..
Westport,	10	..	..	....	13,360 00	7	521	1	5 00	1
Wilton,	10	..	..	....	6,100 00	8	285	2	10 00	1
23 Towns.	252	14	1	$15,628 24	$1,837,312 80	140	17,628	51	$890 00	19

WINDHAM COUNTY

TOWNS.	Districts.	Number of Schools.	Departments.	Number of Sittings.	GRADED SCHOOLS.					Schools averaging 8 or less.	Average length in days.	Evening Schools.
					2 Departments.	3 Departments.	4 Departments.	5 Departments.	6 or more Departments.			
Brooklyn,	1	6	10	460	..	2	..	..	..	..	180.00	..
Ashford,	10	8	8	232	..	..	..	..	..	3	120.00	..
Canterbury,	11	11	11	369	..	..	..	..	..	4	169.09	..
Chaplin,	1	3	3	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	..
Eastford,	8	6	6	178	..	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	..
Hampton,	7	6	6	202	..	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	..
Killingly,	1	11	32	1,470	2	3	1	..	..	2	185.78	..
Plainfield,	11	8	21	1,144	2	..	.	1	1	..	188.57	..
Pomfret,	8	8	8	231	..	..	..	..	..	..	180.62	..
Putnam,	1	7	21	929	.	1	1	..	1	..	183.80	..
Scotland,	1	1	2	104	1	..	..	..	..	..	177.00	..
Sterling,	7	7	7	252	..	..	..	..	..	..	180.00	..
Thompson,	1	13	18	805	3	..	1	..	..	..	180.00	..
Windham,	1	8	36	1,560	2	1	..	1	2	..	198.00	..
Woodstock,	16	10	10	504	..	..	..	..	..	1	180.00	..
15 Towns.	85	113	199	8,566	10	7	3	2	4	10	182.47	..

WINDHAM COUNTY

TOWNS.	SCHOOLHOUSES.					LIBRARIES.				
	Number.	No. Poor.	Built during year.	Cost of New.	Estimated value of sites and buildings.	No. of Schools having.	No. of Books.	No. drawing State money.	Total amount drawn.	No. Public.
Brooklyn,	7	..	..	....	$20,000 00	2	....	..	....	1
Ashford,	10	6	..	....	4,225 00	1	100	..	....	1
Canterbury,	11	..	..	....	3,550 00	..	....	1	$5 00	..
Chaplin,	3	..	..	....	2,750 00	3	350	1	20 00	..
Eastford,	6	..	..	....	2,225 00	1	164	..	....	1
Hampton,	7	1	..	....	3,900 00	..	....	1	50 00	1
Killingly,	14	3	..	....	58,000 00	11	2,100	1	120 00	1
Plainfield,	8	1	..	....	31,150 00	4	500	3	50 00	3
Pomfret,	8	..	..	....	5,800 00	8	441	8	40 00	2
Putnam,	9	..	..	....	25,000 00	3	800	..	....	1
Scotland,	1	..	..	....	1,800 00	..	....	1	25 00	1
Sterling,	7	2	..	....	2,550 00	4	185	..	....	..
Thompson,	13	..	..	....	14,975 00	10	430	1	30 00	1
Windham,	12	..	..	....	105,150 00	10	5,877	1	100 00	2
Woodstock,	16	..	..	....	6,400 00	..	....	1	5 00	1
15 Towns.	132	13	..	....	$287,475 00	57	10,947	19	$400 00	16

LITCHFIELD COUNTY

TOWNS.	Districts.	No. of Schools.	Departments.	No. of Sittings.	GRADED SCHOOLS.					Schools averaging 8 or less.	Average length in days.	Evening Schools.
					2 Departments.	3 Departments.	4 Departments.	5 Departments.	6 or more Departments.			
Litchfield,	1	13	21	800	3	..	..	..	1	..	180 00	..
Barkhamsted	10	10	10	265	..	..	..	..	..	4	169 10	..
Bethlehem,	7	5	5	146	..	..	..	..	..	2	152 00	..
Bridgewater,	5	4	5	148	1	..	..	..	..	..	180 00	..
Canaan,	8	8	8	190	..	..	..	..	..	2	174 81	..
Colebrook,	9	9	9	291	..	..	..	..	..	3	178 88	..
Cornwall,	1	11	12	500	1	..	..	..	..	..	155 83	..
Goshen,	1	7	7	174	..	..	..	..	..	1	180 00	..
Harwinton,	1	8	9	376	1	..	..	..	..	..	155 55	..
Kent,	13	13	13	415	..	..	..	..	..	7	178 84	..
Morris,	6	6	6	142	..	..	..	..	..	1	173 00	..
New Hartford	1	0	11	435	2	1	..	..	..	..	185 00	..
New Milford,	1	18	23	948	..	..	..	..	1	2	174 34	..
Norfolk,	11	11	14	374	1	1	..	..	..	5	163 14	..
North Canaan,	1	5	10	416	1	..	1	..	..	..	180 00	..
Plymouth,	8	9	15	585	..	1	1	..	..	..	186 00	..
Roxbury,	7	7	7	214	..	..	..	..	..	1	181 71	..
Salisbury,	13	11	18	744	2	1	1	..	..	2	180 05	..
Sharon,	17	18	20	518	..	1	..	..	..	11	180 00	..
Thomaston,	1	3	14	800	1	..	..	..	1	..	190 00	..
Torrington,	1	9	34	1,600	2	..	..	..	3	..	200 00	..
Warren,	7	6	6	166	..	..	..	..	..	2	174 16	..
Washington,	1	11	13	391	2	..	..	..	..	..	148 00	..
Watertown	9	9	16	560	1	..	..	..	1	1	180 00	..
Winchester,	8	8	23	1,051	..	..	..	..	2	1	188 47	..
Woodbury,	1	14	16	500	2	..	..	..	..	4	179 80	..
26 Towns.	149	242	345	12,749	20	5	3	..	9	49	178 78	..

LITCHFIELD COUNTY

TOWNS.	Schoolhouses.					Libraries.				
	Number.	Number Poor.	Built during year.	Cost of New.	Estimated value of sites and buildings.	No. Schools having.	No. of Books.	No. drawing State money.	Total amount drawn.	No. Public.
Litchfield,	17	..	..	....	$30,450 00	2	900	1	$100 00	3
Barkhamsted,	10	..	..	....	4,050 00	3	150	2	10 00	..
Bethlehem,	7	3	..	....	2,100 00	1	38	..	....	1
Bridgewater,	5	..	..	....	1,850 00	2	125	..	....	..
Canaan,	8	..	..	....	2,000 00	4	92	2	15 00	1
Colebrook,	9	..	..	....	6,600 00	..	....	1	5 00	..
Cornwall,	13	6	..	....	4,370 00	2	40	..	....	1
Goshen,	7	..	1	$562 00	1,962 00	3	75	..	....	..
Harwinton,	12	2	..	....	5,800 00	..	....	1	5 00	..
Kent,	12	1	..	....	4,100 00	..	....	2	10 00	..
Morris,	6	1	..	....	3,250 00	2	350	1	5 00	1
New Hartford,	10	2	..	....	17,000 00	3	350	..	....	..
New Milford,	18	..	..	....	22,250 00	6	1,100	..	....	2
Norfolk,	11	3	..	....	8,675 00	1	380	6	35 00	1
North Canaan,	5	1	..	....	7,000 00	1	75	1	35 00	1
Plymouth,	9	..	..	....	10,700 00	9	1,485	6	45 00	2
Roxbury,	7	..	..	....	2,300 00	2	70	..	....	1
Salisbury,	13	1	..	....	13,100 00	10	700	13	75 00	1
Sharon,	17	4	..	....	7,460 00	3	65	3	15 00	2
Thomaston,	6	..	..	....	23,000 00	1	240	1	35 00	1
Torrington,	9	..	..	....	100,000 00	4	3,500	1	80 00	1
Warren,	6	..	..	....	3,500 00	5	250	..	....	..
Washington,	8	..	..	....	4,500 00	6	250	1	30 00	1
Watertown,	9	..	..	....	19,900 00	4	150	3	30 00	1
Winchester,	10	..	..	....	40,350 00	6	1,838	3	50 00	1
Woodbury,	14	..	..	....	8,900 00	1	50	..	....	1
26 Towns.	258	24	1	$562 00	$355,167 00	81	12,273	48	$580 00	23

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

TOWNS.	Districts.	No. of Schools.	Departments.	No. of Sittings.	Graded Schools.					Schools averaging 8 or less	Average length in days.	Evening Schools.
					2 Departments.	3 Departments.	4 Departments.	5 Departments.	6 or more Departments.			
Middletown,	18	18	34	1,130	1	..	1	..	2	1	185 00	..
" City,	1	4	37	1,340	1	..	..	..	3	..	181 00	..
" complete,	19	22	71	2,470	2	..	1	..	5	1	182 91	..
Haddam,	9	9	12	418	..	..	1	..	..	..	195 00	..
Chatham,	10	11	14	471	..	..	1	..	..	2	180 00	..
Chester,	1	4	6	246	2	..	..	..	..	..	180 00	..
Clinton,	1	2	2	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	182 00	..
Cromwell,	1	6	11	416	5	..	..	..	..	..	179 45	..
Durham,	5	5	6	209	1	..	..	..	..	..	186 66	..
East Haddam,	16	16	17	638	1	..	..	..	..	5	180 00	..
Essex,	1	5	9	370	2	..	..	..	..	..	190 00	..
Killingworth,	1	7	7	174	..	..	..	..	..	2	180 00	..
Middlefield,	4	3	4	194	1	..	..	..	..	..	180 00	..
Old Saybrook,	1	1	5	250	..	..	..	1	..	..	190 00	..
Portland,	6	6	17	763	1	1	..	..	1	..	200 00	..
Saybrook,	1	3	7	315	1	..	..	1	..	..	190 00	.
Westbrook,	1	6	6	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	178 60	..
15 Towns.	77	106	194	7,154	16	1	3	2	6	10	184 98	..

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

TOWNS.	SCHOOLHOUSES.					LIBRARIES.				
	Number.	No. Poor.	Built during year.	Cost of New.	Estimated value of sites and buildings.	No. Schools having.	No. of Books.	No. drawing State money.	Total amount drawn.	No. Public.
Middletown, ...	17	..	..	....	$24,650 00	6	400	2	$15 00	..
" City,........	4	..	..	....	140,000 00	1	600	..	....	1
" complete,....	21	..	..	....	164,650 00	7	1,000	2	15 00	1
Haddam,..............	9	..	..	....	8,750 00	2	100	1	5 00	1
Chatham,...........	11	1	..	....	10,400 00	3	322	3	35 00	1
Chester, ...	4	..	..	....	5,000 00	3	300	1	20 00	1
Clinton,...............	3	1	..	....	1,800 00	2	104	1	10 00	1
Cromwell, ...	5	1	..	....	5,300 00	6	796	1	30 00	1
Durham, ...	5	..	..	....	3,800 00	3	225	..	....	1
East Haddam, ...	17	..	..	....	6,700 00	9	182	3	20 00	1
Essex,.................	4	..	..	....	7,000 00	8	296	1	30 00	3
Killingworth,.........	8	..	..	....	2,600 00	..	....	..	....	..
Middlefield,...........	4	..	..	....	5,650 00	4	400	1	5 00	1
Old Saybrook, ...	1	..	..	....	4,000 00	1	414	1	25 00	1
Portland,....	6	1	..	....	41,300 00	5	1,805	4	45 00	1
Saybrook,............	2	..	..	....	12,000 00	1	750	1	15 00	1
Westbrook, ...	6	..	..	....	2,450 00	..	....	..	....	1
15 Towns.	106	4	..	....	$281,400 00	54	6,694	20	$255 00	16

TOLLAND COUNTY

TOWNS.	Districts.	Number of Schools.	Departments.	No. of Sittings.	GRADED SCHOOLS.					Schools averaging 8 or less.	Average length in days.	Evening Schools.
					2 Departments.	3 Departments.	4 Departments.	5 Departments.	6 or more Departments.			
Tolland,	12	11	11	271	..	..	..	..	..	3	152 09	..
Andover,	1	1	1	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	169 00	..
Bolton,	5	4	4	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	171 25	..
Columbia,	8	8	8	252	..	..	..	..	..	2	152 50	..
Coventry,	10	9	11	408	..	1	..	..	..	1	180 00	..
Ellington,	1	8	11	349	1	1	..	..	..	..	180 00	..
Hebron,	10	10	10	262	..	..	..	..	..	2	174 00	..
Mansfield,	14	13	13	457	..	..	..	..	..	3	180 00	..
Somers,	1	9	12	342	..	1	..	..	..	4	180 00	..
Stafford,	15	13	26	956	1	1	1	..	1	1	179 96	..
Union,	6	6	6	236	..	..	..	..	..	1	160 00	..
Vernon,	9	11	38	1,603	2	..	..	..	3	1	182 63	..
Willington,	9	9	9	275	..	..	..	..	..	1	160 00	..
13 Towns.	101	112	160	5,573	4	4	1	..	4	19	174 78	..

TOLLAND COUNTY

TOWNS.	Schoolhouses.					Libraries.				
	Number.	Number Poor.	Built during year.	Cost of New.	Estimated value of sites and buildings.	No. of Schools having.	No. of Books.	No. drawing State money.	Total amount drawn.	No. Public.
Tolland,	11	..	..	....	$2,750 00	3	500	..	....	1
Andover,	1	..	..	....	500 00	..	....	1	$5 00	1
Bolton,	4	..	..	....	2,850 00	1	60	..	....	1
Columbia,	8	1	..	....	3,400 00	2	24	1	5 00	1
Coventry,	10	..	..	....	11,550 00	8	612	7	45 00	2
Ellington,	8	..	..	....	19,300 00	9	378	1	40 00	1
Hebron,	11	1	..	....	4,700 00	5	120	..	....	1
Mansfield,	14	2	..	....	7,350 00	13	605	4	30 00	..
Somers,	9	3	..	....	7,100 00	..	....	..	....	1
Stafford,	15	2	..	....	38,360 00	5	1,754	2	15 00	1
Union,	6	1	..	....	1,750 00	6	235	1	5 00	1
Vernon,	11	..	..	....	125,500 00	2	1,300	4	75 00	2
Willington,	9	..	..	....	3,300 00	3	108	1	5 00	..
13 Towns.	117	10	..	....	$228,410 00	57	5,696	22	$225 00	13

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES

COUNTIES.	Districts.	No. of Schools.	Departments.	No. of Sittings.	GRADED SCHOOLS. 2 Departments.	3 Departments.	4 Departments.	5 Departments.	6 or more. Departments.	Schools averaging 8 or less.	Average length in days.	Evening Schools.
Hartford,...............	164	259	779	31,484	37	8	13	4	36	13	189 07	4
New Haven,............	120	273	1,011	44,304	22	8	25	1	64	13	195 68	7
New London,....... ...	187	198	398	16,078	12	9	7	6	14	29	184 53	3
Fairfield,...............	154	243	673	29,885	20	13	3	1	37	16	194 11	5
Windham,..............	85	113	199	8,566	10	7	3	2	4	10	182 47	..
Litchfield,..............	149	242	345	12,749	20	5	3	..	9	49	178 78	..
Middlesex, ...	77	106	194	7,154	16	1	3	2	6	10	184 98	..
Tolland,................	101	112	160	5,573	4	4	1	..	4	19	174 78	..
The State,	1,037	1,546	3,759	155,793	141	55	58	16	174	159	189 15	19

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES

COUNTIES.	SCHOOLHOUSES. Number.	No. Poor.	Built during year.	Cost of New.	Estimated value of sites and buildings.	LIBRARIES. No. of Schools having.	No. of Books.	No. drawing State money.	Total amount drawn.	No. Public.
Hartford, ...	263	10	..	....	$3,054,105 91	159	42,234	89	$1,885 00	28
New Haven,......	278	21	3	$11,333 52	3,236,601 36	141	47,081	36	2,720 00	18
New London, ...	214	28	..	....	912,275 00	82	15,520	43	695 00	15
Fairfield,..........	252	14	1	15,628 24	1,837,312 80	140	17,628	51	890 00	19
Windham, ...	132	13	..	....	287,475 00	57	10,947	19	400 00	16
Litchfield,.........	258	24	1	562 00	355,167 00	81	12,273	48	580 00	23
Middlesex,........	106	4	..	....	281,400 00	54	6,694	20	255 00	16
Tolland, ...	117	10	..	....	228,410 00	57	5,696	22	225 00	13
The State,	1,620	124	5	$27,523 76	$10,192,747 07	771	158,073	328	$7,650 00	148

TABLE SHOWING ENUMERATION OF PERSONS BETWEEN 4 AND 16 YEARS OF AGE, BY DISTRICTS, IN OCT., 1898.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
HARTFORD.	
First,	2,485
South,	5,157
Second North	1,794
West Middle,	1,557
Arsenal,	1,325
Washington,	985
Southwest,	63
Northeast	712
Northwest	453
Total, 9 Districts,	14,531
AVON.	
1,	10
2,	24
3,	27
4,	25
5,	39
6,	80
7,	24
Total, 7 Districts,	229
BERLIN.	
1,	118
2,	104
3,	21
4,	27
5,	70
6,	35
7,	27
8,	75
9,	98
Total, 9 Districts,	575
BLOOMFIELD.	
Centre,	80
Farms,	56
North Middle,	10
South Middle,	34
Scotland So. and No.	19
Duncaster,	23
Southwest,	28
Northeast,	18
Total, 8 Districts,	268
BRISTOL.	
1,	539
2,	232
3,	634
5,	146
6,	72
8,	23
9,	38
10,	26
11,	38
12,	18
13,	153
Total, 11 Districts,	1,919
BURLINGTON.	
First,	35
Second,	18
Third,	27
Fourth,	25
Fifth,	17
Sixth,	23
Seventh,	10
Eighth,	16
Ninth,	97
Total, 9 Districts,	268
CANTON.	
Consolidated,	630
Total, 1 District,	630
EAST GRANBY.	
1,	32
2,	18
3,	29
4,	7
5,	7
6,	18
Total, 6 Districts,	111
EAST HARTFORD.	
1, North,	51
2, Second North,	230
3, Center,	241
4, Second South,	95
5, Hockanum,	70
6, South Middle,	40
7, Southeast,	22
8, Burnside,	338
9, Meadow,	189
10, Long Hill,	20
11, Union.	188
Total, 11 Districts,	1,484
EAST WINDSOR.	
Consolidated,	687
Total, 1 District,	687
ENFIELD.	
Consolidated,	1,516
Total, 1 District,	1,516
FARMINGTON.	
Union,	423
Center,	169
East Farms,	54
West,	22
Scott's Swamp,	25
Waterville,	12
Northeast,	7
Total, 7 Districts,	712
GLASTONBURY.	
1, Naubuc,	114
2, Center,	104
3, Green,	55
4, Old Church,	32
5, Addison,	63
6, S. Center,	78
7, Taylortown,	15
8, Matson Hill,	24
9, Twine Mill,	83
10, Nayaug,	31
11, North St.,	22
12, Wassuc,	43
13, Middle,	19
14, Hill,	5
15, Northeast,	22
16, Goslee,	8
17, Crosby's	48
18, Williams,	51
Total, 18 Districts,	817
GRANBY.	
1,	46
2,	24
3,	12
4,	37
5,	10
6,	35
8,	20
9,	21
10,	25
11,	15
Total, 10 Districts,	245
HARTLAND.	
Mill,	16
Southwest, W. Parish,	8
Center, W. Parish,	12
South Hollow,	7
North Hollow,	9
Center and W. Woods,	25
Northeast,	10
Total, 8 Districts,	87
MANCHESTER.	
1, Oakland,	48
2, Manchester Green,	87
3, Highland Park,	98
4, Bidwell,	108
5, Keeney Street,	73
6, Bunce,	69
7, Buckland,	104
8, Manchester,	438
9,	1,237
Total, 9 Districts,	2,262

Hartford County—*continued*

Marlborough.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
Middle,	21
Northwest,	30
North,	12
South,	9
Total, 4 Districts,.	72

New Britain.

Consolidated,	5,386
Total, 1 District,..	5,386

Newington.

Consolidated,	216
Total, 1 District,..	216

Plainville.

Consolidated,	387
Total, 1 District,..	387

Rocky Hill.

Consolidated,	214
Total, 1 District,..	214

Simsbury.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
Consolidated.	402
Total, 1 District,.	402

Southington.

Consolidated,	1,254
Total, 1 District,...	1,254

South Windsor.

First,	30
Second,	22
Third,	61
Fourth,	35
Fifth,	51
Sixth,	9
Seventh,	28
Eighth,	36
Ninth,	20
Tenth,	18
Manchester Joint No. 1, Oakland	18
E. Hfd. Joint, Long Hill,	8
Total, 10 Districts,.	336

Suffield.

Consolidated,	599
Total, 1 District,...	599

West Hartford.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
Consolidated,	561
Total, 1 District,..	561

Wethersfield.

First or Broad St.,	77
Second or North Brick,	130
Third or High St.,	66
Fourth or West Hill,..	56
Fifth or South Hill,..	56
Sixth or Griswoldville,	44
Total, 6 Districts,.	429

Windsor.

1,	71
2,	43
3,	213
4,	65
5,	41
6,	38
7,	27
8,	26
9,	123
10,	70
Total, 10 Districts,.	717

Windsor Locks.

Consolidated,	750
Total, 1 District,..	750

New Haven County.

New Haven.

City District,	22,220
Westville,	507
South,	72
Total, 3 Districts,.	22,799

Ansonia.

Consolidated,	2,909
Total, 1 District,	2,909

Beacon Falls.

Consolidated,	83
Total, 1 District,..	83

Bethany.

1, Center,	48
2, Gate,	21
3, Smith,	21
4, Downs,	17
5, Beecher,	17
Total, 5 Districts,.	124

Branford.

Consolidated,	1,100
Total, 1 District,.	1,100

Cheshire.

1,	47
2,	25
3,	27
4,	17
5,	16
6,	14
7,	34
8,	18
9,	23
10,	15
11,	32
12,	47
Total, 12 Districts,.	315

Derby.

Consolidated,	1,692
Total, 1 District,.	1,692

East Haven.

Consolidated,	256
Total, 1 District,.	256

Guilford.

1, Union,	368
2, Leete's Island,	69
3, Clapboard Hill,..	12
5, Nut Plains,	18
6, Moose Hill,	10
7, Sachem's Head,...	13
8, N. G., North,	14
9, N. G., Center,	26
10, N. G., South,	13
11, N. G., Bluff,	10
Joint with Madison,..	11
Total, 10 Districts,..	564

Hamden.

Consolidated,	941
Total, 1 District,..	941

Madison.

Consolidated,	317
Total, 1 District,...	317

Meriden.

Consolidated,	6,440
Total, 1 District,...	6,440

New Haven County—*continued*

Middlebury.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
Center,	22
Breakneck,	29
Kissewaug,	30
Hopswamp,	41
Tylertown,	11
Sandy Hill,	9
Total, 6 Districts,.	142

Milford.

Consolidated,	740
Total, 1 District,..	740

Naugatuck.

1, Union Center,	1,733
2, Union City,	657
3, Millville,	60
4, Middle,	63
5, Pond Hill,	41
6, Straitsville,	16
Total, 6 Districts,.	2,570

North Branford.

First,	24
Second,	53
Third,	25
Fourth,	7
Fifth,	13
Sixth,	36
Seventh,	20
Total, 7 Districts,.	178

North Haven.

1,	22
2,	35
3,	96
4,	103
5,	8
6,	19
7,	38
8,	67
Total, 8 Districts,.	388

Orange.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
Union,	1,055
Northern,	231
Western,	63
Tyler City,	35
First,	52
Second,	69
Third,	30
Fourth,	14
Total, 8 Districts,.	1,549

Oxford.

1,	19
2,	28
3,	18
4,	16
5,	10
6,	14
7,	31
8,	17
9,	20
10,	16
11,	12
Total, 11 Districts,.	201

Prospect.

Consolidated,	106
Total, 1 District,..	106

Seymour.

Consolidated,	761
Total, 1 District,..	761

Southbury.

1, White Oak,	10
2, Bullet Hill,	43
3, Southford,	20
4, Kettletown,	25
5, South Britain,	25
6, Pierce Hollow,	23
7, Purchase,	47
8, Wapping,	17
9, Pootatuck,	8
10,	3
11,	7
Total, 11 Districts,.	228

Wallingford.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
1, Cook Hill,	21
2, Parker's Farms,	50
3, Yalesville,	212
4, North Farms,	32
5, 6, Central,	1,608
7, Pond Hill,	36
8, East Farms,	31
9, N. E. Farms,	31
10, Tyler's Mills,	14
Total, 9 Districts,.	2,035

Waterbury.

Center,	10,055
Hopeville,	346
Waterville,	300
Town Plot,	144
Saw Mill Plains,	102
Bunker Hill,	96
Oronoke,	98
Buck's Hill,	95
South Brooklyn,	92
East Mountain,	35
East Farms,	36
Total, 11 Districts,.	11,399

Wolcott.

Consolidated,	150
Total, 1 District,..	150

Woodbridge.

Consolidated,	200
Total, 1 District,..	200

New London County

New London.

Consolidated,	3,201
Total, 1 District,..	3,201

Norwich.

Central,	1,464
Town Street,	248
West Chelsea,	1,113
Falls,	294
Greeneville,	978
Wequonnock,	930
West Town Street,	117
Mill, or Yantic,	83
East Great Plain,	49
Scotland Road,	15
Plain Hill,	11
Wawecus Hill,	17
Total, 12 Districts,.	5,319

Bozrah.

First,	18
Second,	13
Third,	17
Fourth,	9
Fifth,	7
Sixth,	68
Seventh,	21
Yantic, Joint Dist.,	8
Salem, Joint Dist.,	1
Total, 7 Districts,.	162

Colchester.

First,	196
Second,	38
Third,	34
Fourth,	10
Fifth,	37
Sixth,	20
Seventh,	20
Center,	17
Northeast,	23
Northwest,	14
Southeast,	10
Southwest,	13
Total, 12 Districts,.	432

East Lyme.

Consolidated,	366
Total, 1 District,..	366

Franklin.

Consolidated,	98
Total, 1 District,..	98

NEW LONDON COUNTY—*continued*

Griswold.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
1,	8
2,	25
3,	16
4,	5
5,	17
6,	4
7,	31
8,	73
9,	12
10,	7
11,	6
12,	634
13,	11
14,	28
Joint District,	17
Total, 14 Districts,.	894

Groton.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
1,	272
2,	47
3,	29
4,	32
5,	236
6,	62
7,	60
8,	41
9,	13
10,	116
11,	229
Ston'ton No. 6, (J. D.,)	28
Total, 11 Districts,.	1,165

Lebanon.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
1,	37
2,	18
3,	17
4,	10
5,	36
6,	54
7,	18
8,	13
9,	22
10,	27
11,	8
12,	12
13,	24
14,	19
15,	6
16,	16
Total, 16 Districts,.	337

Ledyard.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
1, Long Cove,	22
2, Gales Ferry,	20
3, Draw Bridge,	29
4, Geer,	21
5, Meeting-house Hill,	25
6, Church Hill,	17
7, Cider Hill,	12
8, Gallup,	29
9, Unionville,	13
10, Lester	16
11, Lamb,	36
12, Gallup Hill,	26
13, Stoddard,	33
14, Lantern Hill,	10
Total, 14 Districts,.	309

Lisbon.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
1, Newent,	19
2,	14
3,	35
4,	14
5,	33
6,	1
Total, 6 Districts,.	116

Lyme.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
1, Bill Hill,	25
2, North Lyme,	19
3, Joshuatown,	17
4, North Grassy Hill,.	10
5, South Grassy Hill,.	10
6, Sterling City,	40
7, Hadlyme,	25
Total, 7 Districts,.	146

Montville.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
1, Center,	37
2, Manwarring,	12
3, West Side,.	17
4, Palmertown,	235
5, Collins,	19
6, Houghton,	34
7, Barnes,	16
9, Massapeag,	17
10, Uncasville,	134
11, Chapel Hill,	34
12, Chesterfield,	33
13, Mohegan,	15
Total, 12 Districts,.	603

North Stonington.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
1,	13
2,	44
3,	19
4,	39
5,	16
6,	17
7,	18
8,	7
9,	10
10,	16
11,	25
12,	4
13,	14
14,	22
15,	12
Total, 15 Districts,.	276

Old Lyme.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
Consolidated,	206
Total, 1 District,.	206

Preston.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
First,	212
Second,	208
Third,	14
Fourth,	88
Fifth,	22
Sixth,	20
Seventh,	18
Ninth,	15
Tenth,	21
Eleventh,	11
Twelfth,	22
Total, 11 Districts,.	651

Salem.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
1,	9
Central,	27
4,	18
5,	12
6,	10
7,	16
8,	13
Total, 7 Districts,.	105

Sprague.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
1, Baltic,	151
2, Potopogue,	8
3, Hanover,	41
4, Branch.	37
5, Versailles,	183
Total, 5 Districts,.	420

Stonington.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
1, Road,	18
2, Quiambog,	30
3, Mystic,	163
4, Mason's Island,	19
6, Old Mystic,	112
7, Wheeler,	16
9, Borough,	572
10, Wequetequock,	18
11, Pawcatuck,	46
13, Randall,.	20
14, Tangwank,	7
15, Williams,	7
16, Liberty Street,	303
18. Palmer Street,	417
19, Harbor,	6
Total, 15 Districts,.	1,754

Voluntown.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
3,	11
4,	107
5,	11
6,	5
7,	8
8,	8
9,	6
10,	19
Joint District,	9
Total, 8 Districts,.	184

Waterford.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
1,	22
2,	41
3,	52
4,	87
5,	176
6,	149
7,	18
8,	26
9,	52
10,	80
11,	31
Total, 11 Districts,.	734

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

BRIDGEPORT.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
Consolidated,	15,572
Total, 1 District,	15,572

BETHEL.

Consolidated,	801
Total, 1 District,	801

BROOKFIELD.

1,	40
2,	26
3,	33
4,	22
5,	28
6,	28
7,	19
8,	3
Total, 8 Districts,	199

DARIEN.

1, Noroton,	126
2, Center,	150
3, Ox Ridge,	52
4, Holmes,	63
Total, 4 Districts,	391

DANBURY.

Center,	3,281
South Center,	821
Deer Hill,	182
Beaver Brook,	120
Great Plain,	55
Miry Brook,	47
Middle River,	49
Mill Plain,	52
King Street,	32
Westville,	27
Pembroke,	32
Long Ridge,	21
Starr's Plain,	16
Total, 13 Districts,	4,735

EASTON.

Consolidated,	183
Total, 1 District,	183

FAIRFIELD.

Consolidated,	920
Total, 1 District,	920

GREENWICH.

1, Meeting House,	940
2, Cos Cob,	108
3, Sound Beach,	120
4, Mianus,	74
5, North Mianus,	114
6, North Cos Cob,	23
7, S. Stanwich,	32
8, N. Stanwich,	24
9, Banksville,	13
10, Round Hill,	53
11, Quaker Ridge,	34
12, North Street,	52
13, Clapboard Ridge,	39
14, Peck's Land,	29
15, Riversville,	48
16, Glenville,	123
17, King Street,	41
18, Byram,	275
19, E. Port Chester,	355
20, Pemberwick,	30
Total, 20 Districts,	2,527

HUNTINGTON.

Consolidated,	1,156
Total, 1 District,	1,156

MONROE.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
Center,	37
Eastern,	23
Walker's Farms,	14
Cutler's Farms,	26
Stepney,	31
Elm Street,	20
Birdsey's Plains,	22
Total, 7 Districts,	173

NEW CANAAN.

Consolidated,	621
Total, 1 District,	621

NEW FAIRFIELD.

East Center,	29
West Center,	14
Pondville,	16
Centerville,	20
Great Meadow,	34
Wood Creek,	7
Total, 6 Districts,	120

NEWTOWN.

Flat Swamp,	8
Gray's Plain,	12
Gregory's Orchard,	13
Half Way River,	10
Hanover,	15
Head of the Meadow,	5
Hopewell,	13
Huntingtown,	35
Lake George,	12
Land's End,	32
Middle,	66
Middle Gate,	20
North Center,	49
Palestine,	38
Pohtatuck,	63
Sandy Hook,	112
South Center,	21
Taunton,	37
Toddy Hill,	26
Walnut-tree Hill,	33
Zoar,	32
Total, 21 Districts,	652

NORWALK.

1, South Norwalk,	1,563
2, Over River,	778
3, Center,	510
4, East Norwalk,	714
5, North West,	177
6, Broad River,	109
7, South 5-Mile River,	179
8, Middle 5-Mile River,	105
9, North Center,	227
10, West Norwalk,	88
11, Northeast,	67
Total, 11 Districts,	4,517

REDDING.

1, Center,	39
2, Redding Ridge,	21
3, Couch Hill,	25
4, Diamond Hill,	30
5, Boston,	55
6, Hull,	7
7, Umpawaug,	31
8, Lonetown,	18
9, Foundry,	9
10, Pickett's Ridge,	..
Total, 10 Districts,	235

RIDGEFIELD.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
1, Scotland,	19
2, Bennett's Farm,	11
3, Limestone,	13
4, Titicus,	73
5, West Mountain,	31
6, Center,	133
7, West Lane,	66
8, Whipstick,	30
9, Flat Rock,	27
10, Branchville,	48
11, Florida,	25
12, Farmingville,	19
13, N. Ridgebury,	11
14, S. Ridgebury,	25
Total, 14 Districts,	531

SHERMAN.

1,	25
2,	29
3,	31
4,	9
5,	14
6,	10
Total, 6 Districts,	118

STAMFORD.

Consolidated,	4,414
Total, 1 District,	4,414

STRATFORD.

Consolidated,	676
Total, 1 District,	676

TRUMBULL.

Consolidated,	314
Total, 1 District,	314

WESTON.

Middle,	31
Good Hill,	39
Upper Parish,	36
Lyons Plains,	26
Forge,	26
Total, 5 Districts,	158

WESTPORT.

East Saugatuck,	114
West Saugatuck,	124
South Saugatuck,	115
Compo,	120
Green's Farms,	116
East Long Lots,	21
West Long Lots,	44
Cross Highway,	107
North,	19
Poplar Plain,	22
Total, 10 Districts,	802

WILTON.

1,	24
2,	30
3,	32
4,	23
5,	25
6,	63
7,	29
8,	10
9,	15
10,	129
Total, 10 Districts,	380

WINDHAM COUNTY.

ASHFORD.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
1,	12
2	15
3,	8
4,	10
5,	8
6,	7
7,	12
8,	20
9,	6
10,	16
Total, 10 Districts,.	114

BROOKLYN.

Consolidated,	485
Total, 1 District,..	485

CANTERBURY.

1, Packerville,	9
2, Baldwin,	9
3, Willoughby,	11
4, Green,	20
5, Hyde,	13
6, North Society,	18
7, Frost,	21
8, Peck,	16
9, Smith,	14
10, Westminster,	19
11, Raymond,	14
Total, 11 Districts,.	164

CHAPLIN.

Consolidated,	119
Total, 1 District,	119

EASTFORD.

1,	17
2,	25
3,	14
4,	3
5,	11
6,	
7,	
8,	10
Total, 8 Districts,	115

HAMPTON.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
Center,	32
Union,	13
Apaquag,	24
No. Bigelow,	24
So. Bigelow,	19
South,	13
Goshen,	15
Total, 7 Districts,	140

KILLINGLY.

Consolidated,	1,425
Total, 1 District,..	1,425

PLAINFIELD.

Middle,	68
Stone Hill,	13
Flat Rock,	22
South,	3
White Hall,	9
Black Hill,	8
Union,	73
Moosup,	534
Pond Hill,	29
Green Hollow,	19
Wauregan,	358
Total, 11 Districts,	1,136

POMFRET.

1, Abington,	46
2, Elliotts,	25
3, Jericho,	13
4, Ragged Hill,	13
5, Pomfret Landing,..	41
6, Pomfret Center,	86
7, Pomfret Street,	69
8, Chandler,	24
Fractional Districts,	19
Total, 8 Districts,	336

PUTNAM.

Consolidated,	1,452
Total, 1 District,	1,452

SCOTLAND.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
Consolidated,	104
Total, 1 District,	104

STERLING.

1, Ekonk,	20
2, Bailey,	10
3, Sterling Hill,	24
4, Oneco,	90
5, Sterling,	103
7 and 8, Titus,	26
9, Granite,	23
Total, 7 Districts,	296

THOMPSON.

Consolidated,	1,406
Total, 1 District,..	1,406

WINDHAM.

Consolidated,	2,013
Total, 1 District,.	2,013

WOODSTOCK.

1,	26
2,	44
3,	14
4,	51
5,	13
6,	27
7,	20
8,	17
9,	35
10,	8
11,	16
12,	32
13,	9
14,	26
15,	18
16,	17
Total, 16 Districts,	373

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

LITCHFIELD.

Consolidated	700
Total, 1 District,.	700

BARKHAMSTED.

1, Center,	19
2, Center Hill,	15
3, Washington Hill,..	19
4, Northeast,	16
5, Southeast,	11
6, South Hollow,	17
7, North Hollow,	11
9, Riverton,	28
10, Valley,	31
11, Mallory,	23
Total, 10 Districts,	190

BETHLEHEM.

1, Center,	42
2, Hard Hill,	..
3, North Carmel Hill,.	6
4, Hayes,	16
5, South Carmel Hill,.	16
6, Kasson,	18
7, Munger Lane,	7
Total, 7 Districts,	105

BRIDGEWATER.

1, Center,	52
2, Treat,	27
3, Mallet,	20
4, River,	20
5, Southville,	4
Total, 5 Districts,	123

CANAAN.

1, Beebe Hill,	45
2, Huntsville,	23
3,	14
4, Canaan Mountain,..	14
5, Under Mountain,	15
6, South Canaan,	10
7, Grassy Hill,	39
9, Barrack,	21
Total, 8 Districts,	181

COLEBROOK.

River,	22
Forge,	32
Rock,	14
Southwest,	9
North,	7
West,	14
Center,	13
Beach Hill,	12
South,	29
Total, 9 Districts,.	152

CORNWALL.

Consolidated,	250
Total, 1 District,..	250

Litchfield County — *continued*

Goshen.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
Consolidated,	151
Total, 1 District,	151

Harwinton.

Consolidated,	298
Total, 1 District,	298

Kent.

1, Flanders,	43
2, Plains,	61
3, North Kent,	25
4, Macedonia,	23
5, Bull's Bridge,	22
6, South Kent,	20
7, Geer Mountain,	14
8, Rock,	8
9, East Kent,	15
10, Fuller Mountain,	11
12, Kent Hollow,	12
13, Ore Hill,	10
14, Skiff Mountain,	8
Total, 13 Districts,	272

Morris.

1,	25
2,	32
3,	22
4,	13
5,	14
6,	16
Total, 6 Districts,	122

New Hartford.

Consolidated,	738
Total, 1 District,	738

New Milford.

Consolidated,	806
Total, 1 District,	806

Norfolk.

Center,	131
West Norfolk,	67
North Middle,	15
East Middle,	23
North End,	8
North Norfolk,	15
Ponds,	7
South Middle,	12
South End,	9
Crissey,	18
South Norfolk,	34
Total, 11 Districts,	339

North Canaan.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
Consolidated,	352
Total, 1 District,	352

Plymouth.

1, Center,	141
2, Terryville,	231
3, East Plymouth,	29
4, North,	18
5, Baldwin,	24
6, Greystone,	38
7, Town Hill,	25
8, Allentown,	13
Total, 8 Districts,	519

Roxbury.

1, Center	32
2, Painter Hill,	14
3, Burritt,	11
4, Good Hill,	9
5, Warner's Mill,	25
7, North,	27
8, Weller,	68
Total, 7 Districts,	186

Salisbury.

1, Ticknor,	10
2, Lakeville,	224
3, Town Hill,	23
4, Lime Rock,	89
5, Wetaug,	2
6, Whittlesey,	16
7, Center,	126
8, Ore Hill,	108
9, Harrison,	25
10, Chapinville,	41
11, Amesville,	48
12, Asylum,	15
13, Mt. Riga,	14
Total, 13 Districts,	741

Sharon.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
1, Hartwell,	23
2, Consolidated,	127
3, Calkins,	21
4, Amenia Union,	45
5, Gay Street,	21
6. Sharon Mountain,	14
7, White's Hollow,	16
8, Pine Swamp,	16
9, Sharon Valley,	41
10, Handlin,	6
11, Mudgetown,	11
12, Ellsworth, Lower,	8
13, Ellsworth, Upper,	9
14, Ellsworth East St.,	6
15, Perry,	15
16, Hall,	13
17, West Woods,	5
Total, 17 Districts,	397

Thomaston.

Consolidated,	649
Total, 1 District,	649

Torrington.

Consolidated,	2,549
Total, 1 District,	2,549

Warren.

North Street,	14
Northeast,	15
Center,	24
College Farms,	12
Pond,	16
West,	9
South River,	3
Fractional,	2
Total, 7 Districts,	95

Washington.

Consolidated,	387
Total, 1 District,	387

Watertown.

Center,	328
Guernseytown,	21
French Mountain,	17
Linkfield,	12
Nova Scotia,	29
Polk,	20
East Side,	38
South,	100
Poverty Street,	20
Joint District,	2
Total, 9 Districts,	587

Winchester.

1, Winsted,	514
3, Wallen's Hill,	27
4, West Winsted,	949
5, Sucker Brook,	30
6, Danbury Quarter,	22
7, Winchester,	30
8, Southeast,	19
9, Southwest,	31
Fractional,	6
Total, 8 Districts,	1,628

Woodbury.

Consolidated,	392
Total, 1 District,	392

Middlesex County.

Middletown.

City,	1,895
Westfield, 1st,	47
Westfield, 2d,	28
Westfield, 3d,	16
Westfield, 4th,	21
Newfield,	51
North Staddle Hill,	30
South Staddle Hill,	74
West Long Hill,	54
East Long Hill,	50
Durant,	197
Farm Hill,	149
Miller's Farms,	340
Johnson Lane,	15
Hubbard,	31
Maromas,	46
Haddam Road,	8
Bow Lane,	29
Industrial,	106
Total, 19 Districts,	3,187

Haddam.

1, Haddam Center,	107
2, Higganum,	175
3, Ponsett,	36
4, Shailerville,	18
6, Candlewood Hill,	34
7, Tylerville,	18
9, Brainard Hill,	29
12, Burr,	11
14, Haddam Neck,	43
Total, 9 Districts,	471

Chatham.

Center, East Hampton,	140
N. Center, "	54
Clark's Hill, "	39
North, "	8
East, "	20
Southeast, "	29
N. W., Middle Haddam,	50
Center, "	23
Gate, "	44
Chestnut Hill, "	27
Pine Brook.	6
Total, 10 Districts,	440

MIDDLESEX COUNTY—*continued*

CHESTER.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
Consolidated,	277
Total, 1 District.,	277

CLINTON.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
Consolidated,	266
Total, 1 District,.	266

CROMWELL.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
Consolidated,	526
Total, 1 District,.	526

DURHAM.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
Coginchaug,	70
Center,	33
South,	25
South West,	18
Middle West,	21
Total, 5 Districts,	167

EAST HADDAM.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
1, Center,	26
2, Landing,	44
3, Red Lane,	26
4, North Moodus,	36
5, Bashan,	49
6, Mt. Parnassus,	16
7, Main Street,	29
8, Leesville,	10
9, Moodus,	79
10, Millington,	30
11, North Plain,	15
12, Olmstead,	6
14, Tater Hill,	13
15, Millington West,	9
16, Ackley,	7
17, Hadlyme,	34
Total, 16 Districts,	429

ESSEX.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
Consolidated,	372
Total, 1 District,.	372

KILLINGWORTH.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
Consolidated,	135
Total, 1 District,.	135

MIDDLEFIELD.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
1, North,	20
2, South,	72
3, Falls,	33
4, East,	38
Total, 4 Districts,.	163

OLD SAYBROOK.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
Consolidated,	284
Total, 1 District,.	284

PORTLAND.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
1,	158
2,	662
3,	36
4,	34
5,	22
6,	169
Total, 6 Districts,.	1,081

SAYBROOK.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
Consolidated,	339
Total, 1 District,.	339

WESTBROOK.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
Consolidated,	163
Total, 1 District,.	163

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOLLAND.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
1,	42
2,	38
3,	18
4,	29
5,	21
8,	13
7 and 9,	27
10,	14
11,	8
12,	0
13,	9
Total, 12 Districts,.	219

ANDOVER.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
Consolidated,.	54
Total, 1 District,.	54

BOLTON.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
Center,	13
North,	17
South,	21
Southwest,	26
Northwest,	4
Total, 5 Districts,.	81

COLUMBIA.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
Chestnut Hill,	22
North,	12
Hop River,	32
Pine Street,	16
West,	31
Hop River Village,	20
Southwest,	5
Center,	30
Total, 8 Districts,.	168

COVENTRY.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
1,	113
2,	32
3,	30
4,	18
5,	23
6,	37
7,	28
8,	25
9,	22
10,	3
Total, 10 Districts,.	331

ELLINGTON.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
Consolidated,	387
Total, 1 District,.	387

HEBRON.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
First,	41
Second,	19
Third,	10
Fourth,	37
Fifth,	13
Sixth,	7
Eighth,	20
Ninth,	14
Tenth,	9
Eleventh,	21
Total, 10 Districts,.	191

MANSFIELD.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
1, Center,	20
2, Hollow,	42
3, Spring Hill,	14
4, Storrs,	23
5, Four Corners,	16
6, Merrow,	18
7, Depot,	32
8, Eagleville,	60
10, City,	25
11, Chestnut Hill,	22
12, Atwoodville,	22
13, Mount Hope,	11
14, Gurleyville,	24
15, Wormwood Hill,.	5
Formerly Bedlam,.	10
Total, 14 Districts,.	344

SOMERS.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
Consolidated,	313
Total, 1 District,	313

STAFFORD.

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
1,	137
2, Springs and Foxville,	579
4, Street,	17
5, Staffordville,	68
6, Washburn,	35
7, Works,	2
8, Rockwell Hill,	18
9, Hall,	13
10, Village,	11
12, Square Pond,	25
13, W. Stafford Center,	70
14, Crow Hill,	9
15, Lull,	11
16, Patten,	15
17, Kent Hollow,	15
Total, 15 Districts,.	1,025

TOLLAND COUNTY — *continued*

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
UNION.	
1,	17
2,	19
3,	12
4,	17
5,	11
6,	14
Total, 6 Districts,	90

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
VERNON.	
East,	840
West,	717
North East,	108
South East,	15
Center,	72
South,	66
South West,	36
Talcottville,	41
North West,	14
Total, 9 Districts,	1,909

Districts.	*Enum. 1898.*
WILLINGTON.	
1, Center,	26
2, Daleville,	23
3, Hollow,	13
4, Moose Meadow,	9
5, Potter,	6
6, Roaring Brook,	21
7, Village Hill,	21
8, Glass Factory,	26
9, South Willington,	49
Total, 9 Districts,	194

AMOUNTS PAID BY STATE FOR LIBRARIES AND APPARATUS

Report of Year	Amount
1857	$760.00
1858	2,240.00
1859	2,100.00
1860	1,160.00
1861	730.00
1862	435.00
1863	490.00
1864	530.00
1865	405.00
1866	590.00
1867	515.00
1868	865.00
1869	1,730.00
1870	1,960.00
1871	2,385.00
1872	2,345.74
1873	2,955.00
1874	3,340.00
1875	2,450.00
1876	2,900.00
1877	2,270.00
1878	2,975.00
1879	3,190.00
1880	3,040.00
1881	3,005.00
1882	4,255.00
1883	3,470.00
1884	3,090.00
1885	3,025.00
1886	3,300.00
1887	3,525.00
1888	5,000.00
1889	3,835.00
1890	5,890.00
1891	4,405.00
1892	4,885.00
1893	4,960.00
1894	6,505.00
1895	6,185.00
1896	5,820.00
1897	7,090.00
1898	6,830.00
1899	6,305.00
1900	7,650.00
	$141,390.74

EXTRACTS

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REPORTS OF SCHOOL VISITORS

Age of leaving school. — One thing in connection with our schools is to be deeply deplored, the very early age at which so many scholars leave school. The temptation to go to work in our mills takes too many of our children from their studies. The opportunities for education are thus slighted and lightly esteemed by both child and parent. Youth is the time for study. Nothing should be allowed to curtail the few years that properly belong to school; the little money that is saved or gained in this manner cannot make up for stunted and undeveloped minds. — NORFOLK, *J. D. Bassett, Acting Visitor.*

Apparatus. — Following this thought, when we consider that less than one year of the average child's life is spent in school hours, how vast is the importance of placing every facility for instruction at their disposal by way of schoolroom equipments and the best brain capacity that can be bought. The best is always the cheapest. — NORWICH, *Frank T. Maples, Acting Visitor.*

Apparatus. — Farming implements we used forty years ago, would not satisfy us now. Why shall not our schoolrooms show a corresponding improvement in school apparatus? We found just three dictionaries in the schools. No school can afford to be without a plenty of blackboards and a dictionary, at least. A globe and a few maps also seem indispensable. As in the improvement of highways, the state will appropriate an additional sum, when sufficient has been raised by the district. — LEDYARD, *Joseph A. Gallup, Acting Visitor.*

Arbor Day. — The union of Bird and Arbor Days is a commendable movement worthy of note; while the children are taught to beautify the landscape by planting trees and shrubs, they are also instructed to spare and protect the harmless birds without an additional holiday.

Holidays, if properly observed and not too numerous, are desirable, but present indications point to their abuse in both directions in the future. — GRISWOLD, *John Potter, Acting Visitor.*

Books. — Our books: I'm convinced, after inquiry, that in no town for twenty miles around are so many abstruse and antedated books imposed upon teacher and scholar. I took a canvass of the teachers of our town this year to get their opinion — who could know better? They all reported adversely concerning the books, claiming unsuitability to their grades. Many suggested substitutes for more than three-quarters we had in use. Many of those suggested, I am glad to say, are purchased for next year. Now the children in this town will advance as in other places. — WOODBURY, *R. R. Reynolds, Acting Visitor.*

Business education. — This effort in behalf of a better business training has received much attention in educational papers, and the commercial course adopted by the Board of Education is regarded as one of the most advanced in the country. In this connection, it should be observed that no educational subject is more prominent before the public to-day than this very one of commercial training. The conviction is gaining ground that this has been sadly neglected; and boards of trade, boards of education, colleges, universities and schools are discussing ways and means of providing a thorough liberal business education. The *Outlook* said recently, "the necessity of training for the professions has been recognized for centuries; but it has been assumed, especially in this country, that success in practical pursuits depended on natural sagacity and force. In Europe, where competition is keener and natural opportunities are not so great, people have been learning very rapidly in the last two generations that the man in business needs education quite as much as the man in profession or the arts."

It seems that the Germans, first of all, saw the necessity of this, and, attacking the problem with their usual directness, they have developed some of the best commercial schools in the world. The results are seen in the fact that they have leaped to the forefront as a commercial nation. The commercially trained young Germans lead the English and American youth in business pursuits, because they have prepared themselves so thoroughly for their life's work. German merchants drive out English and American merchants, and German houses takes the place of English and American houses, simply because, as has been pointed out, Germans study the sciences, history, literature, and mathematics as well as bookkeeping and stenography. They are intelligent and cultured, and are at home among educated men. Painstaking and patient, and willing to begin at the bottom, they have a supreme contempt for that superficiality which leads a young man to rush into business life without more preparation than is afforded by none too thorough acquaintance with elementary subjects.

To inculcate similar habits of industry, thrift, and culture must be the aim of every high school commercial department. We have made a decided advance in the right direction by enriching our course and by requiring at least three years of study. But even three years is not enough to lay the broad foundations of preparation that modern business life makes desirable, and we recommend that the course be extended to four years. In our opinion, no diploma should be given for anything less than a four years' course. This would at once raise the commercial course to a position equal in dignity to the other courses, and would put a premium on scholarship and thoroughness. Certificates, however, might well be given by the Board of Education at the end of three years of successful study, whatever be the course followed by the pupil.

This four years' course should offer electives in German, French, and, possibly, Spanish. Manual training and home science should be features of it and should be required of all. Elementary studies in industrial chemistry, transportation, banking, and finance, office practice, observation of business methods, municipal government, and social science, should also be required, as well as a careful study of our own city, its history, natural advantages, business, and other interests.

A commercial course thus enriched and extended in time would become what might reasonably be called a citizens' course, and it would very likely attract to itself before long all students who were not directly interested in preparing for college.

The other courses which prevail at present, the academic, the classical, and the scientific, are sufficiently explained in the outline printed at the end of this report. — New Haven, *C. N. Kendall, Supt.*

Cleanliness. — The matter of cleanliness in the schoolroom is one which requires persistent attention. Children of different nationalities, coming from homes without refining influences, are brought in contact with children who enjoy every advantage of good home care and training. How to secure proper attention to personal appearance on the part of all is a problem. At times we see from ten to fifteen pupils lined up in the halls, waiting to wash or be washed, before they can, with propriety, engage in school work. Pupils may not be responsible for the untidy condition of their clothing, though I believe much can be done to promote improvement in this direction through the influence of the teacher and the general sentiment of the room; but all can have, and all should have, clean hands and clean faces. If circumstances warrant it, I should think it advisable to send a child home to be made presentable before allowing him to enter the schoolroom. — Danbury, *G. D. Northrop, Supt.*

Color study. — Children are delighted with color study. It secures their interest, leads them to observe, and cultivates their taste. It helps the study of form, and as color is almost a passion with children, it seems most natural and desirable that it should have place in the course of study. — Bristol, *Arie E. Kelly, Teacher.*

Contracts, teachers'. — In this connection I would call your attention to the loose way our districts make contracts with their teachers. The bargain is made and the district is held at the option of the teacher to fulfil to the letter its part of the agreement, while he prospects about through bureaus and kind friends to find a chance to better himself financially, and too often it occurs, like the worldly minister, where the largest salary is he gets the winning call, after having sold his time to the district for a certain sum of money. It is quite apparent that the teacher when engaged should furnish a suitable bond for the faithful performance of his duty. — Norwich, *Frank T. Maples, Acting Visitor.*

Corporal punishment. — Just a word about punishment. In my opinion only two classes of pupils ever need corporal punishment. They are the bully and the coward. All other cases can be better dealt with in some other way. — New London, *C. B. Jennings, Supt.*

Country schools. — One is in danger of being too severe in criticising the work done in the outlying schools, from not making allowance for circumstances. Owing to the small compensation the teachers are frequently mere beginners. They are changed often, and attendance is irregular. Text-books and books of reference are lacking, and with so many teachers coming and going it is difficult to have any systematic effort made to relieve the trouble. — WATERTOWN, *T. P. Baldwin, Acting Visitor.*

Course of study. — When the schools first came under the supervision of the present Acting Visitor, their most obvious need seemed to be the unifying of the whole school system, so that each school might feel itself in vital relation to every other, and all working with a common aim. To devise a scheme of work which should take in all these scattered classes and combine them into an orderly whole was the task at hand. That it could not be well done, if done hastily, was soon evident, but the initial steps have been taken. Some classes have been brought into line, teachers' meetings have been held for comparison and discussion of work done in the different schools, and the deepening feeling of comradeship has been very apparent. We trust that another year may see the adoption of a course of study for the lower grades which will contribute largely to the possibilities of good work, and furnish a standard by which results may be better measured. So far as examination may serve to test work, the June examinations for entrance to the High School showed decided gains over those of last year in neatness, accuracy, and clearness of statement. — MADISON, *Mary E. Redfield, Acting Visitor.*

Decoration of schoolrooms. — Some teachers have, at their own expense, tastefully decorated their schoolrooms with plants, pictures, and statuary, hoping thereby to increase the homelike appearance of their rooms and the happiness of their children. Such unselfish interest, such a broad view of the teacher's opportunities, and such a sympathy with attractiveness as these teachers show are worthy of commendation, and should not be allowed to go unnoticed.

I wish the district might purchase for each school some more costly decorations than individual teachers can afford. This is being done by several neighboring cities, and private citizens are showing their interest in the beautifying of schoolrooms by donating appropriate pictures and statuary. Why should not the schools seek to cultivate a love for the beautiful in art as well as a love for the beautiful in literature? Is not the aesthetic nature worthy of attention? True, there is some element of aesthetic instruction in our teaching of drawing. The drawing of many varieties of leaves, flowers, and plants, the coloring of these to represent nature's coloring, the drawing of historic and conventional forms, the study of masterpieces of sculpture in connection with the course in modeling offered in the High School, all tend to develop the sense of beauty; but if some works of the masters could be placed in every room, an ever-present influence for the best in art would have a moulding effect upon the aesthetic natures of the boys and girls. — MIDDLETOWN, *W. B. Ferguson, Supt.*

Dictionaries, use of. — The use of dictionaries by the pupils in all grades above the fifth is a point worthy of special mention. Many of the pupils were found to be supplied with small or pocket dictionaries. The rest were asked to buy copies at a cost of ten or fifteen cents, the edition recommended costing fifteen cents. Regular instruction in the use of the same has been begun and will be continued the coming year when each child in the grades mentioned will be expected to have a copy for his own use. The importance of this work is very evident, as it follows naturally the work of the primary grades, of which it is designed to be an outgrowth, the pupils being led to turn gradually from the teacher and blackboard work to the dictionaries for assistance. — NORWICH, *West Chelsea Dist., J. B. Stanton, Supt.*

Dismissals. — It is to be regretted, however, that so large a number of dismissals before the close of school must be reported. This evil appears to be growing, and your attention is called to it with the hope that comment may result in provoking a public sentiment that will diminish it. In many cases, such dismissal seems to be necessary, because the father or brother who is the support of the family needs to have his dinner carried to him, and there is no one but the child in school who can be secured to do it. In all such instances the child is cheerfully excused in proper time, and the exercises of the school so ordered that his loss will be reduced to the minimum. Other reasons given for dismissal, except sudden illness, seem very inconsequential when the injury to the pupil and the interruption of the school routine are considered. It is to be hoped that parents and guardians will exercise care and judgment in asking dismissals, as well as authorizing absences, because no one can lose even a few moments of school without some detriment to himself and bad influence upon others. — NORWICH, *Central Sch. Dist., N. L. Bishop, Supt.*

Domestic Science. — I have repeatedly referred in reports to the valuable work of the cooking department, and have expressed the belief that no equal amount of money is expended by the town for education that accomplishes or can accomplish so much for the present or future welfare of Stamford. This conviction grows stronger with me year by year, and I hope to see the time when every grammar school building, and the High School as well, will have a thoroughly equipped kitchen on the third floor; and a skilled special teacher employed from the first of October to the first of June each year to go from school to school instructing all girls in Grades VI-IX and the High School, and the boys as well, should they elect the subject, in domestic science and economy.

Little argument is necessary to carry conviction to such as have given intelligent thought to the matter that this is not only a reasonable proposition, but that the circumstances and conditions of our modern city life make it imperatively necessary for the perpetuation of the home — upon which rests our whole social fabric — that by one means or another girls should be taught something of the art of homemaking.

Opponents of progress along this line should remember that the world has moved since they were boys; they should recognize the fact that we are living under vastly different conditions than those that existed fifty or twenty or even ten years ago. The need may not be serious that the country girl or the daughter of the well-to-do family living in town be taught domestic science at public expense — the teaching of such may perhaps be safely left to the thrifty mother who has the ability and the inclination and the time to fit her daughter for home-making; but what about the others — and how often is account taken of their numbers — who have no home but only a place to stay, whose mothers are crushed beneath the hard conditions of unhappy homes, made so by shiftless, or drunken, or unfortunate husbands; or those whose mothers are themselves shiftless, or vicious, or drunken, or dissolute?

What about those others who are hurried into shops and factories and behind counters as soon as the law of compulsory school attendance releases its hold upon them?

But most of those girls will marry and of necessity attempt to keep house, since they can neither afford to board nor to keep servants. It is an axiom in business that great enterprises cannot be carried on safely upon small capital or no capital at all; it is equally plain that great danger lurks in an attempt to build a home on total ignorance of the very first laws of domestic science and economy.

It is the State's first duty to educate for an honorable citizenship and in doing this it may incidentally teach arithmetic, or language, or geography. Citizenship will not be honorable when the homes are wretched, for the wretched home fills the saloon and the gambling den. Waiving the contention that man is his brother's keeper, it behooves the State, from the viewpoint of preserving its own integrity, to so instruct the children of to-day that they must set up the homes of to-morrow. — STAMFORD, *E. C. Willard, Supt.*

Elective studies, Grammar Schools. — Inasmuch as a large per cent. of our pupils discontinue their studies at the close of their Grammar School course, I feel that it would be wise to allow, during the last year of their study with us, within certain limits, an election of studies. The departmental plan of instruction makes it possible to permit pupils, who wish to leave school at graduation, to center their attention, during the last year, upon a business course, made up in the main of bookkeeping, business arithmetic, business forms, penmanship, reading, spelling, and language. This arrangement would bring more pupils into the higher grades and give all a better preparation for their work after graduation. — NEW BRITAIN, *Frank L. Whipple, Principal.*

The flag. — The United States flag does not receive the place and honor that belong to it at some of our schools. The hoisting arrangements receive damage or get out of repair and the flag is put, maybe, into a closet. The law of 1893 requires the flag to be displayed at all times; every fair day on a staff outside the building, and when the weather does not permit that, inside the schoolroom. The selectmen were required to furnish each school with a flag at least four feet long, and a suitable staff, and to renew the same whenever necessary. Every year, in June, exercises having reference to the flag are to be held by the school. As selectmen were found to be careless about this beautiful practice, so happily recommended to our country by President Harrison during his administration, in 1897 a statute providing penalty for this neglect was enacted. — NORFOLK, *J. D. Bassett, Acting Visitor.*

Geography. — A revised course of study in geography was prepared and placed in the hands of the teachers at the beginning of the spring term. New text-books were introduced, and a large amount of geographical apparatus — globes, maps, etc.—was put into the schools and made available for the use of the pupils.

In the fall term an exhibit of geographical apparatus was given at the Welch School in order to give teachers some idea of recent progress in geographical appliances.

Our schools are now admirably equipped to do excellent work in this subject, and substantial results should follow.

To give an idea of the scope of the instruction, the following is quoted from the new course of study:

The objects of teaching geography are, in general, four in number:

First. — To give the child a definite knowledge of the location and character of certain important places on the surface of the earth — information which every intelligent person should have at his command. This may be called the practical value of the subject. For example, the child should know the location of California, its chief city, its climate, and its two or three main products. He should know where St. Petersburg is, how it was founded, and why it is an important city.

Second. — To lead the child to see that the earth is adapted to man's habitation, and therefore fitted by a wise Creator to be man's home. This may be called the culture or spiritual value. For example, three great needs of man in Connecticut and of civilized man everywhere are food, shelter, and clothing; wanting these, man could not live. These necessities are provided in the northeastern section of the United States, partly by the products of New England soil and partly by bringing here from the West and South other necessary articles, as flour and cotton. Cuba, owing to a rich soil and moist, warm climate, supports many people. In that island the matter of shelter is not as important as in Connecticut; on the other hand, the Desert of Sahara is not fitted for man's habitation, but large as it is, this portion of the earth's surface is not required for his use. In spite of the great population of the world there are productive regions enough to supply all the wants of man. If the Rocky Mountains had been placed in an easterly and westerly line across the southern part of the United States, the upper Mississippi valley might not have been the producer it now is of the food for millions of people.

Third. — To show the principle of the social independence of men. This may also be called the culture and spiritual value. For example, the dependence of Connecticut upon the West for part of its food, and of the West upon Connecticut for numerous manufactured articles. Again, india rubber, a necessary article, comes mainly from Brazil, as does a large part of our coffee. The English child reads the poems of Longfellow and Whittier. The American boy or girl reads the stories of Dickens and the poems of Tennyson. Many of our artists learned to draw and to paint in France and Italy. The best pianos and railroad cars found in Europe are of the American pattern. "A bad harvest in the plains of the upper Mississippi means dear bread in England, fewer marriages, and shorter lives."

Fourth. — To cultivate the child's power of observation, memory, reason, and imagination. This may be called the disciplinary value. For example, the observation is trained by noticing the changing position of the rising and setting sun from season to season; by classifying and naming the trees in the child's own neighborhood; by training the child to *read* a map. The memory is trained by learning the names of the important southern peninsulas of Europe and the order of the states on the Pacific coast. The reasoning power is trained by inferring that snow is vapor in another form, and by knowing how the fertility of the Nile valley is dependent upon the rains of equatorial Africa; by discovering that there are four conditions favoring the building of steamships on the river Clyde; by explaining the cause of the deficiency in rainfall in certain parts of the United States. The imagination is trained by observing the hills and streams in the neighborhood of New Haven, by which means the child is assisted in imagining the mountains and rivers of Europe. By pictures and descriptions, as well as by what he can see in the neighborhood, the child may imagine in part the dense vegetation of the Amazon valley, and the great wheat fields of Dakota.

Geography, then, is not only a description of the earth's surface, but a treatment of the people who inhabit it, and their life as affected by climate and physical environment. The study should possess a human interest, showing the earth as the home of mankind and its adaptation to man's activities.

According to Professor W. H. Brewer, no place is better situated for teaching geography than New Haven. In and about the city bodies of both salt and fresh water, two rivers, the plains of Hamden, Carmel as a mountain type, the precipice of East Rock, the harbor with its breakwater and lighthouse, the steamboats and railroads, the forest-covered hills, the fertile farms, the marshes, and the various and numerous manufacturing establishments all serve to furnish the child concepts of the various natural and artificial forms which typify the earth at large.

There should be a correlation between geography and —

(*a*) Nature Study. — The lessons in nature study in the first and second grades form a basis for work in geography in giving concepts which the pupil will use more or less in all his subsequent geographical study.

In all grades the nature study illustrates the geography, because geography deals largely with the question: How has the phenomena of nature affected the life of man?

(*b*) Reading. — This reading is found in the geographical reading matter which has become so abundant of late. Suitable books for this purpose are suggested under the respective grades. Such reading should not be taken from the time allotted to geography, but should be made the regular reading exercise.

(*c*) Language. — There should be an intimate connection between geography and both oral and written language. Pupils should reproduce in writing some of the descriptive matter in the text-books. The topical method used in the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades is a valuable training in language if pupils are given the opportunity to talk in *connected discourse*, as they should be. Imaginary journeys make good subjects for letter-writing.

(*d*) Spelling. — Pupils should be taught to spell the *very common* geographical names, but only those names which they will probably have occasion to use later in life. They should not be taught to spell difficult geographical names simply because they will use such names in written work and probably at no other time. Such common names are Mississippi, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Massachusetts, Delaware, and Mediterranean. Uncommon names are Buenos Ayres, Popocatepetl, Winnepesaukee, Yenisei, etc., etc.

(*e*) History and Geography. — Essentially, there can be no teaching of history which neglects geography. Bunker Hill, Hudson River, Yorktown, Gettysburg, Mt. Vernon, Rome, Corsica, the Nile, California, St. Petersburg, are hardly more geographical than historical names. — NEW HAVEN, *C. N. Kendall, Supt.*

Geography, with stereopticon. — A feature of the work in geography, which is, to the best of my knowledge, original with New London, and which has aroused much enthusiasm and interest on the part of the pupils, is the class exercise in geography illustrated with the stereopticon. The plan as carried out during the past year is to select views of interesting subjects connected with the geography lesson, assign one or more to each member of the class, and require them to look them up carefully and fully in books of reference, then to write their description in good form and commit it to memory. When the view is thrown upon the screen in the darkened room each pupil in turn rises and describes the picture. As each view is explained by a different person, keen interest in the exercise is maintained to the end. A spirit of generous emulation and a desire to put forth their best effort is promoted, and the exercise has proved not only interesting, but very instructive. — NEW LONDON, *C. B. Jennings, Supt.*

Graded schools. — The system of grading, as outlined in my last report, has been in operation, subject to some modifications and changes.

The school year was divided into six periods of six weeks each. At the beginning of each period instructions have been given the teachers in the various districts as to the amount of work expected of each grade in each subject. At the close of each period written tests have been given, to test the thoroughness of the work. These written tests have been supplemented by frequent oral examinations. Each period, after the first, has included in its work a review of the work of the preceding period where the above tests have revealed that any part was not thoroughly understood. The last period was largely given to a review of the work of the year, emphasizing the parts in which the previous tests revealed deficiency, and the final tests covered the work of the year in each subject. — SIMSBURY, *J. B. McLean, Supt.*

High School, building. — One of the eventful features of the past year has been the recent completion of the large addition to the High School building, which makes the present building, exclusive of the commodious manual training plant in the rear, twice the size of the original building erected in 1883. The extra class-rooms, lecture-rooms, and biological and physical laboratories furnished by this addition supply a long-felt need in this school, and afford superior facilities for carrying on its various lines of work. Among the special features of the building are an attractive reading-room, supplied with volumes of standard literature and works of reference, and rendered especially inviting by its large open fireplace and comfortable furnishings; a well-arranged chemical laboratory, situated on the third floor, far removed from class-rooms, and provided with ample hood accommodations for carrying off all noxious fumes; a commodious assembly-room, capable, with its gallery, of seating some fourteen hundred persons; and a thoroughly equipped gymnasium, with a twenty-four foot clearance from floor to ceiling, and a running track circling the room on a level with the first floor. Dressing-rooms, with individual lockers for the students, and facilities for shower or sponge baths, are also supplied. The entire building has been thoughtfully planned, the various rooms and departments carefully arranged with reference to their ultimate uses, and the ever-important problems of heat, light, and ventilation investigated, and, we have reason to believe, properly solved. — HARTFORD, *H. S. Bullard, Supt.*

High School, improvement of. — In our educational life there must be no standing still. There will always be new problems to solve. Great improvements have been made; still greater ones are yet to come. In reaching these improvements the schools can be aided greatly by the hearty coöperation of all our citizens. One very serious hindrance to success in the High School is the insufficient and irregular preparation of many who enter it from the lower grades. The remedy does not lie in severer examinations — for, usually, the candidates are not to blame for their defective preparation — but a school system under careful supervision, such as town management could give, would do much to remove this hindrance. Such a system is sorely needed by our lower grades. It is scarcely less needed for the best life of our High School. We aim to maintain a high school of superior merit, and large credit is due to the citizens of Vernon and our friends of neighboring towns for their generous support. In what relates to the better education of their children, we are confident, they will still be found generous and true and ready to forward the best methods with their hearty approval. — VERNON, *School Committee.*

High School tuition. — The School Board feels that it has received considerable adverse criticism during the past year, and, in fact, for several years, on account of the scholars from outside the town who are attending our High School. These scholars are, as a rule, very desirable students. They may be regarded as the picked scholars of the towns from which they come. They are bright and studious. They have made up their minds to have an education, and are prepared to put themselves to great inconveniences, to travel long distances in order to attend a good school. Very often they have carried off our highest honors; still more often they are found in the front ranks. When such scholars come to us, if they pass satisfactory examinations, we admit them, charge them thirty dollars a year tuition, and are glad to enroll them among our scholars. But someone says, why fit up new rooms to accommodate outside scholars? If there were not a single scholar from outside the town in our school to-day we would require the new room just the same. We have of our own scholars many more than can be accommodated in the eighty-one seats in our High School room. From a business point of view, the School Board regards the six hundred dollars received in tuition from scholars outside the town as a clear profit. They add nothing whatever to our expenses, no additional equipment, no added teachers, no increase of accommodation. They are simply handled by a plant which is always equipped, and occupy seats which would otherwise be empty.

From another point of view we are very proud to have a school of such merit and reputation that surrounding towns seek to enjoy its privileges. — ENFIELD, *Dr. Geo. T. Finch, Acting Visitor.*

High Schools, influence on elementary schools. — I deem it my duty to call attention to one phase of secondary instruction which is often lost sight of. I refer to the influence of the higher schools upon the lower. I do not simply refer to the high school as a preparatory school for teaching — to the fact that in New Haven two-thirds of our teachers are graduates of the Hillhouse High School.

The influence of the higher school in promoting the excellence of the lower schools, is seen in the increased ambition of pupils, who not only stay in school longer, but who do better work because of the goal of higher education. The energies of the entire school system are quickened, in part because the higher schools demand good work by the lower ones. There is a general uplift and strengthening of the entire corps of teachers, hard to define, but noticeable in every community where the higher education is not carefully fostered.

Dr. Canfield has admirably expressed this as follows:

> "The effect of a relationship runs through the entire system from top to bottom. There is constant incentive in every grade with every pupil and with every teacher, when the organization is complete and the relations of each grade and each teacher to the organization are clearly recognized. Take away this incentive, make the district school an end to itself, with no definite outlook, make the high school the same, even make the university the same, and there come at once sluggishness and barren pride and very unproductive individualism."

I quote in this connection the Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education:

"One well-recognized fact is this, that the high school exerts a powerful stimulus for good upon the schools below. It holds up before the young, ideals of higher and broader scholarship; it is the gateway to otherwise inaccessible realms beyond; it appeals to the ambition of the young; it appeals to this ambition at a critical time, when it is important that inferior ambitions shall be forestalled; it is a golden strand in that interest which holds the young up to a scholarly endeavor. It fits in with the thought that noble inspiration comes from above, not from below, that normal children respond better, not when they are pushed from beneath, but when they are drawn from on high. The longing for higher things thus aroused, children do better work in the lower schools; they are more readily guided; they hold to a definite course more steadily. Indeed, it is as true of the mind as of any ship that sails the seas, that it must have momentum to obey its helm. If this ambition to attend the high school is, in some measure, imitative, — a mere spirit to do as others do, — it is, in a larger measure, a spirit to study for study's sake, or for the rewards that study brings. It is not surprising, therefore, that school committees, with scarcely an exception, should bear witness to the bracing influence of a good high school upon the grades below, experience thus confirming what theory would lead one to expect."

Hon. Seth Low, President of Columbia University, stated the same view in an address not long ago:

"While it is true, as I have tried to show, that a system of education is like a pyramid, which, all the way down, should take its shape and its proportions from the corner stone at the apex, it must be admitted, nevertheless, that it is a piece of folly to try to stand a pyramid on its point. I have very great sympathy with those who emphasize the cause of the elementary schools. It is a shameful thing in a free community when the facilities for elementary education are not entirely adequate for the public needs. It is certainly true that the great masses of the children of the commonwealth leave school at the age of fourteen or earlier, and that these children must get their opportunities for education within that interval, or they will go into the world ignorant. It is also true that the system of education which is inadequate at the bottom, will reflect its insecurity all the way to the top. But this does not mean that at any higher point the pyramid is too large; it means decisively and only that the foundation is too small. The remedy is not to be found by diminishing the contributions of the State for secondary and higher education; it is distinctly to be found in enlarging the contributions for the lower. With every such movement I am in the heartiest sympathy. When it was my privilege to come into close touch with the public school system of Brooklyn, as the mayor of the city, my eye was caught immediately by the palpable fact that several thousand seats, taking the city as a whole, were vacant in the grammar schools, while children were being turned away from the primary schools by the thousand. Just at this time a proposition was made to erect a new high school in the city at the cost of $100,000 or $120,000; and I took the ground that until the primary need was fully met the city could not afford to spend its money for a new high school building, however much such a building was immediately needed. What was the consequence? The consequence was that in every grammar school in the city the bright students who ought to have been graduated into the high schools, were held back in their classes, and the flow of children through the whole public school system was choked at the outlet. A few hundred boys and girls, who were able and willing to profit by high school courses, were made the unconscious instruments of preventing promotion all the way down, so that, at the bottom, thousands of children were deprived of all school privileges because the system had ceased to enjoy the use of its proper outlet at the top. One year taught me the lesson, and the next year an appropriation was made for a new high school building. The effect was instantaneous. The proper working of the system was restored immediately, and the accommodations at the bottom were at once greatly increased. Nor was this all. The attention which was called to the subject resulted in an interest, the impulse of which has not ceased to be felt in Brooklyn from that day to this. Since then still another high school building has been erected in the city; that one has been greatly enlarged, and seats have been added by the tens of thousands to the primary school accommodations afforded by the city. It may indeed be claimed that the principals of the grammar schools who failed to turn out into the world the boys and girls who could not be accepted in the high school for lack of room, failed in their duty. Possibly they did, but the personal equation is a factor which can not be eliminated in the discussion of public policies. If men will not do a thing, it is idle to project a system whose success depends wholly upon their doing that very thing. The attempt to limit education by the State to elementary work, would shatter itself on that rock if it avoided every other. You can not bring bright boys and girls into close personal contact with human teachers without finding teachers straining every nerve to secure for their bright scholars the privileges of the best possible education."

The Educational Commission of the city of Chicago, appointed early in 1898, to investigate the needs of the schools in that city, and of which Dr. William R. Harper was chairman, in their report, state:

" If our school system included only the grades through which the majority of children are actually able to pass, it would be impossible to maintain in these the same earnest spirit and desire for study. Your commission feels deeply impressed with the influence of the high schools on the lower grades, even in the case of the large majority of children who are not able to enter the former, and is assured that large expenditures for secondary schools would be fully justified without any consideration of the benefits. " — NEW HAVEN, *C. N. Kendall, Supt.*

History. — History can be made to yield large results, if it is taught in a broad way, and not confined to the subject matter contained in a particular text-book. The growth of a people in their several important lines of development, social, economic, industrial, commercial, artistic, literary, constitutional, and geographical, should be carefully traced by different members of the class according to their several interests. Of course, the public library should be used continually by teacher and pupils in such investigations. Instruction in history accomplishes most for pupils when it interests them in historical subjects; leads them to investigate historical questions, to form independent and impartial judgments, and to apply the lessons which history teaches to their own times and in their own conduct as citizens and members of society. — MIDDLETOWN, *W. B. Ferguson, Supt.*

Holidays. — Some mistaken ideas prevail in regard to holidays. The law excuses teachers from holding sessions on such days, but does not entitle them to any pay for any time in which they are not actually teaching. The district committees and school visitors are the ones to grant any concessions of this kind. — LEDYARD, *Thomas A. Gallup, Acting Visitor.*

Instructors, special. — The amount to be expended for special instructors could justly be appropriated to procure better teachers for the other districts. To give intentionally better instructions to children residing in one district than is given to children in other districts is, in my judgment, not quite right. All are equal, under Section I of our constitution, and must therefore be treated alike in reference to teachers. To fix $500 for the wages of a teacher in one district and only $350 for wages of a teacher in another district necessitates the employment of an inferior instructor for the children of the latter district. I know of no law which warrants such discrimination. — WINCHESTER, *James P. Shelley, Acting Visitor.*

Letter-writing. — Letter-writing has received more than the usual amount of attention, and has been a great help in developing an interest in written work and in securing desired improvement. In addition to such letters as are usually written, correspondence has been begun with schools in other places and states. Our ninth grade pupils began to correspond with pupils of the same grade in Suffield, Conn., and Chicago, Ill. Only a beginning has been made in this work, but a great deal of interest has been manifested by the pupils and enthusiasm developed for future work in this direction. Arrangements have been made to extend this correspondence during the coming year in order to make our language work interesting and instructive, and to stimulate the interest of the pupils in geographical and historical study. — NORWICH, *West Chelsea Dist., J. B. Stanton, Supt.*

Libraries, school. — We would like to endorse and emphasize what was said last year in regard to school libraries. Few people seem to realize the benefit to be derived from even a few good books, judiciously selected, with due regard for the capacity of the scholars. The State is very liberal in this matter, and there is no school district in town that cannot have at least twenty or thirty good books, with a little well-directed effort. — COLEBROOK, *S. A. Cooper, Acting Visitor.*

Libraries, traveling. — At Brainerd Hill the teacher secured one of the traveling school libraries furnished by the Society of the Colonial Dames of Connecticut, and sent, free of expense to those receiving them, for use in the school and circulation in the district. The advantage derived from such libraries depends largely on the ability of the teacher to guide the reading of the pupils and make it tributary to the school tasks. Miss Moses reported considerable interest and benefit to the school from the use of the one she received. We have the promise of others for use during the coming school year. The books relate mainly to American history, but also serve admirably to awaken interest in reading books of worth. — HADDAM, *Rev. E. E. Lewis, Acting Visitor.*

Library, school. — Before closing, a word should be said in regard to the library. It has grown to rather unusual size, as common school libraries go, now numbering between 7,000 and 8,000 volumes. These have been chosen carefully. While, of course, there are works for general reference, the great number is for supplementary reading. They cover quite a range of geographical, historical, and literary subjects. It is almost impossible to separate the books of pure literature from those for simple practice in reading. This is because of the policy of the school. In most schools, a single reader with an occasional book for supplementary or extra reading is all that can be secured. But it is decidedly against our plan to permit our pupils to get so well acquainted with any reading book that they can almost "say it by heart without looking on," a very easy thing for a child to do with the ordinarily attentive memory of childhood. So numerous books are placed in their hands. Geography and history, as well as good literature, are read just as they must be read in after life, with the teacher to help over hard words and obscure expressions in early years, and, when they get old enough, with dictionary, maps, and encyclopaedias. The library is well catalogued and cared for, as Miss Nichols has had it in charge for several years. — MANCHESTER (Ninth District), *Anna L. Biddle, Committee.*

Lunch. — Early in the fall of last year we made inquiries as to the kind of food eaten by our pupils at the regular recess and the amount of money expended by them in purchasing these articles from the stores and from the street venders. We were surprised to find that in a single day something like sixteen dollars was spent for an assortment of food, much of which was undesirable. Another set of inquiries elicited the fact that many students came from home in the morning having had an insufficient breakfast, and in some cases, no breakfast at all. After considerable discussion, it was decided that we should make the attempt that has been tried with success in other places, of preparing food on our own premises and offering the same to the students at as low prices as possible. A kitchen was fully equipped in a room in the annex, and lunch-counters placed on the first and third floors. The following articles have appeared at times on our bill of fare: sandwiches (chicken, ham, tongue, egg), five cents; milk, with crackers, three cents; rolls, two cents each; frankfurters, with roll, five cents; junket, five cents; baked beans, per pot, five cents; cocoa, three cents; turnovers and pies, five cents; simple cakes, one and two cents. More of such things as sandwiches, rolls, and frankfurters, are eaten than of other viands. We regret the necessity of having pies appear on our bill of fare, but they are always sold by the venders outside of school, and if students cannot get them inside they will buy a poorer article outside. The administering of the details of the lunch service have been under the efficient supervision of Mr. Frank T. Clark.

The kitchen has been of special value to those who come to school without breakfast, or who wish to stay for afternoon work, for, at the most reasonable prices one can have nicely served up for breakfast or lunch, such articles as eggs, chops, beefsteak, with potatoes, bread and butter, milk or cocoa, and fruit.

This has also made it possible for us to hold faculty meetings at half-past one instead of at three o'clock, as formerly, whereby teachers gain a decided benefit in having a greater part of the afternoon left for college and other engagements, after they have attended faculty meeting. — NEW HAVEN, *M. T. Scudder, Principal.*

Manual training. — This department of the school work, embracing in the graded schools instruction in cooking, sewing, and woodworking, is now thoroughly established, and the districts that were originally loath to give space to its proper installation are now most earnest in their requests for local equipment. At the time of the introduction of manual training into the curriculum of the schools, circumstances, due in part to the crowded condition of the schools, and in part to a prejudice to its introduction, compelled the manual training committee to accept and equip for the work unsuitable basement rooms. As a consequence of these circumstances a majority of our cooking and wood-working quarters of to-day are located in rooms which are low-ceilinged, poorly lighted, and frequently damp. A basement room, which is well lighted, suitably heated, and properly ventilated, and the floor of which is practically on a level with the ground surrounding the building, can undoubtedly be used satisfactorily for manual training, but it requires no argument to support the statement that a basement room which is totally devoid of a proper system of heating and ventilating, and the floor of which is several feet below the level of the outside ground, is, for hygienic reasons alone, wholly unsuitable for such work. The experience of the past three years has fully demonstrated that the cooking department of a school should be located on the upper floors, preferably on the top floor, as far removed from the regular class-rooms as possible, and amply provided with flues for removing the odors of cooking. It is earnestly hoped that the Board will decline to equip basement rooms in the future, and that plans of new buildings, or of additions to old buildings in which the manual training department is unsatisfactorily located, will not be approved by the Board until suitable accommodations for this department are incorporated into the plans. An early abandonment of all basement rooms, the floors of which are below the ground level, is suggested and advised.

Thorough and progressive work has been done in each of three courses of this department during the past year. In the wood-working courses the boys have been taught the use of edged tools and the characteristics of different woods, by means of various exercises in squaring, chiseling, mortising, mitering, dovetailing, etc. The interest of most of the pupils is secured and maintained by permitting those who complete their test exercises successfully to make special articles for their own use or for their homes, such as stands, taberettes, fancy breadboards, sleds, and other articles which appeal to them. While the work of the classes as a whole has been very creditable, some of the individual boys have shown exceptional skill in their productions. The constant aim of the instructors in the cooking course has been to acquaint the girls with the theory of food values; to teach them the art of plain cooking, and to familiarize them with the duties devolving on a housekeeper. The lessons are thoroughly practical; the various dishes are prepared and cooked under the immediate supervision of the instructor, and the girls are requested to introduce them into their homes. In the sewing courses the girls have been taught plain sewing, first by model exercises and subsequently by practical work, including as a final test the draughting and making of simple garments, such as aprons, underskirts, etc. It was the earnest desire of the manual training committee to introduce sewing into the fourth and fifth grades during the past year, and broaden the work of the pupils of the upper grades. Lack of sufficient funds prevented the carrying out of this plan last year, but at the beginning of the coming fall term, sewing will probably be introduced into all grades above the fourth grade, inclusive. The committee are desirous that the girls of the upper grades, the large majority of whom never pursue the studies beyond the district schools, have thorough instruction and training in the draughting and making of outside garments, such as shirtwaists, plain gowns, etc., so that they may be competent by the time they have completed their course to make their own garments, and may, if necessity demands it, be able to support themselves by their needlework. — HARTFORD, *H. S. Bullard, Supt.*

Modern education. — The old ideas that Latin and Greek were the only roads to culture and a liberal education is rapidly disappearing, and men are learning that minds differ and need a variety of mental food, just as some people thrive on vegetables, or meat, or cereals; so studies should be selected for the mental development of pupils in our secondary schools, that they may make the most of their intellectual endowments, and thus become of the highest service to the community in which they dwell. — TORRINGTON, *E. H. Forbes, Supt.*

Moral influence of school. — I believe there is no place, not even the home, where the practice of the virtues is so effectively encouraged, and where vice, in its many forms, is so effectively discouraged, where cleanness, truthfulness, justice, kindness, and loyalty are so highly exalted by precept and example, and where vulgarity, falsehood, unfairness, and cruelty are so despised as they are in the good school. Thus, the school becomes the most effective moral agent in shaping the character of the future citizen and in determining the destiny of the republic.

It is because this growth in moral character, in social and civic virtues, is quite impossible in a disorderly school that I regard a weak disciplinarian as an abomination; but a harsh, unsympathetic teacher is nearly as objectionable, because children cannot be frightened into a love for truth and goodness nor driven into a habit of practicing the same. They must be led into such an attachment and practice by the winning power of a shining example and the constraining influence of the timely word spoken from the warm heart and from an earnest desire to help.

Those teachers are most helpful to their pupils who, having marked natural aptitude and thorough preparation for their work, add to these qualifications intimate knowledge of the dispositions, interests, ambitions, and weaknesses of their pupils, and make judicious use of such knowledge in directing their youthful ambitions toward worthy ends, in assisting them to overcome every weakness, and in helping them to make the best use of all their talents. Such teachers are sure to win the love and co-operation of both pupils and parents, and to secure those other rewards that are more precious than all earthly compensations. — MIDDLETOWN, *W. B. Ferguson, Supt.*

Nature study. — In their nature study pupils are taught to observe the common facts that lie in their daily path; they are made familiar with the language by which those facts are expressed; and their eyes are opened to many phenomena of great practical value, which would otherwise always escape their notice and in some measure weaken their future. The knowledge of these facts and the effort necessary to gain them throw light upon the topics of study in geography, and helps to interpret the language in which they are stated. History is rendered more intelligible, because the reasons for the events it records are more apparent, and language, both oral and written, finds a means for an endless variety of teaching and drill.

It is with pleasure, then, that I speak of the nature work done. In amount and character, it has exceeded that done in any previous year, and its good influence has been manifest in many ways. Elementary facts pertaining to botany, zoölogy, chemistry, and physics have been gained by observation and experiment, and many of their applications to the experiences of daily life noted. By the methods used in teaching, thought has been stimulated, love for nature in all its varied forms cultivated, and a habit of investigation encouraged. In the study of plant life, children in primary grades have brought to the teachers the wild flowers they were able to find in their rambles as the season advanced, vying with one another in the effort to bring some flower no one else had discovered. The teacher, with the aid of the botany, names the flower and writes the name upon the board with the colored crayon corresponding to the color of the flower. Allowing it to remain upon the board until the end of the season, the children have the pleasure of seeing the list grow, and feeling that they have a part in it. In many rooms this list reached one hundred varieties, in others more than one hundred and fifty, and in one room at Boswell Avenue it reached the very unusual number of two hundred and fifty-five. Many of the flowers have been pressed and mounted and neatly labeled. The children have thus received valuable lessons in the art of classification and in the care of a collection. — NORWICH, *Central Sch. Dist., N. L. Bishop, Supt.*

Parents. — But parents must realize the fact that they must aid the teacher in the way of requiring punctual and constant attendance of their children at school, and in some manifestation of interest in the progress of the child; if parents could only feel how much it aids and comforts the teacher and encourages the child, to feel that their efforts are recognized and appreciated, it is believed a change would occur so far as relates to interest in our schools. — COLUMBIA, *W. H. Yeomans, Acting Visitor.*

Parents. — Teachers are obliged to contend with the indifference of the pupil, and the frequent hostility of the parents. They wear themselves out in devising and carrying into execution plans to out-general both parents and pupils. Under such circumstances the child suffers, for it is hard to avoid the natural consequences of a shirk. The natural result of all this is that the ideal schoolroom, the place of peace and love, becomes the place for settling disputes that should be left to the strong arm of the law. — ANSONIA, *W. A. Smith, Supt.*

Penmanship. — How beginners should be taught, the amount of writing they should do, the materials to use, etc., are difficult questions to decide, especially when the age of children and the great changes from home life to school life are considered. After some study and experimenting, the use of the blackboard by beginners for all writing the first few months of school is more strongly recommended than heretofore. The children write with much more freedom, gain control of the arm quicker, and acquire a knowledge of the form more readily and with much less strain upon the nervous system than they would if the writing had been on a smaller scale, on paper, and with the fingers instead of the arm. The latter half of the year, in addition to the blackboard writing, pupils are taught to write on paper, and by the end of the year they are able to write words and sentences and some from dictation.

In the grammar grades considerable attention has been paid to the element of rapidity. Exercises were practiced and tests given in the following manner: A selection was written without regard to the time required. Next, the same was dictated at a given rate suitable to the grade. The results showed just the kind of instruction each pupil needed. It was found that some could not make good forms, some could not write fast enough, and that others were in the habit of writing so rapidly that good work was impossible. The proper instruction was given, the tests repeated at intervals, the results showing a marked improvement. We wish to continue this line of work and shall make the standard of good penmanship in these grades combine the elements of legibility and rapidity. — NEW HAVEN, *Harry Houston, Supervisor.*

Reading. — The interest in the teaching of reading, which was kindled in all the schools last year by the introduction of new textbooks, has brought about a demand for supplementary reading, which is in itself evidence of advance. The children show increasing interest in books and authors, and are developing the reading habit and that ability to gather ideas from reading which lies at the base of all education. Effort has been made to awaken interest in outside reading in connection with geography and history, and pupils have been encouraged to embody the results of such reading in written exercises, as language work, always with the purpose in mind of bringing these studies into helpful relation to each other and to everyday life. — MADISON, *Mary E. Redfield, Acting Visitor.*

Reading. — The reading in all the schools is lamentably poor and we can hope for nothing better till the teachers themselves are better readers and thoroughly teach exercises, and all between the covers of the readers. Sir William Gladstone has well said, "A fine articulation is an education in itself." As a rule a poor reader is a poor scholar. I would also advise that the teachers visit, at least once during each term, at the children's homes. Many a misunderstanding has been explained by a personal interview. And, *vice versa*, the parents should visit the school before they criticise. All children are not angels, though parents are apt to think their own are. — BETHANY, *Justine C. Coe, Acting Visitor.*

Reading. — One of the worst defects in all of our schools is in reading. But few good readers are to be found in any school. Every child ought to be able to read books, suitable to its age, fluently, and the teacher should labor faithfully with this object in view. — TRUMBULL, *Ormel Hall, Acting Visitor.*

Reading. — That attention has been given to reading which its importance demands. Ability to grasp the thought, facility in calling words, and distinctness of utterance have all been cultivated, each in its place, by a series of exercises adapted to secure good results. Progress of a high order has been made. In general, I think it may be truly said that the character of the oral reading of the schools is excellent. It is a pleasure to listen while the children read a book or selection within their comprehension, because of the ease and clearness with which they utter the words and the good expression with which they render the thought. It is believed, also, that a love for good reading is cultivated through the means employed. The readers adopted last year for the foundation of the work have proved very satisfactory, because of the character of the selections which they offer. The wealth of other material in the form of supplementary reading, a partial catalogue of which was given last year, affords an opportunity to arouse a taste for the better class of literature. The public library also serves, as it is employed by the teachers, to awaken an interest in that which has a permanent value. Through these varying means, the influences of which are felt in all the school life of the child, he is certainly not lacking in the opportunity to receive helpful training in the use of good books, nor does he fail to get stimulation towards that in our literature which quickens both the moral and intellectual life. In this connection I take great pleasure in acknowledging the benefits that accrue to us through the public library. The books from that source are largely used in all grades of our school, and serve to furnish teachers with material otherwise unattainable that makes their work more interesting and effective. Pupils who become interested in the study of any topic are encouraged to continue the study by consulting material that is only available in the library. Whole books are thus read that might never be seen, and, what is better, a habit of investigation is cultivated. The suggestion and advice given by the librarian and his assistants to teachers or children who seek their aid are important factors in the prosecution of our work, and we all feel very grateful to them for the service rendered.

Through written reports of the teachers the fact is clearly demonstrated that many more books are read in the classroom of all grades than ever before. Some classes have read in recitation ten different books, besides the regular reader assigned to the grade, and others more than that number, while all have done more than would have been thought possible a few years since. It also appears that the reading of more difficult matter, than has commonly been expected, has been attempted with good results. — NORWICH, *Central Sch. Dist., N. L. Bishop, Supt.*

Reading, literature. — We have been able to add a number of valuable supplementary readers to our list during the year. The wisdom of interesting our pupils in good literature and in giving them reading material adapted to their age and comprehension is fully recognized. The power to read readily and with expression is obtained by reading several books instead of memorizing one. In the primary grades, pupils are expected to read from four to ten books during the year. A taste for reading should be acquired, as well as the ability to read. Sight reading from well-selected books never fails to arouse enthusiasm, and usually creates a desire for more reading of a good character. There should be earnest and well-directed effort to cultivate among pupils a desire for good literature. The practice, on the part of many of our teachers, requiring pupils to commit to memory choice extracts, to recite patriotic poems, and to write in note-books brief accounts of noted writers and statesmen, deserves commendation. Lists of books read at home during the year were submitted by some of the classes in the grammar grades. It was interesting to note the generally high character of the books named. — DANBURY, *G. D. Northrop, Supt.*

Reading, supplementary. — The principal need of our schools has been for a long time a fuller supply of supplementary reading matter. In this respect we have been far behind most cities of our class, while many small towns of a fraction of our population have far outdone us. It is hardly fair to place in the hands of bright children, at the beginning of the school year, a single reading-book of a hundred or a hundred and fifty pages, and to tell them that the contents of that one book is all the reading material they can have for a full year. Such a process necessarily places the reading under a serious handicap. The single volume is soon "read through" and interest in the reading begins to wane. Every grade should, in my opinion, be supplied with one set of prescribed standard reading-books distinctively literary, and of so fine a style as to furnish a proper basis for much study of the subject matter and a great deal of drill in reading — not forgetting the rhetorical side of reading — that is, this should serve as a drill book, and every pupil should be furnished with a copy; in addition, every grade should be furnished with supplementary reading material in history, geography, and natural history to the extent of at least one set of books on each subject. The application of this plan would give every child four good reading-books per year.

The expense of supplying books in this way need not be large, as it would be sufficient at the outset to purchase in sets of only twelve or fifteen volumes, which sets could be used in rotation by the different groups or divisions into which the "grades" are commonly divided, *i. e.*, the number of copies of books of one title need not exceed one-third or one-fourth of the number of pupils to use them. — STAMFORD, *E. C. Willard, Supt.*

School buildings, cleanliness of. — We beg the careful attention of the Board to the matter of keeping the schoolhouses clean. Nothing, of course, can prevent much dirt coming in; it certainly should not be kept there, but the teachers, all will agree, should not be expected to do all the work of getting it out. The pupils should be both willing and glad to help, and should be ashamed of the reluctance which they show, and in which we fear the parents often encourage them. Perhaps there would be less of this if the floors were washed once a month and swept once a week by some competent person. Neither teachers nor scholars would then find the work of keeping clean between times very great. The floors are all good, but it would be an economy to have them thoroughly scrubbed now, oiled, and shut up to dry through the vacation. — MIDDLEFIELD, *Frances W. Perkins, Acting Visitor.*

School, influence of. — The next generation is to be composed largely of those who now occupy the desks in our public schools, and upon these institutions devolves the duty of preparing men and women for the active duties of life in such a manner that they shall be a credit to themselves, and to the educational advantages they enjoy.

Often a single circumstance or a solitary thought shapes the course of a whole human life. If we would understand the prejudices, the habits, and the passions, that control the men and women of to-day, we must watch the first surroundings they behold; we must hear the first words that awaken the sleeping powers of thought, and stand by their earliest efforts, if we are to know them as they really are. — GRISWOLD, *John Potter, Acting Visitor.*

Schools, improvement of. — Schools ought to improve, and they will when a good teaching force is secured and continued with earnest and wise co-operation on the part of districts, through their committees and the parents. Where we fail to find progress some degree of inefficiency is apparent. Later, special reference will be made to the attendance in some of the smaller districts. The record did not happen to be what it is. It is the result either of efficient or of inefficient management both inside and outside of the schoolroom. The way to have good schools is to make good schools. The facts here recorded emphasize these statements. They are summarized in the tables accompanying this report and placed in such relations as to be instructive and helpful to those who wish to improve the character and work of the schools. — HADDAM, *Rev. E. E. Lewis, Acting Visitor.*

Schools, improvement of. — But when we talk of consolidation, or grading our schools, for the benefit of all alike, the young child as well as the older ones, there is a hue and cry about the increased expense. The truth is, that after one's children have grown up and passed out of the schools he hates to contribute towards the education of any other man's child, losing sight of the unquestioned benefit to himself and the commonwealth in general that such a condition assures. The thing to do is to make the best of our present facilities and encourage the cause of education in every way we can. — GRANBY, *F. J. Jewett, Acting Visitor.*

Schools, improvement of. — To our ancestors, to a great degree, we must credit our national, our educational, and our individual position in the world to-day. Let it never be said of us that we were less courageous, less mindful of our children's development, or less progressive than our predecessors, but rather let us build stronger,, higher, and nobler institutions, the effects of which shall multiply and grow till the end of time. — GRISWOLD, *John Potter, Acting Visitor.*

Schools, needs of. — Among the needs of the schools or directions in which I believe the interests of children would be promoted, I mention the following, in part a repetition of statements made in my last report:

First. — Forty-two children to a teacher as a *maximum* number, — an ideal number would be less than forty-two. We have made improvements in this direction in the past three years. Probably one-half of our teachers are working with forty-two children or less. May we not hope to reduce the numbers in the remaining half of our rooms?

Second. — Manual training for boys in the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades. The girls have manual instruction and the boys should likewise be given it.

Instruction in woodwork for all seventh grade boys, and in cooking for all seventh grade girls. At present we can furnish this instruction to only about one-half of these pupils. Beginning with the kindergarten, I believe there should be progressive manual training exercises in all grades of the elementary schools.

Third. — Decoration of school-rooms and buildings with pictures and other inexpensive works of art. This must be done mostly by private generosity. The cultivation of the taste of children is important, whether viewed commercially or morally. A beginning has been made by the committee of the Woman's School Association, and by Mr. Maier Zunder, in a gift of pictures to the Zunder School.

Fourth. — The equipment of each of the schools with a library of well-selected books for supplementing the regular school work and for home use. Mention is gratefully made here of the continuation of the distribution of books from the public library among the Strong and Day pupils. Establishment of branch libraries for school children in several of our larger and remote grammar schools has been recommended to the public library officials.

Fifth. — A system of medical inspection of pupils by physicians employed for the purpose. By such inspection, many cases of incipient diphtheria, scarlet fever, and other dangerous diseases might be discovered, and the continued exposure of large numbers of children prevented. Such inspection is carried on in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and New York. The results in these cities have been beneficial and the expense not great.

This matter has been recently presented to the Health Officer of the Board of Health, and it is hoped that that body can see its way to take favorable action upon it when their funds will permit.

Sixth. — The formation in the schools of parents' co-operative societies, by means of which parents and teachers are brought together for the discussion of their common interest — the work of the children in the schools.

Seventh. — The extension of the kindergartens as fast as the means at your disposal will permit.

Eighth. — A school centrally located for children who are abnormally deficient mentally, or feeble-minded. There are scattered throughout the city enough such children to occupy the time of one teacher. Some of these children are in school, others are not. Those in school make little, and in some cases no progress whatever. In most cases they are a hindrance to the progress of the other children. They need individual attention, which they cannot get in an ordinary school. In a school where they could receive such individual attention, and under a kindly, sympathetic teacher, by nature adapted to develop such children, they would make considerable progress, and their whole lives made brighter and more useful.

Ninth. — The gradual establishment of vacation schools in certain crowded parts of the city. Hundreds of children in New Haven are forced to spend their waking hours during the long summer vacation virtually on the street. What a city street does for a child, any intelligent person knows. Two months of street life neutralizes the effect of much that teachers do in ten months of school life. It is inconsistent with the whole function of the public school — an institution for human betterment — to keep children out of school buildings two months in the year, when those children have no place but the street in which to spend their waking hours. The day will come when the absurdity of keeping buildings erected at public expense closed and useless two whole months of the year will be seen. Public sentiment at present, however, will not admit of additional taxation for summer instruction or vacation schools. The teachers of the day schools cannot be expected, even for additional compensation, to teach additional time. Therefore, the vacation school must for the present be a school supported by contributions of public-spirited men and women. I am gratified to know that the Woman's School Association is considering this matter in addition to the continuation of the summer playgrounds. I have no doubt that you will grant the use of a school building for this purpose, in furtherance of a trial here of what has already been successfully established in New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Boston, Newark, and other cities. In the vacation schools of these cities, the work is reading, drawing, nature study, hygiene, woodwork, sewing, and music. Attendance, of course, is voluntary, but with such a program, children have to be shut out of school because there is not room enough for all who want to come. In one Chicago school only 300 children could be admitted, and many times that number had to be turned away from lack or room. — NEW HAVEN, *C. N. Kendall, Supt.*

Schools, successful. — Let us ever try to realize what are the two factors of a successful school, viz.: a good teacher and interested parents. — North Branford, *Rev. F. Countryman, Acting Visitor.*

Schools, union of. — As I stated in this report two years ago, I believe it is better policy for the town, and in the best interests of the scholars, to absolutely close these schools where the attendance has been so greatly reduced and then make greater accommodations in the larger schools. — Litchfield, *J. P. Woodruff, Acting Visitor.*

Small Schools. — We would call the attention of the people of this town to the fact that many of our schools are small, and growing smaller every year. We would recommend that wherever practicable these schools be combined, as in the case of Districts Nos. 12 and 13, where the arrangements, so far as we know, are perfectly satisfactory. The cost of maintaining a school for eight or ten scholars is as much as though there were twenty in the school. As a matter of economy, therefore, we suggest that another year we have fewer schools, and we believe that better work will be done, and good satisfaction given to the patrons. — North Stonington, *Mrs. John D. Avery, Secretary.*

Supervision. — We believe the time is coming and is nigh at hand when a superintendent should be employed to give attention to the requirements of the schools of the town. Surely someone who has more time than the usual School Visitor has to devote to this work is needed. The reasons therefor are obvious. The children as well as teacher would be encouraged by more frequent visits. The ofttimes dreary routine of daily task would be broken and cheered by the interchange of thought, as well as by the kindly word of encouragement. That this would apply more forcibly to the schools outside of the village cannot be questioned. — Canton, *W. H. Sullivan, Acting Visitor.*

Tardiness. — Tardiness, although not so great an evil as formerly, is still too common. Promptness is an essential quality in every successful walk of life, and the more firmly the habit is fixed in early life by constant punctuality in all school duties, the easier its practice will be in after years. It is important, therefore, for the pupil's own good that he be required to be punctual. Furthermore, the promptness of each adds much to the efficiency of the whole school, since it enables the teacher to utilize her time and energy to the best advantage. — Norwich, *Central Sch. Dist., N. L. Bishop, Supt.*

Teacher. — In ordinary district schools it is not the place for the teacher to plant him or herself behind a desk and expect the school to make progress; such teacher has mistaken his or her calling. It is expected that a teacher will be a leader in the schoolroom, while the pupils should be close followers; the teacher must ever be in advance of the column and urge the pupils forward, and they will seldom be slow to follow. Without encouragement, there are comparatively few pupils possessed of incentives for study sufficient to lead to great diligence; this encouragement will come from the enthusiastic teacher. — Columbia, *W. H. Yeomans, Acting Visitor.*

Teacher, qualities of. — After all, a school is what a teacher makes it. Courses of study, methods, apparatus, machinery, text-books, supervision, are but some of the minor factors. A child's progress and welfare depends mainly upon his teacher. What constitutes a good teacher? I have given very careful thought to this question, and have tried many times to formulate something that would be of service to the many bright young women who have the training of our children. I doubt if I can answer my own question fully, but I feel certain that there are some qualities that all teachers should strive to cultivate, some things that they should acquire.

A teacher should be gentle, kind, firm, and patient. She should sympathize with the child in all his little trials and troubles, and should endeavor to look at school life as much as possible from the child's standpoint. Some one has said that tact is the ability to consider a subject from the standpoint of another. Now, I do not think that children are bad. I do not think that any intend to be bad. There is a great deal of human nature in them, and considerable mischief. The average boy, for instance, will go about as far as he dares to go. He will try the new teacher, measure his little strength with hers, do numberless apparently foolish things, not to be bad, or because he dislikes the teacher, but simply in the line of investigation, to find out how much she will stand, and how far he can venture without incurring danger. The teacher who satisfies his curiosity promptly, kindly, firmly, and without taking any offense has made a friend for life. Assume always that the child means to do right and wishes to do well. Act toward him as if you believed in him. Even when he has deserved to forfeit your confidence, give him another trial.

Another essential quality of every teacher is enthusiasm. The successful teacher must be an inspiration to her pupils. She must have a high ideal herself and must hold up a high ideal to them. — NEW LONDON, *C. B. Jennings, Supt.*

Teacher, successful. — The methods pursued by the successful teacher now are very different from those used but a few years ago; it would certainly seem strange were it not so, when we consider the vast improvement in all our customs and business systems — surely, the public school should be the forerunner of them all. — GRISWOLD, *John Potter, Acting Visitor.*

Teachers. — We believe that there is no period in a child's life so susceptible to influence — good or bad — as the period covered by the Grammar School course. The real worth of the school to the community depends more upon the teaching force than upon methods of instruction or courses of study. The difference in the ability of teachers to unfold a subject, and to inspire and enthuse a child, is very great. Some persons, by natural adaptation, by training, by ambition, by character, are fitted to teach, to train and inspire their pupils. With such teachers, pupils make progress in their studies, their character develops, and young manhood and young womanhood unfolds. Such teachers in our schools, and in our community, have more than a money value. — NEW BRITAIN, *Frank L. Whipple, Principal.*

Teachers. — There is a vast difference in the ability of teachers. How great the difference is, few persons realize. One person, by natural adaptation, by training, by ambition, by character, is fitted to teach, train, inspire pupils, " to legitimately live with children." With such a teacher, children not only make progress in the various branches of school instruction, but they are benefited in many other ways. Another teacher, who lacks force and teaching skill; whose ideas of education are narrow; whose work is merely of a perfunctory method, who lacks ambition and interest — any one or all of these, is a source of weakness in the education of children.

To secure good teachers is difficult, how difficult only those who are in the business know. No normal school is likely to make a good teacher of a young woman who essentially lacks cultivation, refinement, personal force, ambition, intelligence, animation. Such young women may pass examinations and may be able to keep a school, but the chances are remote that they will be able to teach school. The sentiment so often expressed, that any young woman with a diploma or two can teach successfully, is a reflection upon good teachers, for it is equivalent to saying that any one after a certain amount of book study and practice can teach successfully.

Teaching is an art, and a fine art. It requires skill of no mean order. A teacher must know the subjects she teaches, but she must know human nature as well. She must be able to bring the subjects of the course of study before her pupils in such a way as to develop character, to call forth the greatest amount of intelligent activity on the part of pupils, and to inspire them to live differently than they would had the school not existed. She ought to be a living example before her pupils, of refined, cultivated, sensible, and intelligent womanhood. — NEW HAVEN, *C. N. Kendall, Supt.*

Teachers. — I cannot speak too highly of the patience, willingness, and diligence with which the teachers, one and all, have undertaken and carried out to the best of their ability the work assigned them. I do not publish the average standing for the various schools, as I find there is a tendency to judge the teachers by this standing. This may be very unfair, as these results depend much upon the material the teacher has to work with, and this material — the native ability of the pupils — varies very much in different schools, and in the same schools from year to year. Two or three very dull pupils will often cut down the average of a school, where the work of the majority of the pupils is fully up to standard. — SIMSBURY, *J. B. McLean, Supt.*

Teachers. — Much credit is due the teachers for the faithful manner in which they have discharged the duties of the schoolroom. That the great majority of our teachers are doing excellent work, no one, who is at all familiar with the actual results obtained, can deny. In school work, as in other lines of human effort, there is always a tendency to get into ruts. To prevent this our teachers must receive new inspiration, from time to time, from outside sources. The frequent grade meeting, or the general meeting of all the teachers of the city, to listen to some good speaker on educational topics, is of unspeakable value. I have always found our teachers willing and anxious to follow any suggestion that would result in the betterment of their work, no matter how much extra labor it might entail. No one knows better than I that they frequently make mistakes. But when a large body of teachers, working in harmony, strives year after year to place the quality of their work on a higher level, they are certainly entitled to a word of praise and encouragement. — ANSONIA, *W. A. Smith, Supt.*

Teachers, certificates of. — The Board, in anticipation of a probable recurrence the coming year, held a special meeting on Wednesday evening, August 2d, at which the following resolution was passed: " Resolved, That in considering new appointments for teachers for public schools, only those who are graduates of the Normal Schools, or those having some training or experience equivalent thereto, be accepted." A copy of this resolution was mailed to each of the committeemen in the several districts. This was a wise proceeding, and doubtless will prove beneficial hereafter. — GREENWICH, *Isaac L. Mead, Chairman.*

Teachers, Normal School training. — In regard to the attainment of teachers, the least we ought to require is that they should have had a full High School course and, in addition, a Normal School training. Knowledge of human nature, and of the powers and faculties of the mind, and sympathy with the child's point of view are necessary in order to gain access to the child. Much more can be done in school than is done to secure quickness of observation, and to develop power of attention without strain. *How* to study should be taught. Meaning of terms and shades of meaning of words should be patiently explained. A defect not infrequently occurring in text-books is obscure and inexact language.

We may not always be able to find teachers best adapted to the work required of them. It is more and more evident that teachers should be specially trained for teaching, and that they should make teaching their lifework. — EAST HARTFORD, *George A. Bowman, Acting Visitor.*

Teachers, trained. — The trained teacher is now in demand, and they are usually successful. While they may not excel one who, by long years, has acquired their training in the school of experience, yet it stands to reason that the new trained teacher is preferable to the inexperienced one without it. No one would think of placing even ordinary labor or business in the hands of one who would be obliged to learn for the first time how to perform the work on that entrusted to their care. — GRISWOLD, *John Potter, Acting Visitor.*

Teachers, wages of. — The joint report alludes to the attraction of the mill earnings for our school children. Individuals in the mills receive as much as our best paid woman teacher. Numbers of them receive as much as the next grade salary paid our teachers. The millhands average as high wages as the average salaries paid our teachers, and twenty to forty per cent. higher than seven (that is fifty-four per cent.) of our teachers receive. Interior millhands received more than five of our teachers last year. Some of our teachers are able to accept their positions only because family relationships in town enable them to board at cost — or below cost. In instances the wages that were paid last year could be allowed only because individuals furnished wood without charge, and yet our schools by law are supported by the public. Another factor necessary for our teachers to accept such recompense is that they are boarded at a loss by someone. When a teacher goes home Friday night with three dollars or three dollars and a half in her hand and has to find a bed for three nights, and eight meals, before she begins work on Monday, her savings cannot be very encouraging. The average wages per month for female teachers in this State was $42.70. There were 202 female teachers in the State (168 towns, 3,451 female teachers) whose wages were between twenty and twenty-five dollars a month; four of these were found in Norfolk — three and one-third times the average.

Some of our districts are obliged to accept the teachers they do because the town appropriations to them do not allow them to secure the teachers they would. In one instance a Normal School graduate was lost because the wages fell a little short of what was asked. The offer approximated what was asked only because someone was ready to furnish wood without cost. There were twenty-one names on the roll of this school last year. Last year a teacher was discharged in December, because some teachers will take positions at less remuneration than this one had received. Discord arose in this district; its school year was abridged seven weeks; public money was forfeited. (There were fifteen names on the roll.) The same condition of wages rules this year. It was very hard to find a teacher for the school. The discord continues. A Normal School graduate with a suitable salary would remedy all this. A Normal School graduate of our town who would like to teach in town, near home, was allured to another town by higher salary, after making an engagement here. You cannot have good teachers without paying for them, any more than you can good oxen. — NORFOLK, *Dr. J. C. Kendall, Acting Visitor.*

Teaching, the art of. — A survey of the school work in the First Society during the past year shows the need of experience, and successful experience, if good work is to be accomplished. It would be about as reasonable to take a teacher from the public school, and, giving her some medical books and drugs, ask her to practice medicine, as to put her in a schoolroom, and, giving her a few text-books and a register, ask her to practice the art of teaching. She may be able to keep the room in some kind of order, and, with the help of the book, to give out lessons and ask questions, but not even the book prevents her from allowing the grossest errors, in pronunciation, in language, in spelling, in facts, to pass uncorrected. Her own education is so little beyond that of the pupils under her that she is no fit guide for them. She is obtaining experience, and sometimes information, but it is at the expense of the children. Any one who set such a person to doctor a child would be regarded as insane, but because the warped and stunted intellects, the blunted moral training, resulting from bad teaching, are not so apparent to most people as the physical injury resulting from wrong medical treatment, the public are apathetic and refuse to be convinced. — COLCHESTER, *Acting Visitor.*

Teaching, good. — When we consider that the school life of the average child ends at fourteen years, only six or seven years of school to educate him for the duties of life, we feel constrained to say that the best teaching we can obtain is none too good. The child has a right to the very best. To obtain this end, both teachers, parents, and school board should work together, having the same aim — the highest good of the child. Some of our children have very little opportunity except what they obtain in the schoolroom, for the cultivation of the courtesies of life. Let us see to it, then, that we employ teachers who can uplift and educate the morals of those under their charge, and teach them politeness as well as the common branches. Some of our teachers are doing splendid work in this respect, and great praise is due them. As one means to this end the study of nature cannot begin too soon in a child's life. The rudiments of science should be taught in the first grade. The child who has been trained to observe the beauties of nature, learned to admire the structure of a flower, or observed the change in an insect from cocoon to butterfly, or become interested in watching the habits of animals, or birds, has that in his mind which will prevent much that is frivolous or vicious, and perhaps the germs of knowledge imparted by the district school will develop in later years the naturalist or scientist who shall make the world richer and better by his attainments. — NORTH STONINGTON, *Mrs. John D. Avery, Secretary.*

Truant officers. — This naturally suggests the truant question. Teachers really have enough to do without being obliged to chase up pupils for non-attendance. A truant officer that would do his duty would be a great blessing to the already overworked teacher. I firmly believe that truant officers should be state officials, and not town officers. — ANSONIA, *W. A. Smith, Supt.*

Visitation. — There are over three hundred men in West Hartford who have children attending our public schools. From the records of the teachers in twenty schools, covering a period of about one hundred and eighty days, it appears that only nine of these men manifested an interest in the schools by visiting them, and, with one exception, each of these men visited only one school. The following incident, related by a School Visitor in a neighboring town, is commended to the attention of those men who did not visit a single school, once, during the past year:

> " A busy man left his work one day and went to visit the school his children attended. He said to their teachers: If I had sent a young creature out to pasture I should be sure to go and see whether the pasturage was good, and the animal in a thriving condition. It seems to me I ought at least to do as much for my children as for my stock, and I have come to see for myself what you are doing for them." — WEST HARTFORD, *W. H. Hall, Supt.*

Visitation of schools. — Let all who have time and inclination, and especially parents, visit the schools. Find out for yourself what the teacher is and what she is striving to do. Find out what the boys and girls are learning; then help if you can. And you will find there are as many ways of helping as there are of hindering, but your personal observation is of the first importance. Be assured that no unobtrusive visitor can fail of a welcome to any of our schools. — CANTON, *W. H. Sullivan, Acting Visitor.*

Visitation, Parents'. — It seems to have gone almost entirely out of fashion for parents to visit or manifest any interest in schools. This is unfortunate, to say the least, as it is certainly an inspiration to teachers and children to have the parents manifest interest enough to be present occasionally and see for themselves how things are going. If the efforts of the teachers are appreciated it does no harm to tell them so. — COLEBROOK, *S. A. Cooper, Acting Visitor.*

Vocal music. — Classes in music can be taught to make a fairly good showing without much serious study, and so there is always more or less temptation to do superficial work. When the children sing in concert there must be much opportunity for shirking — if there are any lazy pupils — and individual work seems slow and requires tact and great patience, so it is no great wonder if we sometimes find cases where a few strong voices do the work of the whole class, or where a whole class of strong voices rely chiefly on that strength and very little on mental effort. A conscientious teacher will always try to avoid these tendencies.

It may be truly said that many children have no taste for music, but it is just as true that a great many have no taste for arithmetic or grammar, only that their tastes and talents are not so much considered in these studies — they are expected to learn them if possible, are ranked on them, and frequently they are helped at home, when they would be thoughtlessly laughed at if they attempted to sing. Who can blame a child for not liking to be laughed at? Most monotones can be taught to sing if they begin young enough and are taken pains with, but a good many people do not realize that fact. The trouble is that music is not really put on the same basis as other studies, probably because it has not been a public school study so long, and the value of the mental training it should give is not so generally understood. I think it must be conceded that there are especial difficulties in teaching this study, and how many for the regular teacher who lacks experience, and perhaps has an imperfectly trained ear. Enthusiastic teachers, however, can usually get good results, and we have many classes that do excellent work. We hope to have more in the future. — BRISTOL, *Arie E. Kelly, Teacher.*

Vocal music. — The department of music has been particularly satisfactory during the year past. The study of music has passed the trial stage. We have enjoyed the privilege of a musical director for so many years that we regard music simply as one of the studies of our school course, and expect the same results in mental training and discipline from it as from other studies pursued. The marked feature of the year has been the development of individual reading and singing. By this means the director of music not only feels assured that each individual can and does perform his work independently, but he builds up a feeling of confidence and self-reliance which must be of incalculable value to the scholar. The parents and friends who attended our commencement exercises in June must have been favorably impressed by the pleasing singing of the High School chorus. The rendering of the various subjects presented by them was really masterful. The effect showed not only a carefully rendered program, but the impression conveyed was that a master hand had laid the foundation of their success deep and broad; that they were really a chorus of trained singers from whom satisfactory work was to be expected as a matter of course. We are especially gratified that our musical director has made such progress in getting hold of the older boys. We predict that the results obtained will be even better next year. — ENFIELD, *Dr. Geo. T. Finch, Acting Visitor.*

West Hartford, essay. — West Hartford is situated between the Meriden, Cedar, and Talcott Hills. Bloomfield is on the north, Hartford on the east, Newington and Farmington on the south, and Farmington and Avon on the west. The town contains about twenty square miles.

The land is rolling and there are many hills. The highest are Talcott Mountains, a range of hills in the west part of the town. They are mostly covered with forests and were a resort for picnics and excursions when there was a tower there, which was open to the public, but has since been taken down.

South of Farmington Avenue, in the same range of hills, there is a high elevation known as Selden's Hill and Beuna Vista. Main Street runs on a ridge from Newington to Park Street.

There are many small rivers and brooks; Trout Brook, which rises near Mountain Road, goes through the Center and Elmwood. Piper Brook comes from New Britain and goes through Elmwood to Hartford. They both empty into Park River.

There are five reservoirs in the west part which furnish Hartford with water. The drive around them is pleasant and many people go there.

There is a beautiful row of elms in the south part of the town, along New Britain Avenue, which gives it the name of Elmwood. There are two old elms on Main Street which are noted. One was planted in 1780, and the other, it is supposed, was planted by Noah Webster's ancestors.

Most of the soil is good for cultivation. There is a trap-rock quarry on Main Street and a crusher to crush the stone. There are also sand pits, and in Elmwood areas of clay which furnish material for bricks and pottery.

Two old houses stand on Main Street. The house where Noah Webster, the writer of the dictionary, lived when a child stands about half-way to the Center. The other stands on the corner of New

Britain Avenue and Main Street, and was an old tavern about the time of the Revolution. The Town Hall was the Congregational Church building. It is on the corner of Main Street and Farmington Avenue.

The people are educated and industrious. West Hartford furnishes more milkmen than any other town near Hartford. A number of the people have business in Hartford. There are also a number of farmers, a few market-gardeners, and florists. A number of the people at Elmwood work in the brick yards, pottery, or coil pipe company.

Corn, tobacco, fruit, and market garden produce are raised in great abundance.

All the manufacturing of the town is done in Elmwood and Charter Oak. There are two brick yards, a pottery, and coil pipe company. The pottery manufactures are both useful and ornamental earthen ware. The coil pipe company makes principally heating apparatus.

The schools of the town are good. They are managed by a committee of nine members. There are one High and Upper Grammar in the town. The Center, East, and Elmwood schools have the four lowest grades. Charter Oak has the three lower grades. There are also the North Primary and the Northwest, which is ungraded.

The Public Library is a room of the Congregational Church. Till within a year it was a church library, but now the town manages it.

There are three churches in town: Episcopal, Baptist, and Congregational. They all are at the center. The Congregational building is large and built of gray granite from Monson, Mass. The church was organized as the Fourth of Hartford in 1713, but became a separate church in 1854. The Episcopal Church was founded in 1843. The Baptist Church was founded in 1858. There is a Union chapel at Elmwood.

The principal roads are macadamized, most of them seven years ago. There are two electric lines on Farmington Avenue. One stops at West Hartford and the other runs to Unionville. The steam cars go through Elmwood. One of the railroad companies runs cars by the third rail from Hartford to New Britain and Bristol through Elmwood.

West Hartford was made a separate town from Hartford in 1854. The following people have made themselves famous: Nathaniel Hooker was the pastor of the Congregational Church and a descendant of Thomas Hooker, founder of Connecticut. The Corbin brothers and Talcott brothers are rich men. Henry Wells founded the Wells Express Company. Rose Terry Cook was a writer. Noah Webster wrote the dictionary. He also published the first daily paper in New York. — WEST HARTFORD, *Helen Sears.*

STATE TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS

FOR

ELEMENTARY CERTIFICATES

First Day

A. M. —	9.00 to 9.30	SPELLING
	9.30 to 10.30	LITERATURE
	10.30 to 12.30	ARITHMETIC
P. M. —	1.30 to 2.30	WRITING
	2.30 to 3.30	READING
	3.30 to 6.00	ELEMENTARY SCIENCE AND GEOGRAPHY

Second Day

A. M. —	9.00 to 11.30	HISTORY AND CIVIL GOVERNMENT
	11.30 to 12.30	DRAWING (optional)
P. M. —	1.30 to 3.00	GRAMMAR
	3.00 to 4.30	PHYSIOLOGY
	4.30 to 5.30	VOCAL MUSIC (optional)

Preliminary papers should be written with ink and sent one week before the examination.

Examinations cannot be given in the different branches at any other hours than those mentioned above.

Examinations begin promptly at 9 o'clock.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS AND INFORMATION

1 Write the date and place of examination and your *number* on the outside of the envelope. Fill out the Information Blank and put it in the envelope.

2 Write the date and place of examination and *your number* and name of study at the top of each page of your work.

3 Write only on one side of the paper.

4 Number the answers to correspond with the questions.

5 Leave a margin at the left.

6 In Arithmetic write the operation as well as the answer. Answers alone will not be accepted.

7 The printed questions must be attached to papers containing answers.

8 The result of the examination will be communicated to you within one month.

9 Do not fold the papers.

10 Examinations will not be held at any other hours than those mentioned on the program.

SPELLING

1 Outline a typical lesson in spelling.
2 Discuss the place of oral and written spelling.
3 How would you select words for spelling lesson?
4 When should spelling be introduced?
5 What is the object of learning to spell?
6 Write the following words at dictation:

1 mischievous
2 niece
3 isolated
4 Suffolk
5 chancel
6 miraculously
7 tourist
8 traveling
9 fulfilled
10 consistency
11 abide
12 ceremonies
13 system
14 baptizing
15 concerning
16 evidence
17 Niagara
18 Chloe
19 languages
20 scythe
21 obedience
22 compel
23 rewriting
24 niche
25 associate
26 sugar
27 auspiciously
28 retrocession
29 primeval
30 expelled
31 mimicry
32 seizing
33 telescope
34 fearlessness
35 scientific
36 pinnacle
37 using
38 perpetually
39 valuable
40 bawling
41 anxiety
42 rhythmic
43 emergencies
44 occasional
45 ignobly
46 forgotten
47 mortgage
48 periodicals
49 ledge
50 hypodermic
51 ingenious
52 cerebral
53 stiletto
54 acquiesce
55 covetous
56 elegy
57 oscillate
58 Hawaii
59 antiseptic
60 assassin
61 asthma
62 relieve
63 sheriff
64 tortoise
65 trellis
66 hiccough
67 sarsaparilla
68 Wednesday
69 ache
70 agreeable
71 mystery
72 octagonal
73 surfeit

ARITHMETIC

I

1 What connection is there between common fractions, decimal fractions, and percentage?

2 Bought oranges at ten cents a dozen, and sold them at the rate of ten for twenty-two cents. How much is gained on eleven boxes, each containing twenty dozen?

3 How many tons of ice can be put into an icehouse twenty feet long, twelve feet wide, eight feet high, supposing the ice to be nine-tenths as heavy as water? (1 cu. ft. of water equals 1,000 oz. Av.)

4 What is the difference on a bill of $425 between a direct discount of fifty per cent. and a discount of thirty per cent. and twenty per cent?

5 A telegram was sent at nine o'clock in the morning from A, longitude 72° west, reached B at half past eight o'clock of the same morning. The telegram passed instantaneously. In what longitude was B?

6 (*a*) What is meant by the interpretation of problems?
(*b*) What benefit is derived by interpretation of problems?

7 The product of three factors is .03519, and two of them are .2875 and .1632. Require the third.

II

1 Name and describe the system of notation which is in common use.

2 Write problems for the work of which the following expressions would be correct:—$3 \div \frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2} \div 3$, $\frac{1}{4} \div \frac{2}{3}$.

3 At $2.50 a yard how much velvet can be purchased for $1.00?

4 Why, in changing a common fraction to a decimal form, do you divide the numerator by the denominator?

5 A meter is equal to 39.375 inches. How many meters are there in 94.5 inches?

6 Find the cost of grading a lot 12 rds. 2 ft. long, and 6 rds. 1 ft. wide, at $1.75 per 100 sq. ft.

7 The wages of carpenters were reduced 10% and subsequently raised 10%, when they received $3.96 a day. How much did they receive before these changes?

8 Find the number of square yards in the walls and ceiling of a room 15 ft. long, 14 ft. wide, and 12 ft. high, no allowance being made for doors and windows.

III

1 A bankrupt pays 37½ cts. on a dollar: how much will be lost by a creditor whose bill is $750?

2 Discuss as to expense and safety the various methods which you might use to pay a debt of $25.00 due in Boston.

3 Of what relative importance is arithmetic? What comparative time should be given to it? To what extent is it a thought study, and to what extent a form study?

4 How many cubic yards of macadam will be required for three miles of road, if it is spread nine feet wide and eight inches deep?

5 A druggist buys a preparation at $3.20 a pound (avoirdupois). He puts it up in powders, ten grains each, and sells them at the rate of six for 25 cts. Find gain per cent. (7,000 grains = 1 lb. avoirdupois.)

6 A bin 18 feet long and 7 feet wide must be how deep to contain 21,654 pounds of coal, allowing 35 cubic feet to the ton?

7 The net cost of a sewing-machine bought at 40 per cent. and five per cent. off is $20.52. Require the list price?

8 Define (*a*) prime factor, (*b*) area, (*c*) net proceeds, (*d*) draft, (*e*) present worth.

WRITING

1 When should you teach penmanship to children?
 (*a*) What training should be previously received?
 (*b*) What place in the school course should it occupy?

2 In an ungraded school how would you give lessons in writing?

3 Make the small letters.
Make the capital letters.

4 How can a copy-book be used profitably?

5 When and for what purpose would you give free-arm exercises in writing?

6 What is penmanship?

READING

I

1 What relation should "Phonetics" have to reading?
Give reasons for your answer.

2 In giving a word drill preparatory to a reading lesson, what objects should the teacher aim to accomplish?

3 Describe the material used in a first reading lesson and give reasons for its choice.

4 Describe the preparation for a reading lesson of the second year. Give reasons for each step.

5 If you were teaching an ungraded school and had a small sum of money to spend for books, name some that you would purchase.

Give reasons for your choice and state the age of the children you would expect to have read them.

II

1 What two ideas may the expression "teaching children to read" convey? Which is the more important? Why?

2 Which phase of the subject is important in the beginnings of reading?

3 What should be the character of the reading books supplied to children in school?
What can you say of geographical readers; historical readers; scientific readers, etc.?
Give your opinion of the book furnished you, stating reasons.

4 What do you mean by "planning a lesson" in reading?

5 What value do you put upon learning definitions?
State clearly what you regard as valuable and what injurious in learning definitions.

6 What place should oral reading have in school?

HISTORY

I

1 Connecticut, (*a*) early settlement, (*b*) different colonies, (*c*) when united, (*d*) charter, (*e*) constitution.

2 (*a*) What preparation work can be done before text-book work of grammar schools?
(*b*) Recommend stories or books for such work.
(*c*) How can other studies be made to aid in this work?

3 What was the cause of Shay's rebellion; of the whisky rebellion; of Dorr's rebellion? (Answer two only.)

4 What was the main issue in the presidential campaign of 1860? Who were the candidates? What was the main issue in 1896? Who were the candidates?

5 Draw a map showing the territorial growth of the United States. Give the history of each acquisition.

6 Connect each of the following names with the history of the United States: Franklin, Hamilton, Jackson, Grant, Morse, Fulton, Bell, Whitney.

7 Discuss the causes for the late war with Spain.
What are some of the results of this war?

II

1 Make a topical outline, under any one of the following subjects, that could be followed with children from eleven to thirteen years of age:

Louisiana Purchase.
Stamp Act.
Northwest Territory.
Discovery of Gold in California.
Missouri Compromise.

2 Name six books of reference in U. S. History that can be used in the Fifth Grade; ten that can be used in the Eighth Grade.

3 Write a page either about Jackson's Administration or "Reconstruction" in the South.

4 Outline briefly the development of the government of Connecticut from colonial times to and including the adoption of the present constitution.

5 Mention six important questions in the history of the U. S. between 1789 and 1861. Discuss one of them briefly.

6 How have commercial questions influenced the history of the U. S.?

7 Have the problems of the present day any bearing upon the Monroe Doctrine?

III

1 What biographies would you teach, when studying Connecticut?

2 Account for the differences in the social life of the Virginia and Massachusetts colonies.

3 State three arguments in defense of England's attitude toward her

colonies previous to the Revolution; three arguments in defense of colonists' attitude toward England.

4 Name three noted men of the period of the Civil War, and tell what each one's relation was to this period.

5 Write about two of the following subjects: (*a*) Bacon's Rebellion, (*c*) Salem Witchcraft, (*d*) Hartford Convention.

6 Write not less than a page about one of the following: Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, James A. Garfield.

7 Give a list of the histories which you have read or studied.

GEOGRAPHY

I

1 Define meridian, latitude, longitude.

2 How would you convey to pupils correct ideas of latitude and longitude?

3 (*a*) Name the large seaports of England, (*b*) two of Ireland, (*c*) two of Scotland.

4 Explain some of the causes of winds.

5 Name a state noted for each of the following exports: (*a*) coal, (*b*) lumber, (*c*) cotton, (*d*) boots and shoes, (*e*) dairy products.

6 Name the five chief rivers of Europe, and tell into what body of water each one flows.

7 What is the use of Geography and to what other study is it an aid?

8 Locate Chicago, Havana, Manilla, Stockholm, Valparaiso, Samoa, Havre, Calcutta, Hong Kong, Tokio.

II

1 What is the direction of the trade winds in both hemispheres?

2 What are some of the reasons for England's commercial strength?

3 How many degrees from equator to either tropic? Why?

4 How many places on the earth directly south of the north pole?

5 What is meant by standard time? Why does fifteen degrees mark an hour's difference in time between places?

6 Locate the following places: Triest, Leipsic, Florence, Bombay, Santiago, Welland Canal, Luzon.

7 Is the greater portion of Africa north or south of the equator? South America?

8 What large rivers of Europe rise in the Alps?

9 Give examples showing the effect of mountains and rivers (topography) upon the history of a country.

10 What are some of the books you would use in your work in geography?

11 What do you consider to be the purpose of geographical study?

12 Make out a plan of a lesson on winds.

13 Show how the industries of the United States depend upon natural conditions by indicating the location of several important industries and giving reasons for such location.

14 What do you mean by the British Empire? Name its important parts.

III

1 Of what use is a text-book in geography to a pupil?

2 Why do we teach geography?

3 Where are there six months day and night?

4 To what is variation in the length of a day due?

5 Why do most of the rivers of North America flow into the Atlantic Ocean or its branches?

6 Name the chief resources for the following areas:

Coast Plain area.
Appalachian area.
North Mississippi valley area.
South Mississippi valley area.
The Western Plain area.
Pacific Coast area.
Mountain and Basin area.

7 Where are the following found: Petroleum, building stone, copper, clays for pottery use, salt?

8 Why are the Appalachian highlands so much lower than the Rocky mountains?

9 Name the possessions of European countries in Asia.

10 Locate Trinidad, Athens, Cape Town, Sitka, Quebec, Lyons, St. Louis, Yosemite Valley, Providence, Sidney.

GRAMMAR

I

1 Write the plural of the following words: Noose, zero, embargo, mosquito, waif, ally, money, alley, dwarf, veto.

2 Write sentences in which the number of each of the following shall be indicated by the verb: Bellows, child, committee, spectacles, alms.

3 Use may and can so as to give a present meaning; also, so as to give a future or subjunctive meaning.

4 What is the test of a simple sentence? Give an example.

5 Use the proper verb in the following:

Neither of them......absent.
From what source......all our joys?
......you at school this morning?
Each of the rooms......three windows.
Either of those answers......correct.

6 Select the clauses in the following and tell how each is used: "A man's reach should exceed his grasp, or what's heaven for?" Lincoln said, "All that I am, my mother made me."

7 Write a short analysis of some educational work you have read.

8 "Men begin to look at the signs of the weather. It is long since much rain fell. The ground is a little dry, and the road is a good deal dusty. The garden bakes. Transplanted trees are thirsty. Wheels are shrinking and tires are looking dangerous. Men speculate on the

clouds; they begin to calculate how long it will be, if no rain falls, before the potatoes will suffer; the oats, the corn, the grass — everything."

Select the kinds of sentences in the preceding paragraph.

What parts of speech are found in this selection? Give an example of each part of speech found.

Express the thought of the selection much more concisely than it is now stated.

9 What is your plan for correcting the written work of pupils?

10 What is your plan for teaching correct spoken English?

II

1 Write the plurals of the following: Court-martial, man-of-war, crisis, larva, gross, genius, staff, terminus.

2 When are shall and will used? Use each in a sentence.

3 Underline the clauses in the following sentences and state the office of each:

It is strange that you should talk so.
Courage is the stuff that the hen is made of.
She has come that she may see it.

4 The moon rose and the clouds disappeared.
When the moon rose the clouds disappeared.
What kind of a sentence is each?

5 Analyze the sentence: The snow having ceased to fall, we look for the sunshine.

6 Use lie (to recline) and lay correctly. Give the principal parts of each verb.

7 Describe briefly a character in some work of fiction that you have read.

8 When should pupils begin the study of technical grammar? Why?

9 What relation does literature sustain to composition and English?

10 What is the value of imitation work, in a course in English? Of reproduction? Of original work?

III

1 What is a sentence? A clause? A phrase? Give illustrations.

2 How do we name clauses and phrases? Why? Pick out the clauses and phrases in the following selection and name them:

That we would do,
We should do when we would, *for* this "*would*" changes,
And *hath* abatements and delays as many
As *there* are *tongues*, are hands, are accidents;
And then this "should" is *like* a *spendthrift sigh*,
That hurts by *easing*. — HAMLET.

3 Parse the *italicized* words in the preceding selection.

4 Write the plural of chimney, gas, son-in-law, story, Talisman, valley, domino, ox, dwarf, oath, pair.

5 Write sentences illustrating the correct use of shall and will, should and would. Is the following expression correct: I would like to be rich?

6 Write a letter addressed to A. J. Dow, a clergyman and acting school visitor in the town of Brownville, Conn., applying for a position as teacher in one of the public schools. State experience, qualifications, and give references.

7 How would you try to teach children to speak and write correctly?

8 Correct the errors in the following sentences:

He would have laid there till now if we hadn't helped him up.
Can I have the key to your room, or will I ask the janitor for it?
If he hadn't given me a ride, I never would have been there in time.
If it don't come before five, I shall have to go for it myself.
Have either of you a copy of this morning's *herald?*
The old method is quite different in character than that now in use.
We are very careful who we let in the club, for we want to keep it very select.
Each of these windows are hung with dark blue and old gold draperies.

PHYSIOLOGY

1 Some of the text-books state that carbon dioxide is poisonous. Comment on this statement in the light of the fact that that gas is always present in the lungs.

2 Discuss the statement that night air is unwholesome.

3 Can we get used to bad air so that it will not hurt us? Give reasons for your answer.

4 Why do we see our breath on a cold morning?

5 What objection is there to having the light enter a schoolroom so that the pupils shall face it?

6 What physiological reasons for cleanliness would you teach?

7 What conditions of health ought teachers to observe?

8 How is the beating of the heart controlled?

ELEMENTARY SCIENCE

(Write on one topic)

Chemistry —

1 How is the supply of oxygen used up in oxidation restored to the air?

2 What is the difference between the burning of wood and its decay?

3 What one chemical term would include the various processes we call fermentation, rusting, decay, combustion, breathing?

4 If vinegar were to be put upon baking soda explain the action that would occur?

5 Explain what happens in the use of baking soda in raising dough.

6 How does soap act in cleaning?

7 What gives the light in the burning of a candle or kerosene?

8 What is the use of teaching chemistry in the common schools?

Geology —

1 What story does any pebble tell?

2 Explain why a rainy region can never be a very cold one.

3 What phenomenon analogous to volcanic action has occurred in Connecticut, and what traces has it left?

4 How are the rivers which flow into Long Island Sound affecting the coast line? *i. e.*, are they tending to make it more or less regular? How do they produce this effect?

5 Whence has the soil been derived that makes the Connecticut valley the best agricultural portion of the state?

Physics —

1 Why do we believe that neither matter nor force is destructible?

2 Starting with a certain amount of force at one end of a piece of machinery why do we not get the effect of the full amount at the other end?

3 Since heat is required to evaporate water, is this heat thereafter lost, or is it again restored? Explain.

4 How do you know evaporation to be a cooling process?

5 How would you illustrate the fact that the air has pressure?

CIVIL GOVERNMENT

I

1 How is the president of the United States elected? How is the governor of Connecticut elected? In what case may either be the choice of the minority of those voting?

2 In the towns in this state under the district system what are the principal school officers? What are the duties of each? When are they elected?

3 What is meant by the legislature? When and where does it meet? How are the members chosen?

4 Name the senators and representatives from Connecticut to the National Congress. What is the length of their term of office? How are they elected?

5 What are the present laws of this state in regard to the instruction and employment of children? What provisions are made for the enforcement of these laws?

6 Discuss the principal sources of revenue for the (*a*) school district; (*b*) town; (*c*) county; (*d*) state; (*e*) United States.

II

1 What are the sources of town, state, and national taxes? For what are they used?

2 Define plurality, majority, veto, nomination, suffrage, citizen, elector.

3 How are the members of the General Assembly chosen? Members of Congress? Who are the present members of Congress from Connecticut?

4 What is the difference between a city and a town?

5 How may the Constitution of Connecticut be amended?

6 Name four books useful to teachers of civil government.

7 How does the vote of town elector affect the election of the President of the United States?

8 What are the Connecticut laws relating to school attendance? To the employment of children?

DRAWING

1 Draw free hand:
 (*a*) A partly open door.
 (*b*) A simple out-of-door sketch.
 (*c*) A group, made up of two books, a cup and saucer.
 (*d*) The corner of a room.

2 Give illustrations of the use of modeling, color, and drawing in primary grades.

3 Of what value is the filling in of outline pictures?

4 Of what value are tracing and cutting?

5 What do we mean by History of Art? Shall it be taught as a separate study, or in connection with history and geography?

MUSIC

1 What are the intervals of the following scales: —
 The Diatonic Major.
 The Melodic Minor.
 The Harmonic Minor.
 The Chromatic.

2 Give the key signatures of A, B, D-flat, and write the relative minor scales, — harmonic form.

3 In what grade would you begin work in music-reading? Why? Write two exercises suitable for early work in reading.

4 What is modulation?

Write a modulation from B-flat to F, and explain how you would teach it.

5 What qualities in the pupil would you aim to make music serve in training?

In what ways are your ideals for the treatment of primary and higher grades different or similar, and what methods would you use for obtaining the results you wish?

6 Write from memory some familiar hymn, giving the name.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1899

ARITHMETIC

1 Two persons found that one had $\frac{3}{4}$ of a dollar and the other $\frac{3}{5}$ as much. How much money had each? What part of a dollar had the second?

2 Multiply 325,946 by 3.14159.

3 A dealer buys 150 tons of coal, 2,240 pounds each, at $4.50 a ton. He sells the same at $4.75 a ton, 2,000 pounds to the ton. What is his profit? What is the per cent. of profit?

4 Multiply 240,000 by 164,000. Divide the product by 160,000.

5 The width of my book before it is opened is 9 inches and the length is 12 inches. How many inches between the opposite corners after it is opened?

6 I can buy goods from A, B, and C, at the same list price, but A will give me 20, 10, and 5 off; B will give me 5, 10, and 20 off; C will give me 10, 20, and 5 off. Which will be the best purchase to make? Explain.

7 $\frac{25 \times 8 \times 9}{6 \times 45 \times 56} = ?$ Work by cancellation.

8 Tell briefly

(*a*) How long you have studied arithmetic.
(*b*) In what schools you have studied the subject.
(*c*) What text-books you have used; did you complete any text-book?
(*d*) What benefit you derived from the study.

GEOGRAPHY

1 What parts of Asia are occupied by the white race?

2 Locate the following islands and tell to what country each belongs: Ceylon, Java, Jamaica, Iceland, Porto Rico.

3 Name the four largest cities in Connecticut and tell (*a*) what originally determined the location of each city; (*b*) what causes combined to make each a large city.

4 To what causes is the long winter polar night due?

5 What countries constitute the three great peninsulas of southern Europe?

6 Write not more than ten lines about the Philippine Islands.

7 Tell briefly

(*a*) How long you have studied geography.
(*b*) In what schools.
(*c*) What text-books you have used.
(*d*) Why you were interested in the subject or not.
(*e*) What use you will make of the knowledge you have acquired.

GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION

1 Write a short item of news which might go into a daily paper.

2 Write a short business letter naming the parts.

3 Give principal parts of the following verbs:

Rise, *eat*, *dive*, *go*, *sit*, *forsake*, *hit*, *wear*, *ride*, *take*.

4 Write sentences illustrating the differences between the use of an *adjective* and an *adverb*.

5 Write the following words in two columns; in one column write the singular, in the other the plural:

Wife, *strife*, *canto*, *cliff*, *box*, *oxen*, *six*, *sky*, *monkey*.

6 *There* is a *better* and a *nobler way*. Give the use of each italicized word.

7 Tell briefly

(*a*) How long you have studied language and grammar.
(*b*) In what schools have you studied the subjects?
(*c*) What text-books have you used and the method of teaching; were you instructed in *parsing*?
(*d*) Whether you were interested in the subject or not.
(*e*) What benefit you have derived from the study.

8 Give a short list of the poems you have read.

HISTORY

1 Name nine statesmen of our country, — three in the period prior to 1820, three in the period from 1820 to 1860, and three in the period from 1860 to the present time.

2 Give a brief account of the work of each.

3 Tell briefly

(*a*) How long you have studied history.
(*b*) In what schools you studied the subject.
(*c*) What text-books you have used and the method of teaching.
(*d*) Whether you were interested in the subject or not.
(*e*) What use you expect to make of the knowledge you have acquired.

4 Besides text-books, what books of history or biography have you read?

LESSONS IN ELEMENTARY SCIENCE FOR COMMON SCHOOLS*

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Classes differ in age and in capacity, and the time allotted to the science lesson differs so in different schools that it is impossible to plan a series of lessons in such a way that each division in the outline shall constitute a single lesson for a class.

In the following pages a "lesson" means only a "topic." Some of the topics will require many days for their completion. Allowing twenty minutes every day for science, the following lessons will afford ample material for a year's work, provided the work is well done.

The teacher will be constantly tempted here as in other work to get quick "results." She will often tell pupils what they can better find out by observation and experiment, and she will prepare them to make certain statements in response to certain questions, whether the statement is full of meaning to the pupil or not. To whatever extent the teacher allows herself to do this, to that extent her work will be a failure.

If pupils are interested and alert, and if they constantly apply the truths gained in the science class to the explanation of common phenomena, the teacher may be assured that profitable work is being done.

Science study cannot be measured by the number of pages learned, nor by ability to give ready answers to cut-and-dried questions. Pupils must construct apparatus, perform experiments at home, and think into and around each subject as completely as possible; they must have some opportunity to write descriptions of experiments and the conclusions to be drawn from them; also to read in books about the great discoveries in science, and their application to the daily life of the world.

An experiment should be regarded not so much as an illustration or a proof of some fact taught as a question put to Nature, and in order to appreciate the answer the question must be intelligently asked.

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The teacher's part is to prepare the way for intelligent questions, to help interpret the answers, and to lead pupils to a more complete appreciation of common phenomena. To do this she must know her subject, and to know her subject she must study. No study, however, will better repay effort.

The teacher will lose nothing by admitting that she does not know everything. If she will assume the attitude of a fellow student and fellow investigator *with* her pupils, she will do more for herself and for them than by any assumption of superiority.

George P. Phenix.

MATERIAL AND APPARATUS

The science cabinet accompanying this pamphlet contains

Arnott's Physics
First Lessons in Minerals

1 box minerals
4 glass squares
1 magnifying glass
4 wide-mouthed bottles
1 glass funnel
1 rubber cork
8 sheets filter paper
1 unglazed flower pot
1 bottle mercury
1 tin square
1 spirit lamp
4 oz. alcohol
1 box shot
1 bottle olive oil
1 box sawdust
1 thermometer
3 6-inch test tubes
3 candles
1 horseshoe magnet
3 needles
1 box iron filings
1 heavy copper wire
1 iron rod

I. SOME COMMON ROCKS AND MINERALS

Planned with Particular Reference to Schools outside the Sandstone Region

Quartz, Feldspar, Mica, Hornblende, Granite, Gneiss

References — First Lessons in Minerals.	Richards	D. C. Heath.	$0.10
How to Read a Pebble.	Fred. L. Charles, Austin, Ill.	Pub. by author.	.25
Common Rocks and Minerals.	Crosby	D. C. Heath.	.40
First Book in Geology.	Shaler	D. C. Heath.	1.00

Note. — These lessons on minerals are suitable for the youngest as well as the oldest pupils in the common schools. The older pupils, however, can go more deeply into the subject than would be profitable for the younger. This work may be reviewed each year for several years with profit. Each year a little more may be done than in the preceding.

Before beginning any class work, the teacher should take walks with her pupils, perhaps to and from school, calling attention to the pebbles, soil, ledges, and to the fact that rock underlies the soil. Each pupil should collect as many different kinds of rock material as possible, and several specimens of each kind. The specimens may be kept in paper boxes, each child to furnish his own box. The teacher should supply herself with enough specimens to make good any deficiencies in the children's sets before class work is begun.

In the first lesson let each child make as many different piles as he has kinds. At first there will be many piles, as color, size, form, etc., will be given undue value. Do not be disturbed by this.

Make a careful study of each mineral, attending only to those characteristics that are obvious to the unaided senses.

Such characteristics are :

(*a*) Luster
(*b*) Appearance of freshly broken surface
(*c*) Weight (compared with familiar substances)
(*d*) Structure
(*e*) Manner of breaking, evenly or unevenly
(*f*) Hardness

Hardness may be determined by a knife or piece of window-glass. A knife will not scratch glass. Which must be harder? What may be said of the hardness of a substance that will scratch glass?

Repeat the exercise of classifying each day. Do not aid pupils in this, but observe their work closely. The ability of a child to recognize differences will be expressed in his classification. Let ability to classify correctly come with knowledge of the minerals.

Quartz.

Let pupils examine a good specimen, and pick out of the collection all like it.

Study characteristics which distinguish it from other minerals.

1. It is very hard, — hard enough to scratch glass. Will a knife scratch quartz?

2. Notice resemblance between broken fragments of glass and of quartz. Quartz has a glassy luster. Examine specimens of different colors, but notice similarity of luster in all.

3. Quartz always breaks unevenly.

4. Quartz is often colored. Amethyst, smoky quartz, agate, jasper, and bloodstone are varieties of quartz.

Break a common white pebble. What is it?

Examine some common sand under a lens. What is it?

Examine in the same way sea sand; common soil.

Examine a piece of granite. Is there quartz in it?

Examine sandstone.

Let the commonness of quartz be discussed by the children.

Discuss the uses of quartz in making gems, lenses, table tops, panels, glass, sandpaper, grindstones, millstones.

Summarize frequently. Take care that words do not take the place of ideas. Ability to answer questions correctly is of absolutely no value unless there is real knowledge of the thing talked about.

What is there in the granite besides quartz?

Let feldspar be studied next.

Let pupils examine closely all the feldspar specimens, and observe that,—

1. Feldspar will scratch glass. How hard compared with quartz.
2. Feldspar splits quite evenly.
3. The fractured surface is smooth.

Feldspar is the most common mineral after quartz.

Call attention to the clayey odor given by weathered feldspar when breathed upon Clay is often formed by the decay of feldspar.

Find out how feldspar is used in making pottery, and tell simply to the class as a story.

What is there in granite besides quartz and feldspar?

Study mica and hornblende (either or both may be absent from granite).

Hornblende is the most diffcult mineral of this group to become acquainted with. It is usually darker than mica and does not split into thin scales. Its color is commonly greenish black.

Mica is common and easily recognized.

With the older pupils the study of minerals may be extended so as to include

Sandstone
Limestone
Marble
Chalk
Coal
Graphite

Some order should be observed in the study of each rock or mineral. The following is suggestive:

- Grouping
- Physical properties
  - by observation
  - by experiment
- Comparison with other minerals
- Uses in the arts
- Method of obtaining
- Use in soil making
- Geological story, so far as it may be simply told.

II. HOW SOIL IS FORMED

References.— Common Rocks and Minerals — Crosby — D. C. Heath.
First Book in Geology — Shaler — D. C. Heath.

Examine the particles left in the bottom of the mineral box in Lesson I.

Examine a little common soil from the road or yard with a lens to see what familiar substances may be found.

You may find

(*a*) Grains of quartz
(*b*) Grains of feldspar
(*c*) Scales of mica
(*d*) Fine dust (possibly clay from decaying of feldspar)
(*e*) Bits of wood, leaves, etc.

NOTE. — Observe leaves, twigs, etc., decaying in the woods.

Soil is a mass of rubbish. Where did the rubbish come from? (from rocks) Some rocks "rust" under the influence of the air; some are dissolved, or parts are dissolved, leaving small fragments behind.

Suggestions: —

1. Examine seams in ledges.
2. See that there are at hand many specimens of weathered rock — rock partly decayed and rock ready to crumble into soil.
3. Examine the minute cracks in hand specimens.

4. Consider the amount of surface exposed to air and water by means of these cracks.

NOTE. — Teach as much of Lesson XXI as is practicable at this point.

5. Consider what must happen when water gets into these cracks and freezes.
6. Where in your vicinity are there ledges?
7. Examine these and the soil near them.
8. Why does running water look muddy after a heavy rain?
9. How does the soil in valleys compare with soil high up on hills?
10. Where did the fine soil in the valleys come from?
11. Have *you* actually seen soil on its way to some valley? Have children observe the transportation of soil.
12. Why do we find fine soil in river valleys?
13. Why do we find more fertile farms in river valleys than on hills

III. MUDDY WATER AND CLEAR WATER

Mark three wide-mouthed bottles of clear glass, 1, 2, 3, respectively. Fill each half full of clear water. Drop slowly some fine soil into the water and shake well. Notice first the muddy appearance of the water — like water in the street.

Problem.— Find out by experiment whether the soil can be separated from the water so as to make the water clear again.

Experiment 1. See if the soil and the water will separate if allowed to stand a while. After a day or two carefully pour off the water from bottle No. 1 into a clear bottle. Result.

NOTE.— To explain why it takes so long for the mud to settle teach Lesson XXI.

Experiment 2. Shake No. 2 and pour into a funnel in which has been placed a filter paper. Compare with sifting ashes.

NOTE.— A filter may be made from a square piece of blotting paper by folding on its diagonals and then opening so as to make a funnel-shaped receptacle.

Experiment 3. Recover the soil from No. 3 by allowing the water to evaporate.

When water is muddy we say that the mud is "suspended" in the water.

Compare mud in the water with dust in the air.

Why does water by the roadside look dirty just after a shower? Find out if this water ever becomes clear.

What is left at the bottom when the water evaporates?

Find out whether clear water may lie over a muddy bottom.

Such a condition would resemble clear air over a dusty desk.

Find whether a filter will separate water from anything that may be in it. Try water colored by ink.

What are filters for?

Experiment 4. Into a bottle half full of clear water drop slowly some sugar. Shake or stir well until sugar has disappeared.

Has the appearance of the water changed?

What has become of the sugar? Taste the water. (Do not let diferent children taste from same rod.)

Find out by experiment whether sugar can be separated from the water.

Experiment 5. See if it will settle. Pour off some into another bottle and let it stand.

Experiment 6. Can it be separated by filtering?

Experiment 7. Can it be separated by evaporating the water? Test the residue to see if it is sugar.

What are some of the substances that will dissolve in water? Find out by experiment. Make a list

Clear water is not necessarily pure water? Why not?

Find out if a filter will necessarily make water pure. Why not?

Substances that will dissolve are said to be soluble. Some substances are very slightly soluble and others are insoluble in water.

Problem.— Find whether oil is soluble in water.

Experiment 8. Put a few drops of olive oil into a bottle half full of water. Shake. Does the olive oil dissolve? (If the water is turbid the oil has not dissolved.) Let the bottle stand awhile. The oil will rise to the top. Compare with rising of cream in milk.

Experiment 9. Fill a bottle half full of soap suds. Add a drop of olive oil. Shake. Does the oil separate from the soapy water as from the clear water? What has become of it?

Why is soap used in washing hands? In washing clothes?

Our skins secrete an oily substance. This oil acts like glue, and dust and dirt are stuck by it to the skin. In order to remove the dirt the glue must be dissolved

Why will not soap and water remove dried paint from the hands?

Sea water is salt water. How may people obtain salt?

IV. HARD WATER AND SOFT WATER

Water as it comes from the clouds is nearly pure. It is called soft water because of its feeling when used for washing, but water from wells, springs, rivers, and lakes has soaked through the ground, and may have dissolved some substances.

Illustration.— Procure a small unglazed flower pot. Stop the hole in the bottom with a cork. Set the pot in a pail and pack the space around the pot with clean sand to which a little salt has been added. Pour slowly some water on the sand so as to saturate it. After a while the water will filter through into the inner pot. Taste the water from the inner pot. Let this illustrate the *history of well water.*

1. Discuss substances that might be in the soil near the well and the effect of such substances on the water of the well.

2. Discuss location of wells with reference to sink spouts, barnyards, gardens, etc.

3. When water has dissolved decaying vegetable or animal matter it is not safe for use as drinking water, but it may be used for washing.

4. Water in soaking through the ground usually dissolves some mineral matter, e. g., limestone. This may not injure the water for drinking purposes, but it is not so easy to wash with, and for this reason it is called hard water.

Problem.— Find out whether the water in your neighborhood contains any substances in solution.

Experiment 1.— Fill a perfectly clean glass tumbler with water. Set it on the back of the stove where the heat will not break the glass. Let it remain until the water has evaporated, taking care to protect the water as much as possible from dust. Is there any cloudiness on the glass after the water has evaporated ?

5. The amount of solid matter may seem small. Think of the amount in fifty tumblers. In a barrel of water.

Query.— What becomes of the mineral matter dissolved in water when we drink it or when plants take up such water through their roots?

Some of the mineral matter of our bones comes from this source.

Some of the mineral matter taken up by the roots of plants becomes a part of the wood and may be recovered.

Experiment 2.— On a clean tin put some match sticks, place over an alcohol lamp and burn them completely so that nothing is left but a little white ash. This ash was once in the water taken up by the roots. It came from decaying feldspar and other minerals. This mineral matter is useful to plants.

Query.— Can anything be dissolved out of wood ashes again ?

Experiment 3.— Fit a filter paper to a funnel. Fill with wood ashes. Pour on hot water. After it has run through pour the same water through again. Let each child feel the water and notice how soapy it feels.

1. The ancients used wood ashes for soap.
2. Our grandmothers used to make soap from wood ashes. (Wood ashes contain potash.)
3. How is soap made from ashes?
4. Suggest why wood ashes make a good fertilizer for the ground?

V. EVAPORATION

Reference. — Arnott's Physics, p. 446.

Put equal quantities of water — by measure — in several vessels of different shapes — some narrow, some shallow Place near together and leave undisturbed.

Let the children do all the work possible here as elsewhere. Observe daily the amount of evaporation.

1. From which vessel does the water evaporate most rapidly? Why?
2. Sprinkle a quantity of water equal to that put in one of the vessels above over the floor. Compare time of evaporation.
3. Put equal quantities of water in vessels of the same kind, *e. g.*, tumblers. (Strips of paper may be pasted on the sides for marking the level of the water from day to day as evaporation goes on.) Cover one tumbler; place one in a cool place; one in a warm place; one where the air will be changed frequently. Observe daily as before
4. Observe evaporation out of doors — from sidewalks, muddy streets, clothes on line, etc
5. Evaporation at home. Drying clothes, floors, hands, towels on which hands or dishes have been wiped, bread, shriveling up of apples, shrinking of wood, etc.
6. Discuss various operations of which evaporation is the essential part, *e. g.*, haymaking, drying apples, seasoning lumber, drying nuts, etc.
7. Do other liquids evaporate?
   Many liquids, *e. g.*, milk, ink, blood, contain water, but some do not.
8. Put a few drops of kerosene on a piece of white paper. Observe the spot daily.
9. Put a little alcohol in a shallow dish. Put an equal quantity of water into another similar dish. Which evaporates faster?
10. If all the water that evaporates goes into the air think how much water the air must contain.
11. Put a little water on children's cheeks. Fan. The skin feels cool as evaporation goes on. Repeat with alcohol on the hands.
12. Is the cooling real or apparent? Ask the question of the thermometer. Tie some muslin around its bulb. Wet it with water that has been standing some time in the room, and fan it.
13. How may a room be cooled in hot weather? Hang wet sheets in the room or sprinkle the floor.
14. Why is it not wise to dry clothes in a living room?
15. Why is it not wise to sit with damp clothing or wet feet? Why does doing this cause one to take cold?
16. Why is one cooler if he can perspire freely?
17. Why does it make one still cooler to fan?
18. Why will water boil sooner when covered?

VI. FLOATING

Reference. — Arnott's Physics, p. 186 ff.

Experiment 1. Thrust an empty tin pail bottom down into a bucket of water. Notice the resistance. Let each child perform this experiment.

Experiment 2. Tie a string to a brick. Let each pupil lower the brick into a pail of water and then remove it.

Suggestions: —

1. How much would the water in the large pail have pushed up if the small pail had been full of water? Lead pupils to see in this way that upward pressure is equal to the weight of the water displaced.
2. How much was the water which the brick displaced pushed up before the brick was lowered into the pail?
3. Lead pupils to see that if there is motion anywhere in the room or out of it, it is because there is a greater push or pull in one direction than in the opposite, and if a body is at rest, it means that the push on one side is just equal to the push on the other.

Experiment 3. Put some shot in a test tube so that the tube will float in a vertical position. Add more shot — a few at a time — noticing that with each addition the tube sinks.

Why does it move it down? (The downward pressure — weight — of the tube is made greater and it sinks until it reaches the point where the upward pressure of the water is equal to it.)

Find out what will happen if some of the shot be removed.

Experiment 4. Set a small pan into a larger one. Fill the small pan *so full* of water that no more can be added. Gently put a block of wood into the water until it floats. Collect carefully all the water that runs over.

1st Weigh the block of wood
2d Weigh the displaced water
3d Compare the two weights

Let this teach that the buoyant force of a liquid is equal to the weight of the liquid displaced. Make sure that this truth is gotten from the experiment and not from the teacher.

Experiment 5. Put an egg into a dipper of fresh water. It sinks. Add to the water as much fine salt as will dissolve. The egg will float again. Why?

4. Compare buoyant force of salt water and fresh.
5. Where would a ship sink farther into the water; in Lake Michigan or in the Atlantic Ocean?
6. If possible get some mercury and show what buoyant force a heavy liquid like this exerts by letting a penny or a nail float in it.
7. How much water does a ship displace? (See Exp. 2.)
8. How can iron be made to float? Prove.
9. Why does cream rise in milk?
10. Why is it difficult to walk in water up to one's neck?
11. What might life preservers be made of?
12. Use of air-tight compartments in iron steamships.
13. Milk or alcohol diluted with water is heavier than the pure article. Devise a floating tube with a scale on it so that it will indicate whether such liquids have been diluted?
14. Warm water is not so heavy as cold water. What would happen if some warm water could be placed at the bottom of a vessel of cold water?
15. Drop an open umbrella from a second story window. How does it fall compared with a stone? Why?
16. Does the umbrella "float" down? (See Lesson XXI.)
17. Does dust "float" in the air or mud in the water? (See Lesson XXI.)

VII. SOME PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF AIR

Reference.— Arnott's Physics, p. 235 ff.

Give clear directions for the following experiments to be made at home:

Experiment 1. Thrust a tumbler mouth down into a basin of water. Why does water not enter?

Experiment 2. Blow a paper bag full of air. Why does it not compress easily? Why does it explode when struck?

Perform the following experiments for the children. Let them repeat as opportunity allows.

Experiment 3. Fit a cork tightly into a bottle. Make a hole through the cork and fit a funnel into it. Wet the cork so as to make it as air-tight as possible. Try to pour water into the bottle through the funnel. Why will the water not run in?

Experiment 4. Squeeze a rubber ball which has a hole in it. Notice what comes through the hole. What happens when the pressure is removed? Effect of stopping the hole after the ball has been compressed.

Experiment 5. Let the outlet of a bicycle pump be stopped. Try to force the piston in. Why can it not be done?

Examine a rubber foot-ball or rubber cushion. Why does it not flatten when compressed?

What is a bicycle pump used for?

Why are pneumatic tires used?

VIII. SOME CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF AIR

Reference.— Any good text-book of chemistry. Arnott's Physics, p. 515 ff.

Experiment 1. Light three candles. Over one put a small bottle; over the second a medium jar; over the third a large jar. Note order in which the candles go out.

How long will a candle burn in the open air?

Experiment 2. Cover the mouth of the bottle just used, taking care that no air enters it; invert. See if a stick will burn in it.

What inferences may be drawn from the facts observed in these two experiments?

Experiment 3. Wet the inside of a wide-mouthed bottle. Put in a spoonful of iron filings and shake well. The inside of the bottle should be well coated. Place the bottle mouth down, in a pan in which is half an inch of water. Leave it undisturbed till the next day. Place a glass cover under the mouth of the bottle before lifting it from the water and remove the bottle quickly so as to lose none of the water in the bottle. Observe that a part of the air has disappeared and that the filings are rusty. What is the relation between these two facts?

See if a match will burn in the part of the air that is left.

Knowing what an important part air plays in the burning of the candle and the rusting of iron lead the pupils to see

1. Why paint is used to coat wood and iron.
2. Why stoves are furnished with drafts and dampers.
3. Why the smith uses bellows.
4. Why lamps have small openings in the burner.
5. Why for many uses iron is coated with tin as in all our tinware. Why does a "tin" dish rust? (The iron is not always completely covered.)
6. Why there is no air inside the little globes of incandescent electric lamps. (The little thread of carbon would burn when heated by the electric current.)
7. Why throwing a rug over a fire may extinguish it.
8. Why water is used for putting out fires.

IX. CARBON

Experiment 1. Put some pieces of match sticks on a tin and hold over the alcohol lamp.

Notice that (*a*) A gas comes off which will burn.
(*b*) A black substance is left — carbon. (Common name *charcoal.*)

Label and save the residues in the following group of experiments:

Experiment 2. Repeat exp. 1, using paper.

NOTE.— In the following experiment it may not be possible to burn the gas that comes off on account of the large amount of water vapor mixed with it.

Experiment 3. Repeat, using potato.

Experiment 4. Repeat, using sugar.

Experiment 5. Repeat, using bread.

Experiment 6. Repeat, using apple.

Experiment 7. Repeat, using meat.

Suggestions: —

1. Compare all the residues. Notice sameness.
2. Have pupils frame a statement in regard to the composition of all the substances used, *e. g.*, paper, potato, etc., are composed of carbon and a gas.
3. Teach that all useful foods and most fuels consist of carbon and some gaseous matter. This gas is not to be thought of as hidden in the wood or paper any more than steam is hidden in kerosene. The heat decomposes the substances and new substances are formed.
4. What happens if bread is toasted too much? Potatoes baked in too great heat, etc.?

Experiment 8. Burn a piece of charcoal. What is left?

NOTE.— Only a little ash (impurity) is left. The carbon unites with a part (oxygen) of the air and passes off as a gas.

5. Point out what admirable qualities carbon (coal, wood, etc.) has as a fuel.

(*a*) Carbon does not decay.
(*b*) Carbon does not melt.
(*c*) Carbon takes fire only at high temperature and then burns readily.
(*d*) Carbon gives out more heat when burning than any other substance save one (hydrogen).

(*e*) The product of combustion is a gas and goes up chimney. Think of what it would mean if for every 27 pounds of carbon burned we had to carry away 100 pounds of ashes. Enough air is consumed in burning 27 pounds of carbon to make 100 pounds of gas, but this all goes up chimney.

Summarize in such a way as to show how abundant carbon is and what an important part carbon and some of the carbon compounds play in the life history of plants and animals.

The teacher may tell the class that plants breathe in the gas that results from burning carbon and build the carbon into their tissue. Plants get their solid matter mainly from the air in this way and not from the soil.

X. HOW TIME IS MEASURED

The most common natural divisions of time are the day and year. Show that they are determined by the motions of the earth in relation to the sun.

Problem.— To find some way of subdividing the day so that short intervals of time may be measured with some accuracy.

Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of some of the methods employed in former ages.

1. Sun dial — make and have it used.
2. Hour glass. Procure one if possible.
3. Clepsydra. "A device for measuring time by the amount of water discharged from a vessel through a small aperture, the quantity discharged in a given unit of time, as an hour, being first determined. In older clepsydras the hours were measured by the sinking of the surface of the water in the vessel containing it. In others the water ran from one vessel into another, there being in the lower a piece of cork or light wood, which, as the vessel filled, rose and thus indicated the hour." —*Century Dictionary*.
4. Burning candles. Try this method by first noting time required to burn a given length and then marking a fresh candle so that it will indicate passage of time as it burns.

Tell the story of Galileo. See Arnott's Physics, p. 147.

Experiment 1. (*a*) Suspend a weight to a thread about a yard long and set it swinging through a small arc. Find how many times it swings in one minute. (Count for three minutes and average.)

(*b*) Let it swing through a larger arc. Count as before. Compare results.

(*c*) Attach a heavier weight without altering the length of cord. Count as before. Compare results.

NOTE.— If a pail is used as a bob in (*a*) its weight can be increased without altering the length of the pendulum by putting water or sand into the pail.

Experiment 2. By experiment adjust the length of pendulum so that it shall swing sixty times a minute. Measure from point of support to center of bob. How long is the seconds pendulum ?

What more is needed to make this a clock ?

(Something to keep pendulum swinging and something to tell how many times it has swung.)

1. What keeps the pendulum going in ordinary clocks? Get some old works from a pendulum clock if possible and examine.
2. What would happen if the pendulum were taken away? Show by experiment. The pendulum is a regulator.
3. What takes the place of a pendulum in a watch?

Experiment 3. Shorten the length of the pendulum in Experiment 2 one-half. Count vibrations. Lengthen it. Count again. Make a general statement as to relation of length of pendulum to rate of vibration.

4. Since the pendulum is the regulator, consider the importance of having the pendulum of exactly the right length.
5. How is the clock at home — if a pendulum clock — affected by temperature?

XI. MAGNETISM

Reference.— Arnott's Physics, p. 731 ff.

MATERIAL :— MAGNET ; THREE LARGE DARNING NEEDLES FOR EACH PUPIL ; TACKS ; IRON FILINGS ; FINE THREAD.

NOTE.— See that the needles are not already magnets. Determine by touching one end to the filings. Magnetize two of the needles by rubbing the points with the end of the magnet marked S and the eyes with the end marked N. Save the third needle for use later. (In horse-shoe magnets the N end is often distinguished by a line across it.)

Experiment 1. Find how iron and the iron filings act toward each other. Lay one needle in fine iron filings. Notice where the filings cling. Teach "poles of a magnet."

Experiment 2. Find whether the magnet will pick up other substances — paper, wood, thread, etc.

Experiment 3. Tie a very fine thread about a foot long around one of the magnetized needles so that the needle shall be free to swing horizontally. Suspend it and notice in what direction it finally comes to rest. See that no magnets or pieces of iron are near the suspended needle. Let this be done with a half dozen or more needles in different parts of the room. In what direction do they all point when they come to rest?

Call the end which points north the north-seeking and the other the south-seeking end.

Experiment 4. Find what effect one magnet has on another. Bring the point of the magnetized needle not used in the last experiment near (but do not let it touch) the point of the suspended needle. Bring the eyes near each other — point and eye. Repeat until certain how they act in *every* case. Because they always act in the same way we say they act according to a law. That law is called the "law of magnets" and is "like poles repel each other and unlike poles attract."

NOTE.— Give lessons on compass. Show its value to travelers. How did the ancients get along without it?

Experiment 5. Find whether an intervening substance as a book or a board can cut off the influence of a magnet.

Experiment 6. Repeat Experiment 4, noticing the effect of distance on the behavior of magnets toward each other.

Experiment 7. Find how breaking a magnet affects its properties. Break one of the needles in the middle and perform the preceding experiments with the pieces.

Experiment 8. Find whether an iron tack can be magnetized. Pick up a tack with a magnet. Can a second tack be made to cling to the first? Is the first tack a magnet? Separate the first tack from the magnet and see whether it will now pick up the second tack. How do the magnetic properties of iron and steel (the needle is made of steel) compare? Can a magnet be made from a piece of brass or copper? Teach the difference between temporary and permanent magnets.

Experiment 9. Find whether a magnet is attracted by a magnet. Repeat experiment 4.

Experiment 10. Find which end of a suspended needle will point north when it has been magnetized by rubbing its point with the north-seeking end of one of the needles already used.

XII. CONDUCTION OF HEAT.

Reference.— Arnott's Physics, p. 403 ff.

Experiment 1. Hold an iron wire six inches long in the lamp flame and notice how soon the end in the hand becomes hot.

Experiment 2. Repeat, with a penny, a silver quarter, an iron nail, a glass tube, etc., and decide which are good and which are poor conductors of heat, by the rapidity with which heat travels a given distance from the flame to the fingers.

Experiment 3. Hold a burning match as long as you can; also a paper taper. What do you learn from this?

(Make a list of all the substances tried, in order of their ability to conduct heat, as accurately as you can judge.)

Experiment 4. Find how the temperature of a marble table and a worsted mat compare when both have been in the same room. Feel. If not perfectly sure of the reliability of the temperature sense, determine by an experiment with the thermometer.

Suggestions : —

1. Examine several stove handles. Which are best? Why?
2. What things always feel warm, and what things (unless specially heated) always feel cold? Why?
3. Why does wood always feel warmer than iron?
4. Why would one get chilled sooner lying on a stone floor than on a blanket?
5. Why do people put flannel around a teapot to keep it warm, and a flannel around ice to keep it from melting? Why will doing this accomplish what is desired in both cases?
6. Why is woolen clothing warmer than cotton or linen?
7. Why has moist air such a chilly feeling? (Moist air is a better conductor than dry air.)
8. Why are sawdust, flannel, or paper used in packing ice?
9. In which kind of a vessel may water be heated sooner,— in a tin or in an earthen vessel? How do you know?
10. Why will a piece of iron, on a frosty morning, stick to a wet finger when wood will not?

XIII. HOW LIQUIDS BECOME HEATED

Reference.— Arnott's Physics, p. 420 ff.

Experiment 1. Fill a test tube nearly full of water, hold it obliquely by the lower part, and heat only the upper part.

The upper part will boil before the lower part becomes perceptibly warm.

What kind of a conductor does this show water to be?

Where is heat usually applied when water is to be heated? Let the following work answer.

Experiment 2. Fill a test tube nearly full of water, mark the height of the water by tying a thread around the tube, and heat gently. Notice the increase in volume.

Children may perform this experiment at home by filling a tin cup full and setting it on a stove. The water will run over before boiling point is reached.

1. How does the weight of a pint of cold water compare with the weight of the same water after it is warmed? Answer this by an experiment.
2. How does the weight of a pint of cold water compare with a pint of warm water? How does this question differ from 1?

Experiment 3. Put a pinch of sawdust into the test tube and nearly fill with water. Heat the bottom of the tube, and, by watching the sawdust, study the currents of water.

3. Why does the water move upward from the bottom of a dish as it is warmed?
4. How does the water circulate when cooled at the surface? Let Experiment 4 answer.

Experiment 4. Put a piece of ice into a glass of water, and, holding it between yourself and the window, observe carefully the current.

5. Think of the difficulty of heating water if it did not circulate when heated.

6. Why does it take so long to heat puddings, baked apples, etc.? (Water is a poor conductor of heat, and, if kept from circulating, warms and cools very slowly.)

7. Some liquids like molasses, are likely to burn when heated over hot stoves, because the heated part cannot be pushed out of the way by the cooler part before being heated too much.

8. Explain, by diagram, how houses are heated by hot water.

XIV. MELTING

Reference.— Arnott's Physics, p. 395 ff.

Experiment 1. Put some snow or powdered ice in a tin cup and place over a lamp. Test the temperature of the snow both with hand and with thermometer. Repeat the test at frequent intervals until the ice is melted.

Observe (*a*) What change in temperature was produced during the process of melting.

(*b*) What change the heat caused.

(*c*) How this change compares with that produced when iron is heated. (While a solid is melting, all the heat is required to produce the change from the solid state to the liquid, and there is no change in temperature. When a solid or a liquid is heated, the temperature ordinarily rises at once.)

Enumerate all the effects you have seen produced by heat.

It appeared in Experiment 1 that considerable heat was absorbed in changing ice to water.

Experiment 2. Find *how much* snow or powdered ice will cool a pound of boiling water to freezing point.

NOTE.— One pint of water weighs one pound. Measure the boiling water and then measure the water after the snow has reduced its temperature to 32°.

What became of the heat of the boiling water? (Used to change snow from a solid to a liquid.)

Study carefully and explain —

1. Why ice is put in the ice-pitcher in summer. (Air heats the water, and the water gives up its heat to melt the ice.)
2. Why ice is used in the refrigerator.
3. Why the snow does not all melt on the first warm days of spring.
4. Why the wax in the candle melts so slowly.

Men have found, by experiment, that what is true of melting ice is true of other solids, viz.: a great amount of heat is absorbed in changing a solid into a liquid.

XV. EXPANSION OF SOLIDS

Reference. Arnott's Physics, p. 453 ff.

MEN LONG AGO DISCOVERED THAT BODIES CHANGE IN SIZE WITH CHANGE IN TEMPERATURE.

Experiment 1. Support a stove poker or other small rod of iron horizontally about 5 inches from the table by resting the ends on boxes or books. Put a weight on one end of the rod so it cannot easily be moved. Put a wisp from a corn broom through the eye of a large darning-needle and secure it with wax or glue. Place the needle under the free end of the rod so that it will roll easily if the rod should lengthen or shorten. The wisp is to serve as an index and make visible any slight change in the length of the rod.

Heat the rod with an alcohol flame.

Which way does the index turn?

What does this indicate?

Let the rod cool. Observe further change in the index and discuss the meaning.

Experiment 2. Repeat the experiment, using a glass tube or glass rod if one can be obtained; move the lamp constantly so as not to soften the glass by heating one spot too long.

Experiment 3. By means of pincers hold a piece of window glass, two or three inches square, in a flame so as to heat the center strongly. In a few minutes the glass will break into several pieces. Why?

Experiment 4. Heat a similar piece slowly and uniformly, so as not to break it. When quite hot, put a drop of water on it. Why are so many small cracks formed?

Give the children ample opportunity to report observations made outside, such as the following:

How the blacksmith puts tires on wheels.

Breaking of tumblers when put into hot water.

Breaking of lamp chimneys.

How clock pendulums may be lengthened or shortened according to the season.

What effect lengthening or shortening a pendulum has on the time kept by the clock? Show this by experiment.

XVI. WINDS

Reference. Arnott's Physics, p. 282 ff.

Experiment 1. Make a paper windmill by cutting a three-and-a-half-inch square of paper from the corners nearly to the center, and fasten to a pointed stick by a pin passed through the center, holding down every other point. See that it turns very easily. Hold this mill over a lamp at different heights. It turns, and thus shows that there is a strong current upward. Study carefully all the air currents caused by the heat from the lamp.

(*a*) Upward current over the lamp.

NOTE.— The upward current can be discovered by its effects. The other currents must be inferred as necessarily resulting from the first.

(*b*) Currents at the ceiling moving in all directions from over the lamp.

(*c*) Downward currents.

(*d*) Currents moving toward the bottom of the lamp from all directions to push the warm air up.

1. Teach, if necessary, that a wind blowing from the East is called an east wind, etc. Describe carefully all the winds produced in the room by the lamp.
2. Consider that when the wind blows *from* the North here it must blow *towards* the north somewhere else, just as when a current goes out from one window in a room another current has to come in from some other opening.
3. Study the currents around a bonfire. What do the sparks show concerning the currents of air?
4. Study the circulation of air in a room heated by a stove or radiator.
5. Why is most of the heat of an open fire wasted?
6. Why should clothing that is loose and porous be warmer than tight compact clothing? (The air is a poor conductor and, too, it cannot circulate, being imprisoned in the cloth.)
7. Open a door from a warm room into a cold room. Test the air currents at top and bottom with a lighted candle. Describe and explain.
8. Open a window at the top and bottom. Study these air currents in the same manner.
9. Why, on opening a window in winter, do one's feet become cold first?
10. Consider good ways of ventilating a room.
11. This study of winds may be applied to the circulation of air on the globe. The surface of the earth at the equator is heated by the sun. The earth heats the air. The air moves upward like that over the lamp (zone of calms) and then divides, part going north and part south. Corresponding surface currents move in to become heated in turn. Represent by diagram.

XVI. STEAM, CLOUD, RAIN

Experiment 1. Fill a test tube partly full of water. Boil the water.

Notice that the steam as it comes from the tube is invisible. This is a *gas* or water vapor. A little way from the tube it is cooled and is changed to water. The water is in the form of very minute particles, and may be called water-dust.

Clouds do not consist of steam or vapor, but of "water-dust."

Where have you seen clouds of water-dust?

What becomes of this water-dust when it disappears?

Steam is vapor; it is water in the form of a gas and is as invisible as air. In common language, however, the name "steam" is applied to clouds of water-dust such as may be seen near the nose of the tea kettle.

To illustrate how rain is formed study the following experiment:

Experiment 2. Fill a test tube a third full of water and heat as in Exp. 1. Hold a bread tin in which there is a little cold water so that the vapor from the test tube will strike the cold bottom of the pan. The steam is changed to water, which falls in drops. Notice that the water in the pan grows warm.

Let the pupils follow each step carefully as illustrated in the experiment in following order:

(*a*) Water in soil, ponds, rivers, oceans.
(*b*) Evaporation under influence of sun's heat.
(*c*) Vapor passing into the atmosphere.
(*d*) Forming of clouds when this vapor is cooled.
(*e*) Falling of drops of water as fine mist, heavy mist, rain.

When air at any temperature holds all the vapor possible it is said to be "saturated." If cooled when so saturated a cloud will be formed.

Suggestions:

1. Teach why the breath can be seen on frosty mornings.
2. Have pupils observe that there is often a fog over meadows in early morning, and explain if possible.

(The air from the hillsides, becoming cool, settles in the valleys. If cooled enough some of its vapor becomes water-dust.)

3. Explain the fog sometimes seen near an ice cart.
4. Which would be better, a muggy day or a dry day for observing the fog near an ice cart?
5. Why do clouds form near the nose of a tea kettle?
6. Why do clouds form in the sky?
7. Why do clouds so often disappear just after sundown in summer? (The water-dust, like other dust, is heavier than air, and will fall when in still air. After sundown these clouds often fall back into lower and warmer layers of air and evaporate. See Lesson XXI.)
8. Has every pupil watched small clouds grow in size or disappear?
9. Why do drops of water collect on an ice-pitcher in the summer?
10. On what kind of a day does most moisture collect?
11. Why do we not see this in winter?
12. The air is said to be at the dew point when it is so saturated with vapor that, if cooled further, some of it has to be deposited.

XVIII. THE CAMERA AND THE EYE

Reference.— Arnott's Physics, p. 587 ff.

Procure a small paper box about 2 inches deep. Cut a hole an inch square in the cover and fasten over this hole some white tissue paper. In the middle of the side opposite the tissue paper make a clean-cut pin-hole.

Every pupil should make a pin-hole camera and perform all the experiments at home.

Experiment 1. Hold the camera with the pin-hole towards, but several feet from, the candle in a darkened room. Notice on the tissue screen,—

(*a*) A bright image of candle-flame.
(*b*) That the image is inverted.
(*c*) That the image increases or diminishes in size as the camera is nearer or farther from the candle.
(*d*) That the smaller the image, the brighter it is. Why?

Suggestions:

1. Imagine yourself in a dark room with a small hole in the wall. Where must you place your eye to see the cellar window in the house opposite? the roof? Represent by diagram. In this way lead pupils to explain the inversion of the image.

2. Draw a diagram to illustrate the inversion of the image in the pinhole camera.

(See Figs. 195, 197, 198 in Arnott's Physics.)

3. Show, by diagram, why the image varies in size according to the distance from the candle.

4. What must be the distance of the object and screen from the hole in order that the image and the object may be of the same size? Show by diagram.

5. Study the structure of the eye as given in the physiology or in Arnott's Physics, p. 593.

6. Teach the main points of similarity between the pinhole camera and the eye.

Experiment 2. Hold a single lens (a magnifying-glass) several feet from a lamp or candle. Hold a card in the other hand so that the lens shall be between the card and the light. Move the card backward or forward until the point is found where the inverted image of the flame is most distinct.

Now, move the card a little nearer the lens and notice that the image grows indistinct.

Move the card farther away and notice the same result.

7. Teach, from this experiment, the cause of shortsightedness and farsightedness in the human eye. (Arnott, p. 598.) Glasses are used to make the image distinct on the retina in case the eyeball is too long or too short.

If the lens were put in place of the pin-hole in the box, and the screen arranged at proper distance, we should have a camera similar to what the photographer uses. We should also have a good model of the eye.

The eye is an optical instrument and must be properly used to get the best results. It differs from a camera in being living matter, and as such is capable of fatigue.

9. Teach, as emphatically as possible, the following rules for the care of the eyes, and show the reason for them:

(*a*) When reading, never sit facing the window or lamp. The light should come from behind and fall on the book.

(*b*) Never read in a dim light.

(*c*) Never read lying down.

(*d*) When writing, and at other times, take care that the eyes are not too near the work.

(*e*) Reading on the cars is not good for the eyes.

10. Let the pupils show, by diagram, why distant objects look small and near objects look large. Study carefully the pinhole camera to find answer to this.

11. Compare the "visual angle" in the two cases.

XIX. SHADOWS AND ECLIPSES

Reference.— Arnott's Physics, p. 556 ff; p. 805 ff.

Experiment 1. Provide a stiff white card about 8 inches square, and a candle. Fix the card in an upright position by means of a book, and place it about ten inches from the lighted candle. Hold various objects (pencil, ball, etc.) between the candle and the card, in as many different positions as possible, and observe the form of the shadows cast by the different objects.

NOTE.—This work can best be done at home in the evening.

Suggestions:

1. Why should the form of the shadow be what it is in each case?
2. In what kind of lines does light travel?
3. How is this proved by shadows?
4. Is a shadow a surface or a solid?
5. Name the form of a section of the shadow cast by a circular disk, sphere, square, etc. Name form of whole (solid) shadow, *e. g.*, truncated cone, pyramid, as the case may be.
6. What must be the form of a section of the shadow cast by the earth? Illustrate by experiment.
7. Were you ever in the earth's shadow? When?
8. What is the form of the shadow cast by the moon? Were you ever in the moon's shadow?

Experiment 2. Light two candles and place them side by side.

Study the shadows cast by this double light.

Notice an area of partial illumination (penumbra) surrounding the area of an illumination (umbra).

Represent by diagram.

10. Study the effect on the appearance of the shadow when the light is larger than the object. Devise experiments, using the broad flame of a kerosene lamp and small objects. Let Experiment 2 explain this.
11. Is there any penumbra in ordinary shadows cast in sunlight, lamplight, etc.?
12. If so, how do you account for it?

Experiment 3. Near a lamp place some small object that will cast a shadow. At a short distance away place a sheet of writing-paper to receive the shadow. Point out areas of total, partial, and no illumination. Make a pinhole in each area and look through it towards the light.

13. How does this experiment explain "partial shadow"?
14. If the source of light were a single point, how would this affect the partial shadow? Answer by diagram.
15. Compare shadows cast by large flames (lamp), small flames (candle), arc lamp (on street). Which makes the most sharply-defined shadow? Why?
16. What objects cast no shadow?
17. Give name to this class of objects.

ECLIPSES

Reference.— Starland. Ball — Ginn & Co. — $1.00.

In eclipses we have shadows on an immense scale.

Give an idea of the relative magnitudes and distances of sun, moon, and earth, as follows:

Find, by measurement, some point 1,000 feet from the schoolhouse. Imagine, at this point, a white-hot ball 9 feet in diameter for the sun.

In the schoolroom place a ball one inch in diameter for the earth.

Two and one-half feet from this place a ball ¼ inch in diameter (a pea) for the moon.

Dwell on this point sufficiently to emphasize the immense size of the sun compared with the earth, and its great distance away.

Examine the table of eclipses in the almanac.

Show, by diagram, and by a lamp and globes, the nature of,—

Solar eclipses,— total, partial, annular;
Lunar eclipses,— total, partial.

Why can an eclipse of the moon be seen from a much larger part of the earth than an eclipse of the sun? (Study the size of the shadows cast by the earth on the moon, and the moon on the earth.)

XX. REFLECTION OF LIGHT

Reference.— Arnott's Physics, p. 564, p. 649.

Experiment 1. Let pupils take small mirrors and hold them toward the sun so as to flash the light directly back to the sun, then let them flash light about the room. Observe what must be the position of the mirror in order to reflect rays at right angles with the sun's direct rays. Think of the sun's rays as striking the mirror and bounding off.

Experiment 2. Drop a plumb line from some point in the room. Throw a rubber ball so that it shall strike the floor near the lower end of the line. Notice the angle made with the line when the ball rebounds. Repeat, throwing the ball at different angles.

Notice that the ball and the sun's rays follow the same law in rebounding from a plane surface.

Frame a statement that applies to the reflection from the mirror, *e. g.*, "The angle which the rays make with the plane surface when they strike it is the same as that made when they leave."

Problems for pupils to solve by experiment at home.

1. A mirror is hanging on the wall. When you are at the right of the mirror what part of the room can you see?
2. When standing at one side of a mirror you may be able to see others in a room. Can you ever see yourself? Why?
3. Should a person whose face you can see in a mirror be able to see you?
4. You are standing before a tall mirror. Keeping in mind the law of reflection show by diagram from what part of the mirror light from your feet would be reflected in order to enter your eye?
5. How long must a mirror be in order that a man may see his whole figure? Show by diagram.

Suggestions: —

1. What substances reflect light in a way to suggest mirrors? (water, polished tables, newly varnished or wet surfaces.)
2. What is the essential characteristic of all these surfaces? (smoothness.)
3. How would sandpapering affect the reflecting properties of a polished table top?
4. Examine such a surface with a magnifying glass. Notice that the surface is broken into minute hills and valleys.

5. Draw a line to represent a section of such a surface.

6. Show by diagram how a beam of light would be reflected from such a surface.

7. Find out whether the chairs, the floor, or the wall reflect light to our eyes? Reason for belief? (We see objects only by means of the light they reflect to the eye.)

8. Are there any substances which reflect no light, or at least very little to our eyes?

9. Have you ever been deceived in thinking a window to be open when it was shut? Under what circumstances?

10. Could you have told by carefully looking whether there was glass in the window or not? How?

11. What term is applied to bodies that let light pass freely through them, like water, air, glass?

NOTE.— Define translucent, transparent, opaque.

12. Why can we not see objects in the dark?

13. Why does a cellar or a well always seem dark when we look into it from a distance out of doors?

14. When in a dark cellar why does the window always seem so bright?

15. What effect does whitewashing the walls have upon a poorly-lighted cellar? Why?

16. Why do people burn more oil in rooms where the wall paper is dark?

17. What advantage is there in having the ceiling of a room white?

18. Are blackboards — apart from their main use — desirable or undesirable in a schoolroom?

19. Why is a white object more easily seen in the dark than a black one?

20. When a beam of sunlight is admitted to a room which seems free from dust thousands of dust particles suddenly appear in the path of the beam. Why is this?

21. Why does fog look like dust?

22. Why does snow look so unlike ice? (There are so many surfaces to reflect the light that practically all is reflected and the snow appears white. Ice allows more light to pass through.)

23. Why does table salt look unlike rock salt? Grind some clear crystals into powder. Examine the pieces individually and collectively.

24. How do we know when a surface is polished?

25. Why can we not use paper as a mirror? Examine under a magnifying glass and report.

26. Notice whether there is any difference between the way the lights are reflected from the sidewalks on a rainy night and on one when the walks are dry. Explain.

27. Why does oil make one's skin shiny?

28. If everything were as smooth as a mirror how would things appear?

29. Put a little olive oil in a bottle of water. Shake vigorously and observe its appearance. Examine a little under a microscope. Notice the number of minute globules of oil. Why does such a mixture look milky? (The oil particles reflect light and give a whitish appearance.)

30. Why does creamy milk look whiter than skimmed milk?

31. Why do suds look white?

32. Explain the appearance of muddy water.

THE MOON

The moon affords us an example of reflection on an immense scale.

The moon emits no light. It is like a big spherical mirror placed in the sky. The surface is, however, not smooth. See pictures of surface of moon.

With lamp and globes in a darkened room illustrate phases of the moon.

New, First Quarter, Full, Third Quarter.

Have pupils follow phases of the moon for one month.

Teach the rotation and revolution of the moon.

How would the earth look to one at the moon?

Which way do the horns point at new moon; third quarter?

Which way always with reference to the sun?

What ground for popular beliefs concerning the influence of the moon on weather, crops, etc.?

XXI. A FEW FACTS WHICH EXPLAIN MANY

Experiment 1. Take two sheets of paper of equal size. Press one into a ball. Hold the other flat. Drop both at the same instant.

Show that the flat paper has more surface exposed and so has to push more air out of the way as it falls.

A pound weight attached to the handle of a large open umbrella will fall more slowly than the free weight on account of the resistance of the air.

Consider the surface of an apple. Cut it once, twice, three times, etc., considering how much free surface is exposed each time.

Think of a piece of rock candy. Consider how many times it would have to be broken to reduce it to fine powder. How much would its surface be increased?

Build a two-inch cube from a one-inch cube.

Find the number of cubic inches. (8.)

Find the number of square inches in its surface. (24.)

How many cubic inches in the one-inch cube?

How many square inches of surface has it? (6.)

Which cube has the greater surface in proportion to its volume?

How much greater?

Repeat this with cubes of different sizes until the principle is thoroughly understood, and with this in mind solve the following questions:

1. Why does pulverizing sugar make it dissolve more rapidly when put in water?
2. Why does the thorough chewing of food aid digestion?
3. Why does fine sediment settle more slowly in water than coarse?
4. Why does dust settle so slowly?
5. Why does mist fall more slowly than rain?
6. Why does snow fall so gently compared with hail?
7. Why is granulated sugar preferable to rock candy in tea and coffee?
8. Why is the coffee berry ground before using?
9. Why are small kindlings used to start a fire?
10. Why is small coal better for a small stove than large lumps?
11. Why does a small spark cool so quickly compared with a large coal?
12. Why has the moon become so much colder than the earth while Jupiter is still so much warmer?
13. Why do the seams and cracks in the rocks aid in soil making?
14. Why do ears and fingers suffer first from the cold in winter?
15. Why do the lungs consist of millions of small air cells instead of one large air bag?
16. Why does it cost more for paper or tin in proportion to do up half-pound packages than to put up ten-pound packages?
17. Why is it right that small packages of any commodity should cost more in proportion than large packages?
18. How much more would it cost for paint to paint a cubical box nine feet square than one three feet square?
19. Why will water evaporate more rapidly when sprinkled over the floor than when left in a cup?
20. Why does water carry along fine mud in the gutter when it leaves pebbles behind?
21. Why will a light current of air blow chalk dust when it does not disturb the crayon?

LESSONS IN SCIENCE

INTRODUCTION

A science lesson should be primarily an observation lesson. There should be in it a chance to use the senses. In this respect it differs from other school exercises. While in other lessons observation may be used for the purpose of instruction, in a science lesson the purpose should be to attain skill in the use of the senses. The knowledge gained should pertain to common experience, and the thinking exercise should consist in putting ideas together, mainly according to the relation of cause and effect. So that the aims of a science lesson may be expressed in the order of their importance, as follows:

1. Observation Exercise. Use of Senses
2. Useful Knowledge
3. Thinking Exercise. Cause and Effect, etc.

LIST OF APPARATUS

Liquids

Pan
Rubber Tubing
U Tube
Plunger
Chimney
Zinc
Pepper Box
Sheet Rubber
Vial
Funnel
Tapered Tubing

Gases

Bean Blower
Sucker
8 oz. Bottle
Vial
Wine Glass
Oil Can
Tubing
Rubber Stopper
Pump Barrel
Piston
Funnel Tube
Pith Ball
Siphon
Pipe Stem
Glass Tubing
Barometer Tube

Heat

Engine Model
Test Tubes
Button
Rubber Stopper
Brass Rod
Iron Rod
Thermometer
Expansion Apparatus
Pipe Stem
Glass Tubing

DIRECTIONS TO TEACHERS

1. Be sure that every pupil sees all parts of the apparatus and operation. All must participate in the work of observing, thinking, and talking.

2. Endeavor, as far as possible, to have the pupils think out the lessons for themselves, but do not expend too much energy and time trying to draw out from pupils what they should not be expected to give out without help. Some truths require for their discovery more time than can be given in class work. Use tact in affording judicious assistance. The method with an individual may differ from that with a class.

3. Let every experiment be carefully and repeatedly described. Encourage the use of simple and clear language. Have the events described in the order of their occurrence. Watch the language. Note words, phrases, and sentences to be examined in the language class.

4. Drill persistently upon reproducing the truths taught by the experiments. Be sure that *every* pupil knows thoroughly the lessons of *every* experiment. This requires more repetition than one is apt to suppose. Insist upon ideas, not the mere utterance of words.

5. Suggest many common illustrations in connection with each lesson. The value of the teaching will depend upon its relation with everyday experience. Therefore many examples from common life must be cited to emphasize the importance and helpfulness of each truth taught.

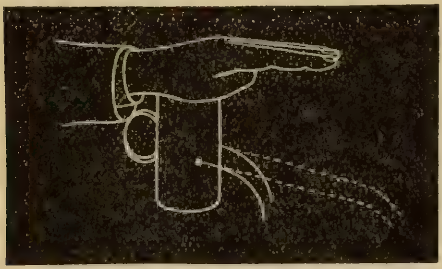
6. Use parts of the work as much as possible in the work of reading, language, physical geography, and arithmetic. Draw from the science work whatever may be helpful in other branches. Science lessons should not increase the course of study, but they should be economical and effective instrumentalities in the work of awakening thought; of attaining power of expression; of gaining ability to read intelligently; and of acquiring knowledge of the world. Such is the aim of the common school.

A. B. MORRILL.

LESSONS ON LIQUIDS

I

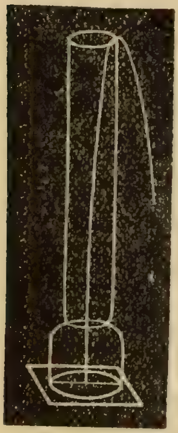
Downward pressure upon liquids is communicated sidewise



Get a tin salt sprinkler, 1¼ inches diameter, at a five-cent store. Punch two holes on opposite sides, half way down. Fill with water, and quickly press with the palm of the hand downward upon the open end. Streams of water will spurt impulsively at each movement of the hand.

II

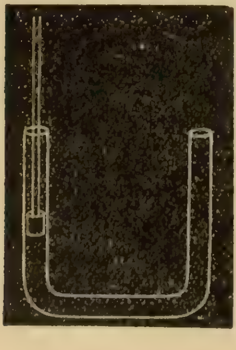
Downward pressure of liquids is transmitted upwards



Take a student lamp chimney. Cut a piece of zinc or brass large enough to just cover the large end of the chimney. Punch a hole through the metal and put a string through long enough to extend through the chimney. Hold the metal to the lower end of the chimney by means of the string. Put the chimney into a jar of water and drop the string. The metal will be held in place by the upward pressure of the surrounding water.

III

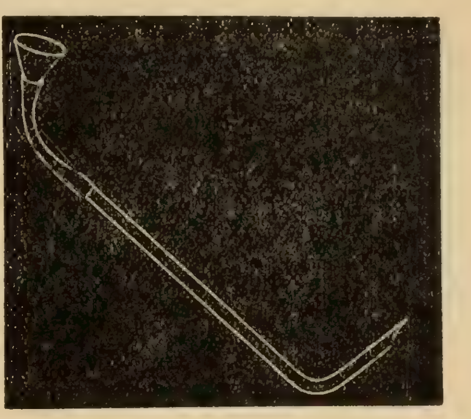
Pressure on liquids is transmitted in every direction



Take a 12-inch piece of glass tubing, ½ inch in diameter. Bend it, by melting, into the shape of a letter U, having the arms 4 inches long. Fit a piston into one arm so that it will move easily. Fill partially with water. Push the piston downward and the water will move sidewise and upwards.

IV

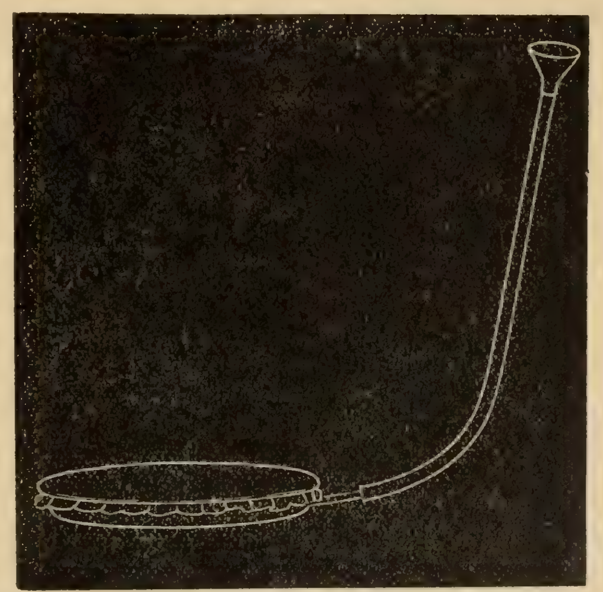
This principle, illustrated in the preceding experiments, explains fountains, springs, and city water systems, etc.



Take an 18-inch piece of glass tubing. Taper one end. Bend about 3 inches as in Fig. Attach a small funnel by means of a piece of rubber tubing to the other end. Pour water into the funnel, and the downward pressure will force the water out of the small end in a stream like a fountain.

V

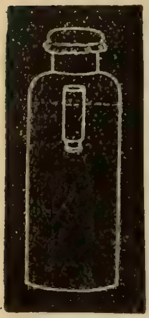
The same principle explains the Hydrostatic press



Procure at a ten-cent store a pan, circular in form, 1 inch in depth, 10 inches in diameter. Have the tinsmith fit a 3-inch tin tube, ¼ inch in diameter, into the side of the pan. Attach about 2 feet of rubber tubing to this small piece. Fix a funnel to the other end. Cover the pan with sheet rubber. Tie the rubber on very firmly. Have the tinsmith solder a piece of wire around the pan to prevent the string from slipping. Pour water into the funnel and place a large dictionary upon the pan. The heavy book can be raised with a small quantity of waier.

VI

Pressure can be exerted through a liquid to force water into a vial

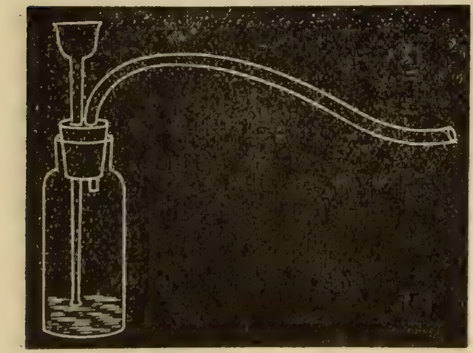


Fill a mustard bottle almost full of water. Fill partially a small vial so that it will just float. Invert it in the large bottle. It will float in an inverted position. Cover the top with a piece of sheet rubber and tie it firmly. The rubber in all these experiments is such as dentists use. Press with the finger upon the rubber and the vial will descend. Water is forced into the vial and makes it heavier.

LESSONS ON AIR

I

Air occupies space



Fit a stopper, with two holes through it, into a mustard bottle. Put through one hole a glass tube having a funnel top. Let it extend nearly to the bottom of the bottle. A funnel tube can be bought of the druggist. It will be needed for other experiments. A rubber stopper is preferable. Through the other hole put a 3-inch piece of glass tubing, to which attach a piece of rubber tubing. Put the free end of the rubber tubing into a bottle half filled with water. Pour water through the funnel tube. Notice the bubbles of air escape through the water from the rubber tubing. Pinch the rubber tubing, and then attempt to pour water through the funnel tube.

Air presses upon things exposed to it

The following experiments illustrate in different ways the pressure of air:

(*a*) Fill a wine-glass with water; place a card over the mouth and invert. The card will be held to the glass by the air pressure.

(*b*) Take a 10-inch piece of glass tubing. Put one end into water. Place the finger over the other end and withdraw the tube from the water. Some water will remain in the tube because the air presses. Remove the finger. The downward pressure of air equals the upward pressure, and the force of gravitation pulls the water downward.

(*c*) Procure a small oil can at a five-cent store. Punch a small hole in the bottom. Put some water into the can and repeat the parts of the preceding experiment.

(*d*) Fill a small vial with water and invert it. The water will be held in by the air.

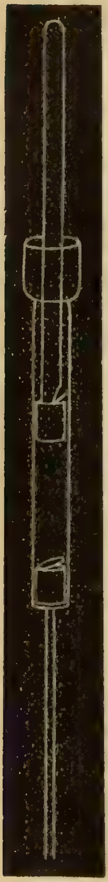
(*e*) Cut a circular form, 4 inches in diameter, from a piece of sole leather. Put a stout string through the center. Soak in water, and press it with the foot upon the smooth surface of some heavy body like a stone. The object can be thus lifted.

(*f*) Fill a mustard bottle with carbonic acid gas. Pour in water to the depth of an inch. Put in an inch piece of caustic potash. Cover the mouth with sheet rubber and tie it securely. Shake the bottle and the solution will absorb the gas so as to leave a vacuum. The outside air will press the rubber into the bottle.

II

Illustration of the Barometer

Take a piece of glass tubing about 33 inches long. Close one end by melting. Fill with mercury by means of a small funnel fitted to the end with a piece of rubber tubing. Remove the funnel; place the finger over the end; invert, and put the open end into mercury in a saucer. If mercury can not be conveniently obtained, do the experiment with colored water. In this way the principle can be illustrated.

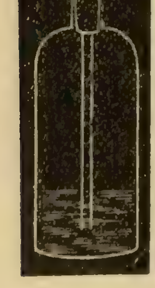


III

Illustration of a Pump

Procure a student lamp chimney. Fit a stopper with a hole through it into the smaller end. Put an 8-inch piece of glass tubing through the stopper so that the end shall be even with the inner surface of the stopper. Make a small rubber valve to cover the upper end of the tube. Fasten it to the stopper with a tack. Make a piston of wood to fit the chimney. Wind the large end with cotton wicking. Make a gimlet hole through the large end and cover it, on the upper side, with another rubber valve.

IV

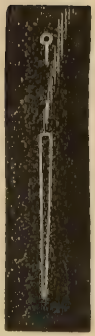


Air can be compressed

Fit a stopper, with a piece of tapered tubing through it, into an 8-ounce narrow-mouthed bottle. Put in some water. Blow into the bottle. The bubbles of air can be seen to rise through the water. On removing the mouth from the bottle, after blowing into the water, the expansion of the air will force the water out through the tube.

V

A ball is suspended by a stream of air



Put a pin through a pith ball as large as a cranberry. Insert the pin into the hole in a pipe stem, and then blow the ball upwards. The ball will be poised on the stream of air.

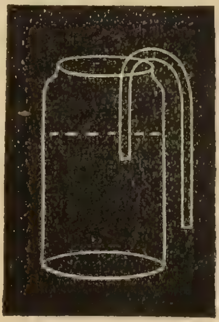
VI

Illustration of an Air Gun

Procure a bean blower. Blow a pea or bean. Show that the force of air in the mouth sends out the object.

VII

Siphon



A siphon can be made by bending a piece of glass tubing so as to have one arm longer than the other. Fill the tubing with water and then place the end of the shorter arm under the surface of water in a tumbler. Air pressure will force the water through the tubing because there is more water in the long arm and therefore the downward pressure of water is greater than in the short arm. Hence the water will be moved in the direction of the long arm.

LESSONS ON HEAT

Heat is not matter, it is motion. When the string of a violin vibrates, sound is produced, and we are thus led to believe that sound is motion. So it is probable that heat, like sound, is a vibration of the molecules or particles of matter.

Heat is produced in different ways. The common sources of heat can be illustrated as follows :

Common Sources of Heat

I

Friction

Let a brass button be rubbed on a piece of cloth. The metal of the button will be heated. In this way matches are heated, and many other common examples may be thought of.

II

Percussion]

Let an iron wire be struck with a hammer, it will become hot. In this way heat is produced by percussion.

III

Chemical Combination

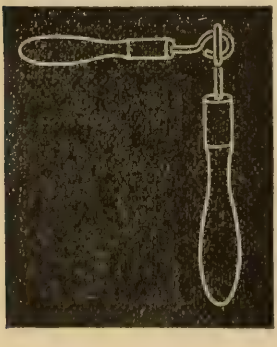
Put about a cubit inch of lime into a test tube and then pour in water enough to saturate the lime ; after a few minutes it will become hot. The heat is produced by the chemical union of the lime and the water. Heat is thus produced in all examples of fire by the chemical union of the fuel with oxygen.

There are other sources of heat, as the *sun* and *electricity.*

EFFECTS OF HEAT

I

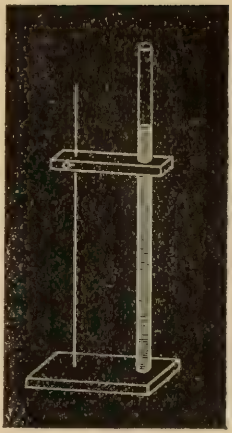
Solids are expanded by heat



Let an iron screw-eye, fitted into a wooden handle, be inserted into another screw-eye just large enough to receive it and to measure it as a gauge. Then heat the smaller screw-eye and it cannot be put through the larger one until it is cooled again. This shows that heat expands iron. Many examples of this effect can be recalled.

II

Liquids are expanded by heat



Take a piece of glass tubing about 12 inches long and ¼ inch in diameter, having one end closed; put into it some water and mark the height of the liquid by tying a piece of black thread around the tubing. Heat the liquid by moving the flame of an alcohol lamp along the tubing. Notice that the liquid slowly rises.

III

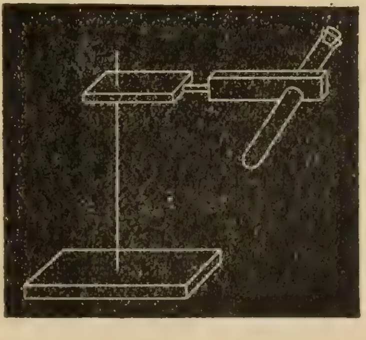
Gases are expanded by heat

Fit a stopper, having a piece of glass tubing 10 inches long in it, into a test-tube. Invert the tube over a glass of water so that the end of the tubing may be in the water. Heat the test-tube and bubbles of air will escape from the end of the tubing in the water. If the tube be allowed to cool, the air will contract and the water will rise to fill the space that has been left.

IV

Heat changes (*a*) some solids to liquids, and (*b*) some liquids to gases.

(*a*) The first of these truths can be illustrated by melting ice.



(*b*) Put some water into a test-tube and then fit a stopper into the open end. Heat the water and it will be changed into a gaseous condition, steam, which by its expansive force will drive the stopper from the tube. We can thus realize that heat exerts a repelling force; when it passes into water the molecules of the water are forced away from one another by the heat. If these molecules move against an object it may be moved. In this way heat is used through the steam engine to do the work of producing visible motion.

V

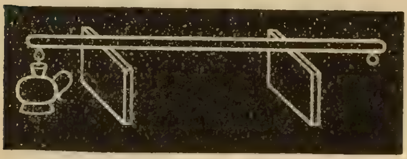
Sometimes heat decomposes a substance instead of melting it

Let some wood shavings be heated in a test-tube having a stopper with a piece of glass tubing in it. The wood will be decomposed into a gas, charcoal, and some other substances. The gas can be ignited at the end of the tubing.

THE TRANSMISSION OF HEAT

I

Heat is conducted by metals



Attach a marble to the end of an iron rod, 10 inches long, by means of wax; then heat the other end of the rod. After a few minutes the wax will be melted and the marble will fall. This shows that the heat is conducted by the rod.

II

Some solids are poor conductors of heat

One end of a clay-pipe stem may be heated red-hot and the other end can be put into the mouth without burning it.

III

Liquids are poor conductors of heat

Fill a test-tube nearly full of water and then put into the water a small piece of ice. Force the ice to the lower part of the tube by means of a pebble or something heavier than water. Heat the upper part of the water until it boils. It can be thus shown that the water will boil before the ice is melted, because the liquid does not conduct the heat.

IV

Heat is transmitted through a liquid or a gas by the rising of the heated parts

Put a very small quantity of sawdust into some water in a test-tube. Heat the liquid and the particles will slowly rise, thus showing that the heated parts are lighter than the other parts. Currents are thus produced in liquids and gases, as in the ocean and in the atmosphere.

V

Water boils at 212° F. and cannot under ordinary circumstances be heated hotter than this temperature

Put a thermometer* that is graduated to 212° above zero into a dipper of water. Heat the water until it boils. The mercury of the thermometer will rise to 212° and no higher. The heat does the work of changing the liquid to the gaseous condition. The heat which passes constantly into the liquid without making it hotter is called latent heat. Heat also becomes latent in changing a solid to a liquid.

By cooling the steam and thus changing it to the liquid condition the formation of rain, dew, clouds, fog, etc., may be illustrated.

VI

Water boils at a lower temperature when the pressure on its surface is lessened

Boil some water in a test-tube. Then put a stopper into the open end so as to close the tube. The water will stop boiling. Invert the tube, and put some cold water on it by means of a wet cloth. The water will boil again, because the steam in the tube is condensed by the cold water on the outside. The pressure on the water is thus decreased and the water boils at a lower temperature.

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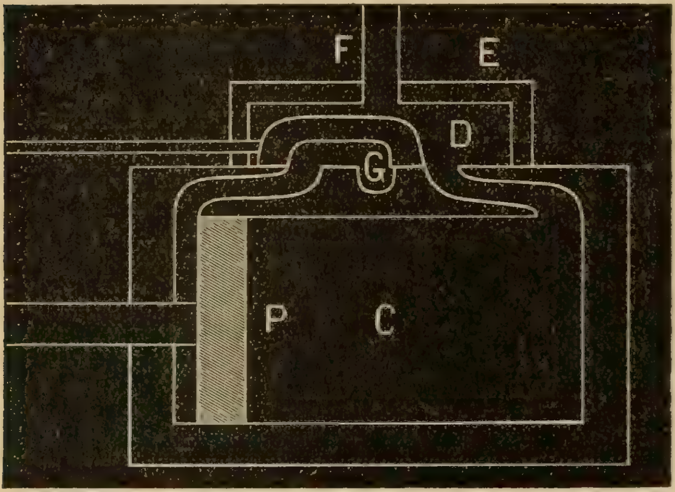
* The thermometer may be studied in connection with this lesson.

THE STEAM-ENGINE

The steam-engine is a machine in which the expansive force of heat is made to produce motion. The heat passes into water and forces apart the molecules which by their pressure are capable of moving things.

The important parts of the steam-engine are, the cylinder, the piston, and the slide valve. These can be illustrated by a wooden model, as represented by Fig.



C. Cylinder.
P. Piston.
E. Steam Chest.
D. Sliding or D valve.
F. Pipe conducting the steam from the boiler.
G. Exhaust pipe that conducts the steam out of the cylinder.

The steam enters the steam-chest from the boiler and then passes through one of the openings or ports into one end of the cylinder. The piston is then pushed by the steam to the other end of the cylinder. Then the sliding valve is moved so as to close the first opening and to open the other. Thus the steam is allowed to enter the other end of the cylinder and to push the piston. At every stroke of the piston steam escapes from the cylinder through the exhaust-pipe under the valve.

A small toy engine may be used to exhibit other important parts,—the safety-valve that allows steam to escape from the boiler when the pressure is too great; the throttle-valve that controls the passage of steam into the cylinder; the whistle; the fly-wheel; etc.

It is well to notice that a small engine is an example of a high-pressure engine; that is, one in which the steam is sent from the cylinder into the air. The steam in this case has the air pressure to overcome. In a low-pressure engine the steam is conducted into a condenser, where it is condensed, and hence encounters no resistance.

The story of James Watt should be read. Many examples of the use of the steam engine should be given.

NOTES

LIQUIDS

DEFINITIONS

A *solid* is that condition of matter whose molecules cohere so tenaciously that they cannot be easily moved apart.

A *liquid* is that condition of matter whose molecules do not cohere so tenaciously and can be easily moved apart.

A *gas* is that condition of matter whose molecules do not cohere at all, but tend to separate.

Solids.	*Liquids.*	*Gases.*
Molecules are near together.	Molecules are easily moved.	Molecules are far apart.

The words, gas and vapor, are now nearly synonymous.

The freedom of the molecules to move among themselves in a liquid is the reason why pressure exerted in one direction, is transmitted equally in all directions. This principle is the most important lesson to be learned concerning liquids because it underlies so many phenomena in which liquids act a part. Running water, springs, artesian wells, fountains, city water systems, hydrostatic presses, water-wheels, water motors, pumps, floating vessels, are examples of common applications of the principle of transmission of pressure due to the movableness of molecules.

The pressure sometimes originates in the weight of part of the liquid; that is, force of gravitation pulls the liquid and this force is communicated in every direction. This is true in the case of springs, rivers, floating bodies, etc.

Sometimes a liquid is forced by applied pressure through a small opening. Supposing that opening is a square inch and the pressure is ten lbs.; that pressure of 10 lbs. will be exerted upon every square inch that the liquid touches. If it touches a surface of 10 inches, the pressure felt on the whole surface will be 100 lbs. This explains the hydrostatic press.

AIR OR GAS

As the lessons about water apply, in general, to all liquids, so do those about air apply to all gases. We live at the bottom of an ocean of air. Air being matter weighs something. Air pressure, therefore, is largely the weight of air above the surface of the earth exerted in every direction. The law of equal transmission of pressure is also true of gases.

In the experiment with the glass tube showing pressure, the downward pressure of air through the upper end of the tube merely overcomes the upward pressure of air. So the water is pulled out of the tube by gravitation. The same is true in the oil-can experiment.

If a bottle with a large mouth be inverted, the water that may be in it will run out because there will be room enough for the air to enter through the same opening and press downward.

In the pump experiment, the principle of downward pressure being changed to lateral and upward pressure is again exemplified.

The pith ball is held because the stream of air goes in the direction of a tangent to the ball and thus counteracts some of the air pressure on one side. The air pressure on the other side holds the ball in place.

LESSONS WITH PLANTS

INTRODUCTION

The effectiveness of the following lessons will almost entirely depend on the teacher. Unless he has been observant of practices of florist and farmer and a reader of books dealing with the laws and theories underlying those practices, he would better not attempt lessons of plant life as simple as these even. In experiments, however simple, we have not only to observe but to interpret and apply. No one can hope to perform services so important without preparation. The following brief list of books will be found of aid in preparing to teach the lessons:

The Great World's Farm, by Selina Gaye — Macmillan, .	$1.35.
Principles of Agriculture, by L. H. Bailey, " .	$1.00.
The Story of the Plant, by Grant Allen — D. Appleton, .	$0.30.
First Principles of Agriculture, by Henry Tanner — Macmillan,	$0.30.
Elementary Principles of Scientific Agriculture, by N. T. Lupton — D. Appleton, ...	$0.35.

H. N. Loomis.

LIST OF APPARATUS NEEDED

6 8-oz. bottles
2 circles of zinc
2 tea saucers
1 heavy block
6 drinking glasses
1 piece broken china
1 pr. pinchers
1 funnel
3 corks
1 piece cotton
1 lens
1 bottle India ink

pine needles
1 package litmus paper
2 oyster shells
1 deep dish
1 package aniline dye, red or blue
phosphate
1 piece bent tubing
bottle alcohol
3 vials
2 pieces bristol board
piece wax
2 test tubes

LESSONS WITH PLANTS

Seeds contain the germ of a plant called a plantlet or embryo. The parent plant provides the plantlet with food for future growth while the seed is still attached. The food either surrounds the plantlet or is found to be inside of the plantlet, thus giving rise to the following two classes of seeds, namely, *albuminous* and *exalbuminous*.

Two Classes of Seeds

1. Soak some Morning Glory seeds until the coat breaks. You should be able to distinguish the albuminous matter surrounding the plantlet. Examine a plantlet that has escaped from the coat and observe the stem and the two small leaves. Now examine a soaked Bean. Notice that there is no albumen in sight. Find a Bean plantlet in which the Caulicle is about a half-inch long; compare the cotyledons with those of the Morning Glory. Examine a Squash, Apple, or Walnut seed and decide whether it is albuminous or exalbuminous.

Seeds are unable to sprout if the air is withheld from them. The following experiment teaches this truth:

Air Necessary for Sprouting

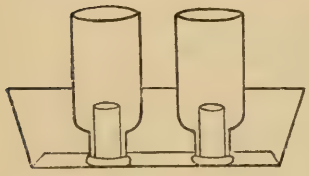


Fig. 1

2. Bend two narrow strips of zinc into circles just large enough to slip into the neck of bottles. Fill two bottles with lukewarm water, which has been boiled to remove all dissolved air. Put into each bottle a dozen peas and leave over night. In the morning fit the zincs into the necks of the bottles and invert the bottles in a deep dish of water, taking care that the peas lie outside the zincs (Fig. 1). Displace the water in one bottle with air, and the other with hydrogen. Use care to prevent any air getting into the latter bottle. Any book on Chemistry will describe the method of obtaining hydrogen. In a few days the seeds in the bottle with air should sprout, while those in the hydrogen should not.

One of the most interesting phases of plant life is its response to the environment. *Light*, *heat*, *water*, *gravity*, and *things*, all modify the behavior of growing plants so noticeably that before reflecting, one is inclined to impute intelligence to them. So noticeable is the adaptation of roots to soil, that Darwin, it is reported, looked upon the tip as the seat of something akin to intelligence. The influence of light and gravity can be illustrated as follows:

Influence of Gravity and Light

3. Cut off the head of a pin and bend it into the shape of a letter L. Press the short arm of the pin into the cotyledons of a newly sprouted Pea or Bean as in Fig. 2. Secure a small block of heavy wood and into it push the point of the pin. Place the block in a tea saucer and cover with a drinking glass. Attempt to grow the roots upward by turning the plantlet on the pin. Add water to the saucer to prevent the plant from drying. Study the effect of light and gravity on plants arranged thus.

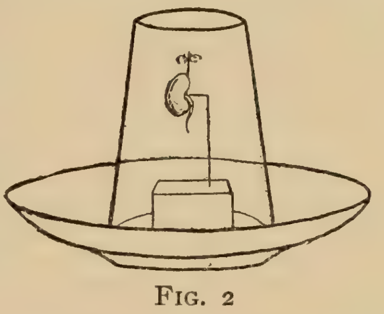


FIG. 2

Plants have an interesting habit of *resting*. Close observation reveals the fact that practically all plants in all zones have recurrent periods of *activity* and *rest*. Annuals, however, are believed to be an exception in this particular. The regularity with which the resting period returns, strongly suggests the sleep of animals. It is, however, little more than a fancied resemblance, for the periods in the case of plants are months in duration; and furthermore, a plant while in the resting period is usually capable of undergoing very great hardships without loss of life. The particular hardships of our climate endured by plants during these periods of non-activity are extremes of cold and lack of food. The hardships in the torrid zone are lack of water and burning heat. Travelers give interesting accounts of the forlorn appearance of vegetation in hot countries during the dry season and of the phenomenal bursting forth of activity in the brief period of a single day on the return of the rainy season. In our zone we are probably taught more concerning the approach of winter and summer by the changes in plant life than from the astronomical changes. The shedding of leaves, the dying of herbaceous stems, the bursting of buds, and the coming of the green grass more profoundly teach the season of the year than does the position of the sun. Even under hot-house conditions our plants have periods of "not doing well"; therein demonstrating how fixed has become this habit of resting. Only as a plant has inherited this habit can it live more than a single season. Try the following experiment:

Indifference to Hardships when in Resting Period

4. Mix snow or broken ice with table salt in a deep dish and plunge into the freezing mixture a dry test tube containing a few perfectly dry Beans or Peas. Leave them for an hour or more. Take the temperature with a thermometer and record. Afterwards take them out and germinate. How many survive the hardship? When the seeds have germinated place one of the plantlets in a test tube and put the test tube into ice and salt as before. What follows? How can an embryo stand a hardship that a few days later proves fatal? Name as many as possible of the hardships that plantlets undergo while in the seed.

Place the same number of Peas or Beans in a dry test tube and place in water that is about 200° F., that is, a little below boiling. Leave them there for five minutes. Then take out and leave in a place favorable for germination. How many germinate? Plantlets are not as capable of withstanding high temperature as low. When the seeds have germinated place one of the plantlets in a test tube and hold in water that is 200° F. as before.

Plants obtain a part of their food from the soil. The following experiment enforces this truth:

Mineral Matter in Plants

5. Secure a piece of broken china and place upon it fine bits of dried leaves and sawdust. Hold the china with a pair of pinchers (Fig. 3) over a hot flame and carefully note the changes that the matter undergoes. When nothing remains that will burn you have left on the china the mineral matter contained in the sawdust and leaves.

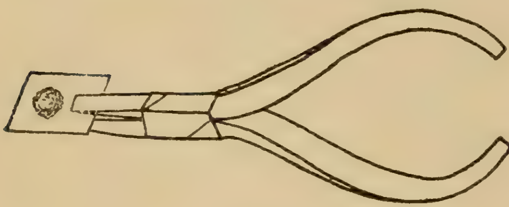


FIG. 3

Organic Matter in Soil

6. Now place on the piece of china a small quantity of rich garden loam. Hold over the flame as in the last experiment. The substance that burns is not the mineral part of the soil but the organic matter contained in all productive soil.

From the last experiment it appears that our best soils are mixtures. This truth can be further enforced by the following study:

Soil a Mixture of Organic Matter, Sand, and Clay

7. Spread on paper a little quantity of garden loam and examine with a lens. Can you separate the bits of organic matter, sand, and clay?

Take two drinking glasses and fill each about one-third full of rich garden loam; take pains to have an equal amount in each. Wash the loam in one of the glasses by pouring in water, stirring all the while. Avoid washing out the pebbles and sand. What is the nature of the substances that are washed away? When the water that runs off is clear there is no need of further washing. What have you left in the glass. Comparing the contents of the two tumblers you will be able to roughly estimate the percentage of sand in the soil.

It matters little how rich a soil is unless such a soil is permeated through and through with air. In a way, the most valuable thing an agriculturist can possess is air — in his soil. Consequently, all fertile soils owe part of their fertility to the air they contain. Modern science has taught us that as much attention must be directed towards introducing air into the soil as to the applying of fertilizers. This being so, the sand found in the soil of the last experiment must be looked upon as a valuable constituent of the soil. By its presence the soil is rendered "light"; that is, permeable to the air above it. The presence of sand and pebbles in soil, up to the amount of 60 per cent., results in increased fertility. Likewise, leaves, grass, branches, and animal manures are beneficial. The agricultural processes of plowing, spading, harrowing, cultivating, and hoeing find their chief reward in increased productiveness through the introduction of air into the soil.

Plants take up the food that they need from the ground dissolved in water.

Conditions in which Minerals are Used by Plants

8. Partly stop the opening of a funnel with a large pebble, then fill the funnel with rich garden soil. Arrange the funnel so as to collect the drops in a clean tea saucer or glass (Fig. 4). Into a depression in the soil, pour water until dripping begins. No visible particles of soil should come through. When there is a small part of a saucerful of the liquid, remove and set in sunshine with another saucer equally filled with rain water. After the water in both has evaporated examine for evidence of mineral matter.

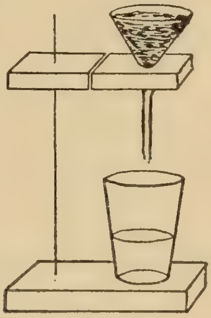


FIG. 4

The most productive soil contains at any one time but a very small per cent. of *soluble mineral* matter. It is not large quantities but a continuous limited supply of such food that best satisfies the plant's need. It must be evident then, that a soil over-supplied with solubles is in a way to soon exhaust itself through *leaching*. Therefore, on the whole, a soil containing more or less of coarse and insoluble particles is the more enduring. Much of our New England land, while only moderately productive, promises for centuries yet to hold its own; while the fine rich soil of the West is already in places on the wane in productiveness.

Mineral foods some distance away are brought to the plant by the process of adhesion. Perform the next experiment to teach this truth.

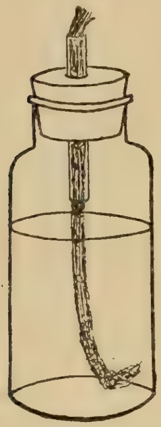


FIG. 5

Mineral Food brought from Distances

9. Pass a short piece of glass tubing through a hole in a cork as in Fig. 5. Through the tubing pass a piece of candle wicking. Make a strong solution of table salt and water and partly fill a bottle with it. Insert the stopper after wetting the entire wick. Set aside for a few days. The salt should gather at the top of the wick. The salt and water correspond to the soil dissolved in the water of the soil; the wick corresponds to the soil.

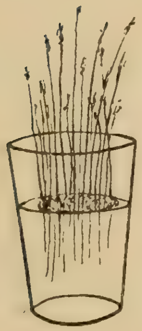


FIG. 6

Examination of Root-Hairs

10. Roots take in their soil food by means of very small root-like organs commonly spoken of as *root-hairs*. They are very important to the plant. You can obtain an abundance of root-hairs for observation by sprouting Barley or Flaxseeds on cotton in a drinking glass of water as in Fig. 6.

Fig. 7 shows on the left a plantlet of mustard with soil particles adhering to the root. The middle figure gives a plantlet as it appears when the soil has been carefully washed out, leaving the hair-roots. The figure on the extreme right is one of the root-hairs greatly magnified to show the manner of the root-hair clasping soil particles and withdrawing food from them.

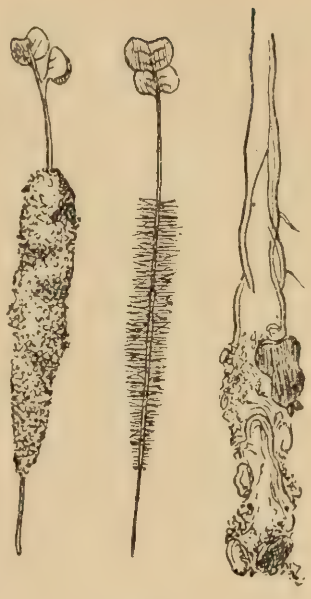


FIG. 7
(Taken from Sachs)

Root-Hairs Aid Young Plants in Becoming Fixed

11. Pull up some plantlet that has grown in sand. Examine the roots under a lens. Examine Red Clover plantlets grown from seed thrown on top of soil. The position of the root-hairs indicates that they aid in fixing the plantlet to regions of food.

Plants Cannot Absorb without Root-Hairs

12. Pull up a sunflower plantlet and roughly remove the soil from the roots in such a way that the root-hairs will be destroyed. Now carefully replant and thoroughly water. The plant wilts for the reason that without root-hairs a plant is unable to absorb from the soil.

Absorption depends in part upon the amount of *surface* exposed to the fluid undergoing absorption. In plants the *age* of the cells affects the process very materially. New cells have very much greater absorbing capacity than old cells. Root-hairs are singularly well suited to meet these conditions of absorption. By their position they place the cells out into the soil in such a way that all but one portion of the cell is in contact with the soil water. Then again they are organs of the moment. At best they live but a few days; but while they endure they are actively absorbing *water*, *mineral salts*, and *nitrogen compounds* from the *soil water*. Their position is in close proximity to the extending tip of the root; in other words, in a position to secure the soil food from every new area entered by the growing *root tip*. As they fall behind they die and drop off, leaving no scar.

Roots grow to great length in order to reach food. Wheat plants have been known to send roots down eight feet in a soil not well supplied with food. It is not uncommon for Elms to grow roots seventy feet in length.

The following experiment will indicate that the lengthening of the root is very largely just back of the tip. This is the part of the root where the root-hairs are most abundant.

Roots Lengthen Most in Region of Root-Hairs

13. Take a Pea or Bean plantlet that has a root an inch or so long and mark off on it cross lines, one-eighth of an inch apart, beginning at the tip. Use India ink and a pine tree needle or a single coarse hair. Place a little water in a drinking glass and cover the top with a card through the center of which is a hole. Pass the marked root through the hole in the card as shown in Fig. 8. Invert another glass over the plantlet so that the glass rests on the card. Place where the light is not strong. After a day, re-measure to see if the distance between the marks has changed. Return to the glass and measure on successive days or until a change is evident. The root should lengthen most just back of the tip and less and less as you approach the stem.

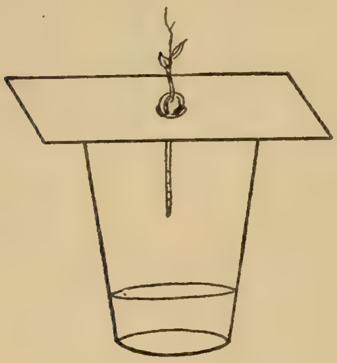


Fig. 8

Healthy roots give out an acid that is of service to the plant in securing food from the ground.

Roots Give out Acids

14. Pull up, without breaking the roots, a Bean plantlet that has exhausted the seed food. Rinse the soil from the roots and then place them on a piece of blue litmus paper. Press the roots down with a light weight. After a few minutes the blue litmus paper should turn red indicating that an acid comes from the roots.

When this acid comes in contact with the different kinds of rocks of the soil, the rocks are acted upon in such a way as to become dissolved, thereby becoming plant food. Try the following experiment:

Effect of the Acids on Rocks

15. Secure a fairly deep oyster or clam shell having a smooth polished inner surface. Place it in a deep dish and

surround it with rich soil up even with the top of the shell. Finish filling the dish with sand. Directly over the shell set out two thrifty Bean or Pea plants in such a way that the extending roots will come in contact with the polished surface of the shell, as illustrated in Fig. 9. Water and place in sunshine. Turn the dish occasionally. After three weeks or so remove the shell and hold the polished surface between your eyes and the light. Move slightly in a way to reflect the light. The shell should have lost its polish where the roots came in contact with it.

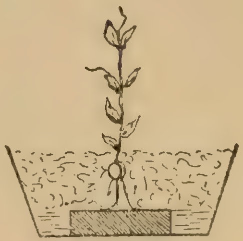


FIG. 9

The mineral food taken in by the root-hairs is conveyed up the stem of the plant to the leaves.

Mineral Food Ascends Stems

16. Make a solution of aniline dye or ink and put into it a rapidly growing green shoot having leaves. It is well to cut off the end of the stem while it is below the surface of the liquid. In time, the ink will ascend the inside of the stem.

After the sap has been to the leaves where it is changed into a substance that will later become wood, starch, gum, sugar, etc., it returns back down the stem between the wood and bark.

Sap Returns down the Stem

17. Cut a branch from a Willow just before the buds open, and cut out a portion of the bark (girdle) about one-half inch above the cut end of the branch. Place the cut end in a deep bottle of water and stand in a sunny spot. The buds should open showing that they obtain the water from the bottle; roots should be produced on the upper side of the girdle indicating that they obtain food from the leaves. No root, however, should occur below the girdle because food from the leaves cannot reach that part of the stem because of the girdling.

Roots are so constituted that every substance found in solution near them does not enter them. This fact is often referred to by saying that roots select from the soil certain kinds of food for the plant.

Roots Exclude Substances from Plants

18. Dissolve in a drinking glass of water a very little blue or red aniline dye. Pull up with care two half grown Bean plants. The roots must not be in any way injured. Place

the roots of the plants in the dyed water, then place the glass in sunshine. As the water disappears add uncolored water. The plants should continue to grow and even blossom. The dye does not enter the plants although it is perfectly evident that the water containing the dye does.

Careful study and experimentation has revealed the needs of plants so thoroughly that we can buy prepared chemicals that will take the place of even the best soil. The truth of this statement is easily demonstrated in the following way:

Feeding Plants Chemical Food

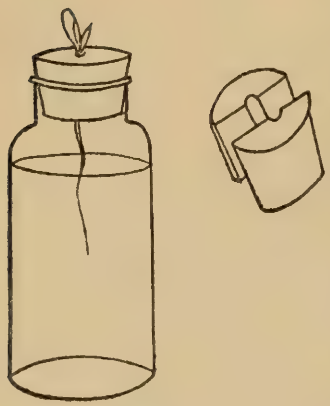


Fig. 10

19. Prepare two flat corks as follows: punch a quarter inch hole in the center of each, then cut the corks so as to halve the holes. See Fig. 10. Secure two bottles to fit the corks and fill each with rain water, but into one put as much commercial fertilizer ("phosphate") as can be taken up on the point of a pen knife. Shake the bottle. Select two Pea, Corn, or Oat plants with the store of seed food nearly exhausted, and wrap about the stems near the roots a narrow band of dry cotton, and insert between the halves of the corks in the depressions. The plants should be as near of a size as possible. Every effort should be made to prevent the cotton from getting moist and thereby moulding. Put the plants in the sunshine but protect the bottles from the light. Change the "phosphate" and water every week. Study relative growth of root-hairs and vigor of plants. If nothing happens to the plants, the plant that is fed will in a couple of weeks show superior vigor and will continue to outstrip the water-fed plant until the latter dies.

Plants by means of their leaves purify the air; in so doing they obtain a very important part of their food.

Influence of Leaves on Air

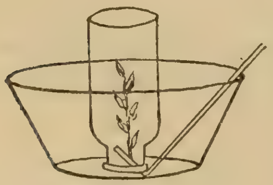


Fig. 11

20. Fill two bottles with water and insert into each of them vigorously growing slips of such plants as Ageratum, House-Ivy, Geranium, etc. Invert the bottles in a shallow dish and displace nearly all of the water in the bottles with the breath, as in Fig. 11, or CO_2 obtained by adding some acid to chalk or shells. Put one of the bottles in strong sunlight and the other in

the dark. After a few hours invert the bottles and thrust in a burning match.

The match should be extinguished when thrust into the bottle kept in the dark, while in the case of the other the match should burn as in good air if not more brightly. The breath in the bottle placed in the sunshine is rendered good by the leaves having taken in the carbon dioxide exhaled by the breath, and after chemically changing it giving out oxygen.

This interesting process of breaking up CO_2 and the retaining of the carbon while the oxygen is given off, is made possible through the agency of *protoplasm.* All protoplasm has not the power of carrying on these chemical changes. A modified form of protoplasm called *chlorophyll* is found in leaves and green stems capable of producing starch from water and carbon dioxide when acted upon by sunshine. The susceptibility of chlorophyll to sunshine is illustrated in the following experiment:

Influence of Sunlight on Chlorophyll

21. Take two or three green leaves and boil them in a test tube of water for a few minutes, then thoroughly dry between sheets of blotting paper. Place them in a bottle, cover with strong alcohol and cork, keeping the bottles out of sunshine. When the liquid is a rich yellowish green, fill three vials with it and stopper each. Place one of the vials in strong sunshine, a second in subdued light, and the third in a dark spot. Examine each from time to time. The vial in strong sunshine undergoes the most change in color, while the one kept in the dark does not appear to change at all. Again fill two vials with the leaf extract; but boil the solution used in filling one of the vials, to drive off all dissolved air. Cork quickly so as to exclude all air. Place both vials in strong sunlight. The unboiled liquid should change much sooner, indicating to us that air is essential for the changes that occur in leaves.

Influence of Sunlight on Growth

22. Plant seeds in two crayon boxes. Keep the cover on one all the while and keep both well watered. The plantlet in the covered box will grow very weak and spindling without any chlorophyll apparently being produced; while the plants in the open box do not attain such length they are, however, rugged and abundantly supplied with chlorophyll. After a few days uncover the crayon box and study the effect of light on the bleached plants.

The response of plants to sunshine is a subject worthy of attention. It will be observed that leaves come to present their broad, flat surfaces to the sun's rays; at times even twisting their petioles in order to accomplish this position. What is still more astonishing, branches in length and position are materially modified by sunshine. The whole plant is at times so changed in general appearance as a result of scanty sunshine that the characteristics of the species are lost.

The quantity of water given off by the leaves of trees is far beyond one's estimation. For instance, it has been calculated that a good-sized Elm tree when in full leaf has no less than five acres of leaf surface, and gives off something like seven tons of water during twelve hours. Realizing this fact, one is in a position to sympathize with the opinion that deforesting affects climate. This vast quantity of water is instrumental in obtaining *soil food*, keeping the leaves from being *injured* from the hot sun, aiding *chemical changes*, and supplying the needed water as *food*. The giving off of water is not a case of evaporation, in the strict meaning of the word; but a process under the control of the plant. The following experiments will teach that the leaf cannot obtain water from the atmosphere to any vital extent. The water must come by way of the stem and be continuously supplied if the functions of the leaf are to be performed.

Leaves Give off Water

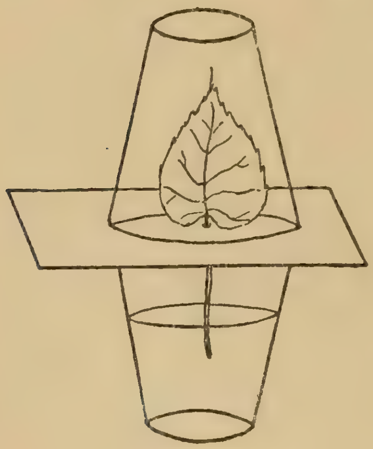


Fig. 12.

23. Take four drinking glasses and fill two with water, covering each with a cardboard having a small hole in the center. Detach two leaves from a branch and quickly insert the petiole of each in the water by passing it through the hole in the cardboard, after the mode seen in Fig. 12. Invert over each leaf the empty glass. Place one in sunshine and the other in the shade. The glass containing the leaf in the sunshine should be thoroughly moistened, while the other should be quite free from water. Try pressing against a cold window pane the surface of a leaf from a healthy plant.

Plants are unable to absorb water through their leaves to any appreciable extent.

Plants Unable to Absorb through their Leaves

24. Take a branch having leaves from a Pear, Geranium, Tomato, or any plant easily obtained, and seal the end of the branch with wax. When the leaves have wilted somewhat, immerse them in a dish of water and leave for an hour or so. They should not return to their former appearance.

The same truth is taught us by taking two plantlets and placing the roots of one in a glass of water while the other is inverted with its leaves in the water. Leave them there for some time.

Legislation of 1899

New Haven — Department of Education.

See laws relating to schools, page 104.

Concerning School Property in the town of Plainfield.

That on and after the first Monday in July, 1899, the town of Plainfield shall succeed to all rights which any of its school districts had in any real estate within said town at the time when said town voted to consolidate its school districts.

An Act in Addition to an Act Revising and Amending the Charter of the City of Waterbury.

See laws relating to schools, page 110.

Authorizing the Central School District of Wallingford to Issue Bonds.

That the Central School District of the town of Wallingford be and it is hereby authorized and empowered to issue its bonds or other obligations bearing interest at no greater rate than three and one-half per cent. per annum, payable annually or semi-annually, to an amount not exceeding the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, in addition to those now authorized by law, with or without coupons attached, payable at such time or times within the period of twenty years from the date of issue, and authenticated in such manner as said school district, at a meeting legally called for that purpose, shall determine. Said bonds shall in no case be sold or negotiated for less than par and accrued interest, and the proceeds thereof shall be used solely for the purpose of retiring and discharging bonds and other obligations of said district now outstanding.

Incorporating the Greeneville School District.

See laws relating to schools, page 108.

Concerning Bonds of the Washington School District of Hartford.

SECTION 1. That the Washington School District of the town of Hartford, by the name aforesaid, in addition to any and all power heretofore granted to issue bonds, be and the said district is hereby authorized to issue its bonds to an amount not exceeding the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, bearing interest at no greater rate than four per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, the principal of said bonds to be payable at some certain time or times, not exceeding twenty-five years from the date thereof. The proceeds of said bonds shall be used and expended for the purposes of said district.

SEC. 2. Said Washington School District, at a meeting to be specially warned and held for that purpose, or at its first annual meeting after the passage of this resolution, shall prescribe and determine, subject to the foregoing limitations, the several and aggregate amounts of such bonds, the form, conditions, and reservations of the same, the rate of interest to be paid on the same, not exceeding the amount aforesaid, the times and places of paying said interest and principal, the time and manner in which said bonds may be called in and redeemed and interest thereon made to terminate, the person or persons who shall execute the same for and on behalf of said district; and such bonds when executed in the manner so prescribed and issued and delivered by said district, or by its officer or officers, agent or agents duly appointed by said district, shall be obligatory upon said district, and upon the inhabitants thereof according to the tenor and purport of the same.

Concerning School Property in the Town of North Canaan.

That the town of North Canaan shall succeed to all rights which any of its school districts enjoyed in any real estate within said town at the time when said town voted to consolidate its school districts.

Concerning Bonds of the Central School District of Wallingford.

That any and all bonds heretofore or hereafter issued by the Central School District of the town of Wallingford in pursuance of a resolution passed at this session of the general assembly, the same having been approved February 3, 1899, shall be deemed to be valid and binding upon said school district, and are hereby validated and confirmed, whether said bonds are made payable within the period of twenty years from the date of issue, as provided in said resolution, or within the period of twenty-one years from the date of issue.

Concerning the Funds of School District Number One in the Town of Portland.

SECTION 1. That the funds left in trust by Sylvester Gildersleeve for the use and benefit of School District Number One in the town of Portland, to wit: fifty shares of the capital stock of the First National Bank of Portland, thirty-three shares of the capital stock of the Middletown National Bank of Middletown, and the sum of five thousand nine hundred one dollars and forty-six cents on deposit in Freestone Savings Bank in the town of Portland, are hereby transferred to Ferdinand Gildersleeve, Oliver Gildersleeve, Archibald C. Goodrich, and their successors, who shall be known as the board of trustees of School District Number One in the town of Portland.

SEC. 2. Said trustees are authorized to use and expend the income, interest, and dividends from time to time accruing from the said funds, for educational purposes, so as to carry out the intention of the said Sylvester Gildersleeve, as expressed by his written declarations of gift recorded in the public records of said district.

SEC. 3. Said interest, dividends, and income shall be used for educational purposes only within the limits of the said School District Number One as existing on the first day of June, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-nine.

SEC. 4. Said trustees are hereby empowered to appoint their successors, but the trustees shall always be residents of the territory now constituting the School District Number One, and whenever one of said trustees shall cease to be a resident of said district there shall be a vacancy in the board and the remaining trustees shall appoint a successor, and the appointment shall be certified to the judge of probate of the district of Chatham and shall be recorded in the records of said probate district. In case the trustees shall fail to fill a vacancy in their number within six months after such vacancy occurs the judge of probate for the district of Chatham shall appoint a person to fill the vacancy, which appointment shall be full compliance with the provisions of this act and shall be recorded as above provided.

SEC. 5. Said trustees and their successors are authorized from time to time to invest and reinvest said funds, and when the same shall be reinvested they shall be invested as provided by law for the investment of trust funds.

SEC. 6. Said trustees and their successors shall annually make a report to the judge of probate of the district of Chatham of their doings in connection with the principal, interest, and disposition of said funds, which report shall be made a part of the records of said probate district.

SEC. 7. The original declarations of gift of the said Sylvester Gildersleeve and the records of said School District Number One of the town of Portland containing said declarations of gift shall, on the first Monday of July, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-nine, be deposited in the office of the court of probate for the district of Chatham, and shall become a part of the records of said district.

An Act Annexing a Portion of the Town of Waterford to the Town and City of New London.

See laws relating to schools, page 106.

An Act Concerning the Union School District of Orange.

See laws relating to schools, page 110.

Establishing and Defining the Boundaries of the Washington School District in the City of Hartford.

That the boundaries of the Washington school district in the city of Hartford be and they hereby are established and defined as follows: Beginning on the south at a point in the center of the south branch of the Park river and Flatbush avenue and running easterly through the center of Flatbush avenue to a point nearly two hundred feet east of the west line of Zion street, intersecting a line produced northerly from the center of Fairfield avenue; thence southerly by said line and through the center of Fairfield avenue to a point intersecting the north division line of the land on the east side of said avenue, formerly owned by E. W. Moseley and now belonging to Thomas D. Crothers; thence northeasterly in the direction of the north division line of said land formerly of said E. W. Moseley, now of said Thomas D. Crothers, to a point two hundred feet east of Franklin avenue in the division line between the Washington school district and the South school district, as heretofore established and defined, and some four hundred and seventy-five feet south of the south line of Bond street; thence north in a line parallel with the east line of Franklin avenue and two hundred feet distant therefrom at all points to a point in a line produced westerly from the center of Wawarme avenue: thence westerly along said line produced from the center of Wawarme avenue to the center of Franklin avenue; thence northerly along the center of Franklin avenue to the center of Pawtucket street; thence westerly along the center of Pawtucket street to the center of Maple avenue; thence in a straight line to the center of Seymour street in the north line of Retreat avenue, and on the east, on the north, and on the west to the place of beginning by the line of the South school district of said city of Hartford as heretofore established and defined.

Concerning School Property in the town of Thompson.

That the town of Thompson shall succeed to all rights which any of its school districts enjoyed in any real estate within said town at the time when said town voted to consolidate its school districts.

Authorizing the Southwest School District of Hartford to Issue Bonds.

SECTION 1. That the Southwest school district of the city of Hartford be and hereby is empowered to issue its bonds, when so voted at any regular or special meeting of said district duly warned for that purpose, to an amount not exceeding the sum of ten thousand dollars, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding four per centum per annum, payable semi-annually; the principal of said bonds to be payable at some certain time or times not exceeding twenty-five years from date thereof; said bonds may be registered or may be issued with interest coupons attached, as may be determined by the committee and treasurer of the district.

SEC. 2. Said bonds shall each be of such amount and may be sold in such manner as said district shall direct, but in no case at less than par, and the proceeds shall be used for paying the floating debt of the district and expenses incurred in erecting, furnishing, and equipping a new schoolhouse and improving the property connected therewith.

SEC. 3. Said bonds when issued in accordance with the provisions and limitations of this act shall be obligatory on said district and the inhabitants thereof according to the tenor and purport of the same.

Concerning the Bucks Hill School District of Waterbury.

That all that part of the Bucks Hill school district of the town of Waterbury lying on the southerly side of a line drawn from the southwesterly corner of said district to a point in the Bucks Hill highway opposite the dividing line between property of Henry Simpkins and E. Goodenough, adjacent to said highway, and from thence easterly to the southeast corner of said district, with all persons now and hereafter residing on said territory, be and hereby are transferred to the center school district of the town of Waterbury, to which latter district they shall hereafter belong.

Concerning the Northwest School District of Hartford.

That the resolution passed at the January session of 1897 (special acts, volume XII, page 1032), Changing School District Lines in Hartford, be and it is hereby amended by adding the following section:

SEC. 5. The chairman of the school committee of the Northwest school district, on or before the twentieth day of October in each year, shall file with the town clerk of the town of Bloomfield a sworn statement of the names and the number of persons over four and under sixteen years of age who shall belong on the first Monday of said month to that section of the Northwest school district which lies in the town of Bloomfield, together with the names of the parents, guardians, or employers of such persons, as ascertained by the enumeration made during said month according to the provisions of chapter L of the public acts of 1897, and the selectmen of the town of Bloomfield shall cause to be paid annually to the town of Hartford for each person so enumerated the sum of fifteen dollars in discharge of any legal obligation of the town of Bloomfield to contribute towards the cost of maintaining the public schools in said Northwest school district.

An Act Amending the Charter of the City of New London.

See laws relating to schools, page 106.

A LIST

OF THE

BOARDS OF SCHOOL VISITORS

TOWN SCHOOL COMMITTEES,

AND

BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

The Chairman is indicated in each case by *C.;* the Secretary by *S.;* and Acting Visitor by *A. V.*

TOWNS.	NAMES.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
ANDOVER,*	J. H. Marsh, *S.*,	Andover,	1900
	S. L. French,	"	1900
	C. B. Stearns,	"	1900
	C. L. Backus,	"	1900
	E. D. White,	"	1901
	R. E. Phelps, *A. V.*,	"	1901
	A. H. Lyman,	"	1901
	E. P. Skinner, *C.*,	"	1901
	F. L. Case,	"	1902
	H. F. Standish,	"	1902
	M. S. Topliff,	"	1902
	M. P. Yeomans,	"	1902
ANSONIA,†	H. A. Peck, *S.*,	Ansonia,	1900
	Chas. H. Vandercook,	"	1900
	Wm. H. Kane, *C.*,	"	1900
	Rev. W. F. Markwick,	"	1901
	R. J. Barry,	"	1901
	H. W. Case,	"	1901
	John Cahill,	"	1902
	F. G. Fletcher,	"	1902
	Wm. Bowen,	"	1902
	W. A. Smith, *Supt.*,	"	
ASHFORD,	Mrs. Abbie M. Balch, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Warrenville,	1900
	Harvey W. Morey, *C.*, *A. V.*,	Westford,	1900
	Z. B. Bicknell,	Westford,	1901
	G. E. S. Amidon,	East Willington,	1901
	Thomas H. Whitehouse,	Warrenville,	1902
	David S. Bisco,	Warrenville,	1902
AVON,	Rev. C. K. Fankhauser, *C.*,	Avon,	1900
	Benjamin I. Miller,	"	1900
	William Z. Cowles, *S.*, *A. V.*,	"	1901
	Delmore A. Hadsell,	West Avon,	1901
	John A. Hawley,	" "	1902
	Fred W. Konold, *A. V.*,	Collinsville,	1902
BARKHAMSTED,	Frank L. Stephens, *A. V.*,	Riverton,	1900
	Dwight Ransom,	"	1900
	Edward J. Youngs, *C.*,	Pleasant Valley,	1901
	S. H. Case, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Barkhamsted,	1901
	Miner B. Frazier,	Pleasant Valley,	1902
	George A. Weed,	North Canton,	1902
BEACON FALLS,*	George T. Clark,	Beacon Falls,	1900

*Town School Committee.

† Board of Education.

Towns.	Names.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
BEACON FALLS,*	J. W. Cook, *A. V.*,	Beacon Falls,	1901
	Daniel Carrington,	“ “	1901
	Homer D. Bronson, *C.*, *A. V.*,	“ “	1902
	L. V. Warner, *S.*,	“ “	1902
	Theodore Smith,	“ “	1902
BERLIN,*	A. A. Barnes, *C.*,	East Berlin,	1900
	Rev. Michael Sullivan,	Kensington,	1900
	George W. Lawrence,	East Berlin,	1900
	Jason M. Taylor.	P. O Box 489, Meriden,	1901
	Howard D. Payne,	Kensington,	1901
	Rev. E. E. Nourse, *S.*,	Berlin,	1901
	John Norton,	Kensington,	1902
	A. W. Upson,	“	1902
	Geo. B. Carter,	Berlin (Beckley Sta.)	1902
	Daniel Webster, *A. V.*,	Berlin,	. . .
BETHANY,	S. R. Woodward,	Bethany,	1900
	Justine C. Coe, *S.*, *A. V.*,	“	1900
	Charles E. Peck, *C.*, *A. V.*,	“	1900
BETHEL,*	Rev. Henry L. Slack, *C.*, *A. V.*,	Bethel,	1900
	William S. Wortman, *A. V.*,	“	1900
	Thomas C. Mansfield,	“	1900
	George F. Shepard,	“	1901
	Granville A. Durant,	“	1901
	Gideon S. Peck,	“	1901
	Charles Bailey, *S.*,	“	1902
	George E. Beard,	“	1902
	George M. Cole,	“	1902
BETHLEHEM,	George C. Stone, *A. V.*,	Bethlehem,	1900
	Samuel P. Hayes, *S.*,	“	1900
	Leverett P. Judd, *C.*, *A. V.*,	“	1901
	Royal B. Lake,	“	1901
	Arthur T. Minor,	“	1902
	Nehemiah L. Bloss,	“	1902
BLOOMFIELD,	Willis F. Rockwell,	Bloomfield,	1900
	Geo. W. Ladd,	“	1900
	Dr. F. A. White,	“	1900
	Alfred N. Filley, *C.*,	“	1901
	W. A. Wadhams,	“	1901
	A C. Case,	“	1901
	Henry C. Cadwell, *S.*, *A. V.*,	“	1902
	Thomas Addison,	“	1902
	H. L. Soper,	“	1902
BOLTON,	Mrs. F. R. Eaton, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Bolton,	1900
	George Dewey,	“	1900
	Dr. Chas. F. Sumner,	“	1901
	Myron W. Sperry, *C.*,	“	1901
	Marvin W. Howard,	Quarryville,	1902
	Rev. C. M. Perry,	Bolton,	1902
BOZRAH,	Dr. Samuel G. Johnson, *A. V.*,	Fitchville,	1900
	C. A. Gager, *S.*, *A. V.*,	“	1900
	Thomas Kinkead, *C.*, *A. V.*,	“	1900
BRANFORD,*	Jas. H. Barker,	Branford,	1900
	Llewellyn M. Barker,	“	1900
	Joseph Mattson,	“	1900
	Marcus O. Babcock,	“	1901
	Dr. Charles W. Gaylord, *C.*,	“	1901
	Michael F. Wallace,	“	1901
	John J. V. Cunningham, *S.*,	Branford, Lock Box 425,	1902
	Frank E. Smith,	Stony Creek,	1902
	John Van Wie,	Branford,	1902
	Rev. T. S. Devitt, *A. V.*,	“	....
BRIDGEPORT,†	David F. Read, *A. V.*,	B'dp't, D. M. Read Co.,	1900
	Patrick Coughlin, *A. V.*,	“ 459 Main st.,	1900
	Peter Gabriel, *A. V.*,	“ 52 Park st.	1900
	Wm H. Marigold, *A. V.*,	“ 664 Park av.,	1900
	P. W. Wren, *C.*, *A. V.*,	“ 458 Water st.,	1901
	Chas. B. Baker, *A. V.*,	“ 403 Main st.,	1901
	Dr. Reuben A. Lockhart, *A. V.*,	“ 8 N. Wash'n av.,	1901
	D. N. Morgan, *A. V.*,	“ 97 Wash'n av.,	1901
	Edward F. Hallen. *S.*, *A. V.*,	“ B'dgp't F'ge Co.,	1902
	John C. Shelton, *A. V.*,	“ F'rc'd & Shelt'n,	1902
	Dr. Chas. C. Godfrey, *A. V.*,	“ 254 State st.,	1902
	Wm. Lieberum,	“ 441-445 Main st.,	1902

* Town School Committee. † Board of Education.

TOWNS.	NAMES.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
BRIDGEPORT,	Charles W. Deane, *Supt.*,	Bridgeport,	....
BRIDGEWATER,	Harmon W. Treat,	Bridgewater,	1900
	Edward R. Wooster,	“	1900
	Stephen P. Treat, *S. A. V.*,	“	1901
	John H. Randall, *C.*,	“	1901
	Marcus B. Mallett,	“	1902
	Burton E. Canfield,	“	1902
BRISTOL,	C. L. Wooding, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Bristol,	1900
	C. W. Brown,	Forestville,	1900
	N. E. Pierce, *C.*,	“	1901
	Dr. A. S. Brackett,	“	1901
	Dr. J. J. Wilson,	“	1902
	Mrs. E. M. Peck, *A. V.*,	“	1902
BROOKFIELD,	F. S. Curtis,	Brookfield Center,	1900
	Frank Barlow,	Brookfield,	1900
	Eugene Lake,	Brookfield Center,	1901
	Elmer H. Northrop, *C.*,	“ “	1901
	E. N. Hawley, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Hawleyville,	1902
	Michael McNamara,	Brookfield,	1902
BROOKLYN,*	Frank Day, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Danielson,	1900
	Rev. A. O'Keefe,	Wauregan,	1900
	W. S. Wilcox, *C.*,	Brooklyn,	1901
	H. P. Robinson,	“	1901
	Charles S. Bill,	Danielson,	1902
	Henry D. Tripp,	“	1902
BURLINGTON,	Mrs. Sara Bradley, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Bristol,	1900
	Mrs. James Webster, *A. V.*,	Burlington,	1900
	John A. Reeve, *C.*,	“	1900
	Rev. J. J. Quinn,	Collinsville,	1900
	Frank M. Butler,	Burlington,	1901
	Rev. H. Seil,	“	1901
CANAAN,*.	Dwight E. Dean	Falls Village,	1900
	Rev. C. W. Hanna, *S.*, *A. V.*,	“	1900
	Myron H. Dean,	“	1901
	Levi Ganser,	Huntsville,	1901
	Nelson J. Dean,	“	1902
	Geo. Frink, *C.*,	Falls Village,	1902
CANTERBURY,	Dr. John O. Smith, *A. V.*,	South Canterbury,	1900
	Nathan Exley,	Canterbury,	1900
	Dwight Bushnell,	“	1900
	Mrs. Sarah B. Hadley, *S.*,	South Canterbury,	1901
	Chauncey C. Frink, *C.*,	Canterbury,	1901
	Mrs. Forest Ensworth,	Brooklyn,	1901
	Andrew T. J. Clark,	“	1902
	Miss Susie Witter,	Packerville,	1902
	Rev. Wilbur Johnson, *A. V.*,	Canterbury,	1902
CANTON,*	Henry Humphrey,	Canton Center,	1900
	G. B. Fenn,	Canton,	1900
	G. A. Sisson,	Canton Center,	1900
	James Case, *A. V.*,	Collinsville,	1901
	O. R. Beckwith,	“	1901
	Chas. W. Thayer, *S.*,	“	1901
	Dr. W. H. Crowley, *C.*,	“	1902
	G. A. Codaire, *A. V.*,	“	1902
	J. S. Phillips,	“	1902
CHAPLIN,*	Dr. Charles M. Knight,	Chaplin,	1900
	Frank C. Lummis, *S.*,	“	1900
	Rev. Eugene M. Frary, *A. V.*,	“	1901
	Jared W. Lincoln, *C.*,	“	1901
	Merrick Barton,	“	1902
	Charles B. Russ,	“	1902
CHATHAM,	A. H. Conklin, *C.*,	East Hampton,	1900
	W. F. Brainard,	“ “	1900
	D. B. Dickinson,	Middle Haddam,	1900
	Dr. Levi Jewett,	Cobalt,	1901
	W. W. B. Markham,	East Hampton,	1901
	Rev. G. H. Lamson, *S.*, *A. V.*,	“ “	1901
	Philip Arnold,	“ “	1902
	Mrs. F. C. Strong, *A. V.*,	Middle Haddam,	1902
	S. M. Bevin,	East Hampton,	1902
CHESHIRE,*	Charles T. Hotchkiss, *C.*, *A. V.*,	West Cheshire,	1900
	Charles M. Hotchkiss,	Cheshire,	1900
	Frederick Doolittle, *S.*, *A. V.*,	“	1901
	Dr. Charles N. Dennison,	“	1901
	James E. McCabe,	“	1902

*Town School Committee.

Towns.	Names.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
CHESHIRE,*	Timothy Guilford,	Cheshire,	1902
CHESTER,*	Leonard R. Bishop.	Chester,	1900
	Carlton J. Bates, *C.*,	“	1900
	J. Tyler Smith,	“	1901
	Fred. W Silliman, *S.*, *A. V.*,	“	1901
	E. Benajah Pratt,	“	1902
	Andrew E. Warner, *A. V.*,	“	1902
CLINTON,*	Henry L. Wellman,	Clinton,	1900
	L. J. Stevens,	“	1900
	George E. Elliot, *C.*, *A. V.*,	“	1900
	Sam'l S. Wilcox, *A. V.*,	“	1900
	James A. Spencer,	“	1901
	A. H. Stevens,	“	1901
	Henry Stevens,	“	1901
	S. G. Redfield, *S.*,	“	1901
	Hosmer Tryon,	“	1902
	Fred'k G. Woodstock,	“	1902
	Clifford Evarts,	“	1902
	Oliver B. Swain,	“	1902
COLCHESTER,	Rev. E. C. Ingalls, *S.*,	Colchester,	1900
	J. J. Sullivan, *A. V.*,	“	1900
	S. P. Willard, *C.*,	“	1901
	J. F. Slater,	“	1901
	M. H. May,	“	1902
	E. E. Brown, *A. V.*,	Comstock's Bridge,	1902
COLEBROOK,	Homer P. Deming,	Robertsville,	1900
	Curtis P. Wedge,	“	1900
	Eugene Mulcahy,	Station A, Winsted,	1900
	Robert E. Lawrence,	Mill Brook,	1901
	John F. Peck,	Colebrook River,	1901
	Geo. S. Ives,	“ “	1901
	Dennis E. Baxter,	“ “	1902
	Howard Smith, *C.*,	Colebrook,	1902
	S. A. Cooper, *S.*, *A. V.*,	“	1902
COLUMBIA,	Wm. H. Yeomans, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Columbia,	1900
	William A. Collins,	“	1900
	Albert E. Brown,	“	1901
	Wm. C. Robinson, *C.*,	Hebron,	1901
	Joseph N. Clark,	Columbia,	1902
	Wm. H. Bliss,	Chestnut Hill,	1902
CORNWALL,*	Chas. L. Gold, *A. V.*,	West Cornwall,	1900
	David L. Smith,	“ “	1900
	Leonard. J. Nickerson, *C.*,	“ “	1900
	Miner P. Rogers,	“ “	1901
	George C. Harrison,	“ “	1901
	Philo M. Kellogg, *A. V.*,	Cornwall,	1901
	Burritt E. Yale,	Cornwall Hollow,	1902
	Wm. M. Curtiss,	Cornwall Bridge,	1902
	Frank A. Whitcomb, *S.*,	Cornwall,	1902
COVENTRY,	George H. Robertson, *A. V.*,	Willimantic,	1900
	Mrs Ellen L. Topliff, *A. V.*,	South Coventry,	1900
	John Brown, *A. V.*,	Merrow,	1901
	Charles R. Hall, *C.*, *A. V.*,	Coventry,	1901
	Andrew Kingsbury, *S.*, *A. V.*,	“	1902
	Alex. S. Hawkins, *A. V.*,	Willimantic,	1902
CROMWELL,*	F. C. Hick,	Cromwell,	1900
	C. E. Blake,	“	1900
	F. K. Hallock, *S.*,	“	1900
	Chas. T. Pratt,	Little River,	1901
	H. C. Edwards, *C.*,	Cromwell,	1901
	George E. Marsh,	“	1901
	Wm. E. Hulbert,	“	1902
	Rev. H. G. Marshall,	“	1902
	T. D. Simpson,	“	1902
	Rev. Walter V. Gray, *A. V.*,	“	....
DANBURY,	Benedict Starr, *A. V.*,	Danbury,	1900
	Rev. John D. Kennedy, *A. V.*,	“	1900
	Nathaniel Selleck, *A. V.*,	“	1901
	Howard B. Scott, *A. V.*,	“	1901
	Rev. A. C. Hubbard, *S.*, *A. V.*,	“	1902
	William D. Lane, *C.*, *A. V.*,	“	1902
DARIEN,	Rev. Arthur Requa, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Noroton,	1900
	Geo. Gregory,	Noroton Heights,	1900

* Town School Committee.

TOWNS.	NAMES.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
DARIEN,	William R. Mackey,	Darien,	1901
	William T. Andrews,	Noroton Heights,	1901
	Alfred H. Scofield,	Darien,	1902
	William E. Street, *C.*,	“	1902
DERBY,†	E. Sheppard Gordy, *C.*,	Derby,	1901
	Dr. L. D. LaBonte,	“	1901
	Newell J. Bailey,	“	1901
	Edwin Hallock,	“	1901
	Cyrus Brewster,	“	1901
	Dr. G. L. Beardsley,	“	1903
	John C. Reilly,	“	1903
	John W. Larkin, *S.*,	“	....
	John W. Peck, *Supt.*,	“	....
DURHAM,	Rev. Joseph Hooper, *C.*, *A.V.*,	Durham,	1900
	Miss Mary J. Camp,	Durham Center,	1900
	Mrs. Ellen Matthewson, *A. V.*,	Durham,	1901
	William T. Coe,	Durham Center,	1901
	Stephen A Seward,	“ “	1902
	Geo. W. Newton, *S.*,	“ “	1902
EASTFORD,	S. O. Bowen, *C.*,	Eastford,	1900
	Rev. J. P. Trowbridge,	“	1900
	M. F. Latham,	Phœnixville,	1901
	Freeman Putnam,	North Ashford,	1901
	S. A. Wheaton,	Phœnixville,	1902
	Rev. C. M. Jones, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Eastford,	1902
EAST GRANBY,	Chas. W. Bates, *C.*,	East Granby,	1900
	B. P. Clark, *S.*, *A.V.*,	“	1900
	Almon B. Phelps,	Copper Hill,	1900
	J. R. Holcomb,	East Granby,	1900
	James A. Griswold,	“	1900
	Julius G. Dickinson,	“	1900
EAST HADDAM,*	A. E. Purple, *C.*,	Moodus,	1900
	C. B. Warner,	East Haddam,	1900
	Chas. H. Rich, *A. V.*,	Hadlyme,	1900
	I. W. Charter,	East Haddam,	1901
	Emma H. Chaffee, *A. V.*,	Moodus,	1901
	Henry Maynard, *A. V.*,	North Plain,	1901
	Michael Bride, *A. V.*,	Moodus,	1902
	C. D. Peck, *A. V.*,	Millington,	1902
	N. W. Rathbun, *S.*, *A. V.*,	“	1902
	Rev. Geo. W. Griffith, *A. V.*,	East Haddam,	....
EAST HARTFORD,	Rev. Geo. A. Bowman, *A. V.*,	East Hartford,	1900
	F. Howard Ensign, *C.*,	Silver Lane,	1900
	Elijah Ackley,	East Hartford,	1900
	Joseph O. Goodwin, *S.*, *A. V.*,	“ “	1901
	Samuel N. Brainard, *A. V.*,	“ “	1901
	Dr. Franklin H. Mayberry,	Burnside,	1901
	Rev. Francis P. Bacheler, *A. V.*,	Hockanum,	1902
	Thos. S. O'Connell,	East Hartford,	1902
	Annie E. Olmstead, *A.V.*,	“ “	1902
EAST HAVEN,*	Edward F. Thompson,	East Haven,	1900
	H. T. Thompson,	“	1900
	F. L. Hawkins, *S.*, *A. V.*,	“	1900
	Samuel K. Chidsey, *A. V.*,	“	1901
	William K. Stevens,	“	1901
	G. J. Tuttle, *C.*, *A. V.*,	“	1901
	Lottie E. Street, *A. V.*,	“	1902
	E. H. Young, *A. V.*,	“	1902
	Horace A. Smith,	“	1902
EAST LYME,*	D. L. Gates,	Niantic,	1900
	E. K. Beckwith,	“	1900
	F. P. Bacon, *S.*,	“	1900
	C. S. Davis,	“	1901
	D. Frazier,	“	1901
	F. Fox,	Chesterfield,	1901
	Dr. F. H. Dart, *C.*,	Niantic,	1902
	G. P. Hill,	“	1902
	J. F. Luce,	“	1902
	Celeste E. Bush, *Supt.*,	“	....
	Rev. J. E. Johnson, *A. V.*	“	....
EASTON,*	George B. Beers, *A. V.*,	Plattsville,	1900
	G. J. Banks, *A. V.*,	Easton,	1900

*Town School Committee. † Board of Education.

Towns.	Names.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
EASTON,*	C. S. Everett, *A. V.*,	Easton,	1901
	G. S. Gillette, *A. V.*,	Adams,	1901
	S. B. Turney, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Easton,	1902
	H. W. Osborne, *C.*, *A. V.*,	“	1902
EAST WINDSOR,*	Wm. F. English, *C.*, *A. V.*,	East Windsor,	1900
	John B. Noble,	East Windsor Hill,	1900
	Lyman B. Griffin,	Warehouse Point,	1900
	Rev. William Brewster,	“ “	1901
	Howard O. Allen, *A. V.*,	Broad Brook,	1901
	William Lasbury,	“ “	1901
	Orson S. Wood, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Windsorville,	1902
	George S. Phelps,	Warehouse Point,	1902
	Mrs. Harriet Price, *A. V.*,	“ “	1902
ELLINGTON,*	J. M. Marks, *S.*,	Ellington,	1900
	E. T. Davis, *A. V.*,	“	1900
	J. D. Beasley,	“	1900
	M. H. Aborn,	“	1901
	C. A. Thompson,	Melrose,	1901
	J. T. McKnight, *C.*, *A. V.*	Ellington,	1901
	Bela L. Burr,	Rockville,	1902
	Morton E. Thompson,	Ellington,	1902
	L. A. Aborn,	Crystal Lake,	1902
ENFIELD,*	Geo. T. Mathewson,	Thompsonville,	1900
	Olin S. Olmstead,	Melrose,	1900
	Arthur R. Leete, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Thompsonville,	1900
	Dr. Geo. T. Finch, *A. V.*,	“	1901
	Amos D. Bridge,	Hazardville,	1901
	Ashmun P. Prickett, *A. V.*,	“	1901
	Samuel A. Booth, *C.*,	Enfield,	1902
	Rev. Oliver W. Means,	“	1902
	Dr. J. H. Darling,	Thompsonville,	1902
ESSEX,*	Thos. D. Coulter,	Essex,	1900
	John Halliday,	“	1900
	W. H. Wright,	Centerbrook,	1900
	E. I. Norton,	Ivoryton,	1900
	Charles Harrington, *S.*,	Essex,	1901
	C. P. Jones,	Ivoryton,	1901
	R. H. Comstock,	“	1901
	H. W. Webber,	“	1901
	E. T. Pratt,	Essex,	1902
	Rev. Percy Barnes, *C.*, *A. V.*,	“	1902
	Dr. Alonzo Shaffer,	“	1902
	F. R. Gallaher, *A. V.*,	“	1902
FAIRFIELD,*	John Hawkins, *C.*, *A. V.*,	Southport,	1900
	Michael B. Lacey, *A. V.*,	Plattsville,	1900
	M. V. B. Dunham, *A. V.*,	Greenfield Hill,	1901
	W. C. Kinsella, *A. V.*,	Fairfield,	1901
	Joseph P. Lee, *A. V.*,	Southport,	1902
	Allen E. Beeman, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Fairfield,	1902
FARMINGTON,	Rev. Wm. H. Redding, *A. V.*,	Unionville,	1900
	N. O. Keyes,	Farmington,	1900
	H. W. Barbour, *S.*,	“	1900
	John P. Lewis,	Unionville,	1901
	Charles Brandegee,	Farmington,	1901
	George Dunham, *C.*,	Unionville,	1901
	J. L. Cowles,	Farmington,	1902
	Edward M. Ripley,	Unionville,	1902
	Rev. W. W. Ellsworth,	“	1902
	Mrs. L. E. Root, *A. V.*,	Farmington,	....
FRANKLIN,*	Clayton H. Lathrop, *S.*, *A. V.*,	North Franklin,	1900
	Michael E. Mullen,	Franklin,	1900
	Louis H. Smith,	Yantic,	1901
	Henry Bellows,	Baltic,	1901
	Chas. H. Peckham, *C.*, *A. V.*,	Yantic,	1902
	George E. Starkweather,	Franklin,	1902
GLASTONBURY,	Wm. I. Goodale, *A. V.*,	Addison,	1900
	Rev. J. H. Hutchins, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Glastonbury,	1900
	James Cornish, *A. V.*,	Naubuc,	1901
	Mrs. Julia T. Clark, *A. V.*,	South Glastonbury,	1901
	Rev. F. H. Spear, *C.*, *A. V.*,	East Glastonbury,	1902
	A. A. Babcock, *A. V.*,	South Glastonbury,	1902
GOSHEN,*	Charles A. Palmer,	Goshen,	1900
	John M. Wadhams, *C.*,	Torrington,	1900

* Town School Committee.

Towns.	Names.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
GOSHEN, *	Rev. Alfred G. Creamer,	Goshen,	1901
	Frederick W. Lucas, *S.*,	West Goshen,	1901
	Rev. Harry E. Small, *A. V.*,	Goshen,	1902
	James E. Stumpf,	Norfolk,	1902
GRANBY,	O. D. Case,	Granby,	1900
	Porter Reed,	West Granby,	1900
	Arthur H. Rice,	Granby,	1900
	L. C. Spring, *C.*, *A. V.*,	Granby,	1901
	C. P. Loomis,	Granby,	1901
	F. J. Jewett, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Granby,	1901
	H. J. Dewey,	Granby,	1902
	C. B. Case,	West Granby,	1902
	Dr. R. B. Chatfield,	Granby,	1902
GREENWICH,	Thomas H Delano, *A. V.*,	Greenwich,	1900
	Willys R. Monroe, *A. V.*,	Coscob,	1900
	Silas E. Mead, *C.*, *A. V.*,	Port Chester, N. Y.,	1901
	Thomas F. Hawley, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Glenville,	1901
	Henry C. Boswell, *A. V.*,	Greenwich,	1902
	Isaac L. Mead, *A. V.*,	"	1902
GRISWOLD,	James T. Wilbur,	Glasgo,	1900
	John D. Eccleston,	Jewett City,	1900
	Daniel L. Phillips,	"	1900
	John A. Owen, *C.*,	"	1901
	John C. Hawkins,	"	1901
	John Potter,	Griswold,	1901
	William R. Palmer,	Jewett City,	1902
	Rollin R. Church,	"	1902
	Albertus C. Burdick, *S.*, *A. V.*	"	1902
GROTON,	Joseph Hull, *A. V.*,	Old Mystic,	1900
	Chas. R. Heath, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Mystic,	1900
	Mrs. Clara B. Whitman, *A. V.*,	Groton,	1901
	Miss Alice E. Turner, *A. V.*,	"	1901
	Horace Clift, *C.*, *A. V.*,	Mystic,	1902
	Augustin S. Chester, *A. V.*,	Noank,	1902
GUILFORD,	Rev. Geo. W. Banks, *C.*, *A. V.*,	Guilford,	1900
	Dr. Geo. H. Beebe, *S.*, *A V.*,	"	1900
	E. M. Leete,	"	1900
	F. W. Shelley,	"	1901
	E. Walter Leete,	Leete's Island,	1901
	E. W. Rossiter, *A. V.*,	North Guilford,	1901
	Washington Griswold,	Guilford,	1902
	J. W. Norton,	"	1902
	Geo. H. Bartlett,	North Guilford,	1902
HADDAM,	E. P. Arnold,	Haddam,	1900
	P. A. Nelson,	Higganum,	1900
	Orrin Shailer,	Shailerville,	1900
	Ira G. Bailey,	Higganum,	1901
	L. A. Smith, *C.*,	"	1901
	Francis A. House,	Haddam Neck,	1902
	Rev. E. E. Lewis, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Haddam,	1902
	Alpheus W. Tyler,	Tylerville,	1902
HAMDEN,*	William J. Dullard,	Mount Carmel,	1900
	John M. Hindinger,	Highwood,	1900
	Alfred E. Ives,	Box 1071, New Haven,	1900
	Gilbert S. Benham,	Hamden,	1901
	George L. Clark,	"	1901
	Rev. Chas. F. Clarke, *S.*, *A. V.*	Whitneyville,	1901
	Burton A. Davis, *C.*,	"	1902
	Andrew McKeon,	Mount Carmel Center,	1902
	Hubert E. Warner, *A. V.*,	33 Broadway, N. Haven,	1902
HAMPTON,	Allen Jewett,	Clark's Corners,	1900
	Joseph W Congdon, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Howard Valley,	1900
	Mrs. J. W. Clark,	Hampton,	1900
	Frank E. Whittaker,	"	1901
	Everett Elliott, *A. V.*,	Elliott,	1901
	Geo. W. Kimball,	Rawson,	1901
	Henry Clapp,	"	1902
	C. B. Jewett,	Hampton,	1902
	A. E. Pearl, *C.*,	"	1902
HARTFORD,	Welthea T. Day, *S.*,	Hartford, 427 Main st.,	1900
	Leonard A. Dickinson,	" 664 "	1900
	Dr. Thomas F. Kane,	" 517 "	1900

*Town School Committee.

Towns.	Names.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
HARTFORD,	Thomas S. Weaver,	Hartford, 115 Wooster st.,	1901
	Howard G. Bestor,	" 82 Pearl st.,	1901
	Herbert S. Bullard, *Supt.*,	" 2 Central Row,	1901
	Joseph P. Tuttle, *C.*,	" 50 State st.,	1902
	Burt L. Newton,	" 77 Pearl st.	1902
	John K. Williams,	" 973 Main st.,	1902
HARTLAND,	Carlton Osborn,	West Hartland,	1900
	E. A. Collins,	East Hartland,	1900
	I. C. Stratton,	West Hartland,	1901
	Lyman A. Rose, *S.*, *A. V.*,	East Hartland,	1901
	D. N. Gaines, *C.*,	"	1902
	E. A. Gaylord, *A. V.*,	West Hartland,	1902
HARWINTON,*	Albert G. Wilson, *C.*,	Harwinton,	1900
	E. W. Hinman,	"	1900
	W. J. Barber,	"	1901
	Dr. C. L. Blake, *S.*, *A. V.*,	"	1901
	W S. Balch,	"	1902
	M. L. Goodwin,	"	1902
HEBRON,	Loren A. Waldo, *C.*,	Hebron,	1900
	Charles L. Phelps,	"	1900
	Frank R. Post,	"	1900
	Dr. Cyrus H. Pendleton, *S.*, *A. V.*,	"	1901
	Henry A. Spafard,	"	1901
	Arthur E. Hutchinson,	Gilead,	1901
	William W. Jones,	Hebron,	1902
	Charles G. Allyn,	Turnerville,	1902
	Hart E. Buell,	Gilead,	1902
HUNTINGTON,*	D. S. Brinsmade, *C.*,	Shelton,	1900
	Andrew Dean,	"	1900
	Horace Wheeler, *S.*,	"	1901
	E. S. Hawley, *A. V.*,	Huntington,	1901
	Dr. F. I. Nettleton, *A. V.*,	Shelton,	1902
	Peter Reilley,	Derby,	1902
KENT,	John Chase, *C.*,	South Kent,	1900
	C. L. Spooner, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Bull's Bridge,	1900
	Irwin J. Beardsley, *A. V.*,	New Preston,	1901
	Wm. P. Newton, *A. V.*,	South Kent,	1901
	G. A. Vincent,	Kent,	1902
	John Slosson, *A. V.*,	Kent Furnace,	1902
KILLINGLY,*	Albert D. Putnam, *S.*,	Danielson,	1900
	Henry C. Warren, *C.*,	"	1900
	Dr. Charles E. Hill,	East Killingly,	1900
	John A. Paine,	Danielson,	1901
	William E. Atwood,	Killingly,	1901
	James H. Potter,	Danielson,	1901
	James M. Paine, *A. V.*,	East Killingly,	1902
	Hiram C. Worcester,	Ballouville,	1902
	Alcott D. Sayles,	East Killingly,	1902
KILLINGWORTH,*	D. K. Stevens, *C.*,	Killingworth,	1900
	N. H. Evarts,	"	1900
	L. L. Nettleton, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Madison,	1901
	H. F. Marquard,	Killingworth,	1901
	J. S. Griswold,	"	1902
	E. P. Nichols,	"	1902
LEBANON,	Isaac Gillette, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Lebanon,	1900
	Charles Taylor, Jr., *A. V.*,	Colchester,	1900
	Rev. R. E. Turner, *C.*, *A. V.*,	Lebanon,	1902
LEDYARD,	Joseph A. Gallup, *C.*, *A. V.*,	Old Mystic,	1901
	Thos. P. Norman, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Shewville,	1901
	Albert Z. Brown,	Old Mystic,	1901
LISBON,	George G. Bromley, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Jewett City,	1900
	Rev. John W. Payne, *C.*, *A. V.*,	" "	1900
	Russell W. Fitch,	Versailles,	1901
	James B. Palmer, Jr.,	Jewett City,	1901
	Henry Lyon,	Greeneville,	1902
	H. L. Reade,	Jewett City,	1902
LITCHFIELD,*	Jas. P. Woodruff, *C.*, *A. V.*,	Litchfield,	1900
	James P. Catlin, *A. V.*,	Northfield,	1900
	Elbert P. Roberts, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Litchfield,	1901
	Chas. D. Kilbourn, *A. V.*,	Bantam,	1901
	Andrew D. Smith, *A. V.*,	Litchfield,	1902
	George A. Smith, *A. V.*,	Milton,	1902
LYME,	Rev. E. F. Burr,	Lyme,	1900

*Town School Committee.

TOWNS.	NAMES.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
LYME,	Charles F. Beebe,	Hamburgh,	1900
	J. Ely Beebe, *S.*, *A. V.*,	North Lyme,	1901
	Rev. J. G. Ward, *C.*,	"	1901
	James Daniels,	Hamburgh,	1902
	Rev. F. E. Delzell,	North Lyme,	1902
MADISON,*	John H. Meigs, *S.*,	Madison,	1900
	Webster W. Crampton, *C.*,	"	1900
	Chas. H. Parker,	North Madison,	1900
	Edward N. Willard,	Madison,	1900
	Myron H. Munger, *A. V.*,	North Madison,	1901
	Charles H. Dudley,	Madison,	1901
	J. Myron Hull,	"	1901
	Frank C. Dowd,	"	1901
	George B. Munger,	East River,	1902
	Arthur D. Munger,	"	1902
	Webster D. Whedon,	Madison,	1902
	Miss Mary E. Redfield, *A. V.*,	"	1902
MANCHESTER,	Frederick J. Murphy, *A. V.*,	Manchester,	1900
	Calvin E. Weidner, *A. V.*,	"	1900
	Clinton W. Cowles,	"	1901
	Herbert O. Bowers, *S.*, *A. V.*,	"	1901
	Edwin A. Lydall, *C.*, *A. V.*,	"	1902
	Robert P. Bissell,	"	1902
MANCHESTER,‡ (Ninth District.)	W. J. McGurk, *A. V.*,	South Manchester,	1900
	James L. Bartholomew, *A. V.*,	" "	1900
	Anna L. Biddle, *A. V.*,	" "	1901
	Chas. S. Cheney, *S.*,	" "	1901
	John S. Cheney, *C.*, *A. V.*,	" "	1902
MANSFIELD,	Henry W. Hanks,	Spring Hill,	1900
	Gilbert O. Southwick,	Mansfield,	1900
	Clarence Pike, *A. V.*,	Mansfield Center,	1900
	Andrew M. Grant, *S.*,	Mount Hope,	1900
	Dr. E. G. Sumner,	Mansfield Center,	1900
	Henry Huntington,	Mansfield Depot,	1900
	A. B. Peebles, *C.*,	Storrs,	1900
	E. W. Ellison,	Willimantic,	1900
	George L. Fish,	Mansfield,	1900
	Rev. Henry Davies, *A. V.*,	Storrs,	....
MARLBOROUGH,	J. L. Ryan,	Marlborough,	1900
	Banks Jones,	No. Westchester,	1900
	Mrs. John Day, *A. V.*,	Marlborough,	1901
	Mrs. Amelia Coleman,	Marlborough Mills,	1901
	George Lyman, *A. V.*,	Marlborough,	1902
	Rev. E. H. Jenkyns, *C.*, *S.*,	"	1902
MERIDEN,*	Saxton B. Little,	Meriden,	1900
	C. E. Stockder, Jr.,	"	1900
	Thomas King,	"	1900
	Thos. L. Reilly,	"	1900
	C. L. Upham,	"	1901
	Homer A. Curtiss, *S.*,	"	1901
	Dr. C. H. S. Davis, *C.*,	"	1901
	N. P. Forcier,	"	1901
	George M. Howell,	"	1902
	Benj. W. Collins,	"	1902
	Dr. A. W. Tracy,	"	1902
	E. E. West,	"	1902
	A. B. Mather, *Supt.*,	"	....
MIDDLEBURY,	Dwight Atwood,	Middlebury,	1900
	Mrs. Eli Bronson, *S.*,	"	1900
	A. W Bissell, *C.*,	"	1901
	Miss M. L. Townsend,	"	1901
	J. T. Basham,	"	1902
	A. S. Clark, *A. V.*,	"	1902
MIDDLEFIELD,*	Chas. N. Burnham, *C.*,	Middlefield,	1900
	Lucy J. Miller,	"	1900
	Otis A. Smith,	Rockfall,	1901
	Henry S. Steele,	"	1901
	Ossian Atkins,	Middlefield,	1902
	Gordon S. Goodrich, *S.*,	"	1902
	Frances W. Perkins, *A. V.*,	"	....
MIDDLETOWN,	Murray Closson, *A. V.*,	Middletown,	1900
	James K. Guy, *C.*,	"	1900
	Herbert E. Smith,	"	1901
	Charles E. Bacon, *A. V.*,	"	1901
	Charles Reynolds, *S.*,	"	1902

*Town School Committee. † Board of Education. ‡ School Committee.

TOWNS.	NAMES.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
MIDDLETOWN,†	J. G. Hopkins, *A. V.*,	Middletown,	1902
(City District.)	Lyman D. Mills,	"	1901
	Fred E. Gibbons,	"	1901
	John G. Palmer,	"	1901
	W. U. Pearne, *S.*,	"	1902
	Dr. Leonard Bailey, *A. V.*,	"	1902
	George A. Craig,	"	1902
	D. J. Donahoe, *C.*,	"	1903
	William S. Whitney,	"	1903
	Frank D. Haines,	"	1903
	W. B. Ferguson, *Supt.*,	"	....
MILFORD,*	C. A. L. Totten, *A. V.*,	Milford,	1900
	G. Frank Smith,	"	1900
	William B. Brotherton,	"	1900
	C. A. Tomlinson, *S.*,	"	1900
	Nathan E. Smith, *A. V.*,	"	1901
	Jervis D. Brown,	"	1901
	Robert W. Clark,	"	1901
	Charles W. Beardsley,	"	1901
	E. B. Holloway,	"	1902
	George M. Gunn, *C.*,	"	1902
	David E. Smith,	"	1902
	John S. Cairoli,	"	1902
MONROE,	Edwin C. Shelton, *C.*, *A. V.*,	Monroe,	1902
	Chas. E. Osborne, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Stepney,	1902
	Arthur J. Hull, *A. V.*,	"	1902
MONTVILLE,*	Silas H. Browning, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Oakdale,	1900
	Dwight M. Eaton,	Montville,	1900
	Morton E. Fox,	Uncasville,	1901
	William Smiddy,	Montville,	1901
	Robert C. Burchard, *C.*, *A. V.*,	"	1902
	Mrs. A. P. Mitchell, *A. V.*,	"	1902
MORRIS,	Homer Stoddard, *C.*, *A. V.*,	Bantam,	1900
	Samuel A. Whittlesey, *A. V.*,	Morris,	1900
	Wm. F. Kirchberger,	East Morris,	1901
	Joel W. Skilton,	"	1901
	Henry E. Alvord,	Morris,	1902
	Silas E. Stockman, *S.*,	East Morris,	1902
NAUGATUCK,†	W. T. Rodenbach, *A. V.*,	Naugatuck,	1900
	Rev. J. W. Ellsworth, *S.*, *A. V.*,	"	1900
	A. H. Dayton, *A. V.*,	"	1901
	W. J. Delaney, *C.*, *A. V.*,	"	1901
	Thos. M. Bull, *A. V.*,	"	1902
	Wm. J. Neary,	"	1902
	A. D. Meloy, *Supt.*,	"	....
NEW BRITAIN,*	Dr. M. J. Coholan,	New Britain,	1900
	W. F. Walker,	"	1900
	John Walsh,	"	1900
	Louis E. C. Teich,	"	1900
	R. G. Hibbard, *S.*, *A. V.*,	"	1901
	Denis Riordan,	"	1901
	L. Hoyt Pease,	"	1901
	James Roche,	"	1901
	Edward H. Davison,	"	1902
	Philip J. Markley, *C.*,	"	1902
	Morris C. Webster,	"	1902
	Charles S. Andrews,	"	1902
	G. A. Stuart, *Supt.*,	"	....
NEW CANAAN,*	Rev. J. H. Hoyt,	New Canaan,	1900
	Dr. C. H. Scoville,	"	1900
	Geo F. Lockwood,	"	1900
	G. D. Nichols,	"	1901
	B. F. Hoyt,	"	1901
	Henry Kelley, *S.*,	"	1901
	B. P. Mead, *C.*,	"	1902
	L. C. Hall,	"	1902
	John F. Bliss,	"	1902
	George W. Gamble, *Supt.*,	"	....
NEW FAIRFIELD,	E. H. Pearce,	New Fairfield,	1900
	H. H. Wildman, *C.*,	"	1900
	J. J. Treadwell, *S.*, *A. V.*,	"	1901
	H. J. Dayton,	"	1901
	D. H. Disbrow,	"	1902

* Town School Committee. † Board of Education.

Towns.	Names.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
New Fairfield,	A. A. Brush,	New Fairfield,	1902
New Hartford, *	Henry T. Smith,	New Hartford,	1900
	Fred O. Clarke, *S.*,	“	1900
	F. B. Jones,	“	1901
	R. M. Olmsted, *A. V.*,	Bakerville,	1901
	Chas. F. Loomis,	“	1902
	Frank M. Chapin, *C.*,	Pine Meadow,	1902
	Rev. Frank S. Brewer, *A. V.*,	New Hartford,	....
New Haven,†	Thomas Hooker,	New Haven, 233 C'rch st.,	1900
(City District.)	Harry W. Asher,	“ 865 Chapel st.,	1900
	Jas. T. Moran,	“ 42 C'rch st.,	1901
	Fred. A. Betts,	“ 42 “	1901
	Adoniram J. Harmount,	“ 78 Water st.,	1902
	Eli Whitney, *C.*,	“ 78 Crown st.,	1903
	John D. Jackson,	“ 86-90 “	1903
	Horace Day, *S.*,	New Haven,	....
	Calvin N. Kendall, *Supt.*,	“	. .
New Haven,†	A. N. Farnham,	“	1900
(Westville District.)	M. E. Terrell,	Westville,	1900
	Amos Dickerman,	“	1900
	M. J. Powers,	“	1901
	Robert T. Grant,	“	1901
	Hobart L. Hotchkiss, *S.*,	“	1901
	L. W. Beecher, *C.*,	“	1902
	Charles A. Marvin,	“	1902
	George W. Crane,	“	1902
	E. W Voorhees, *A. V.*,	“	...
New Haven,	Fred'k Van Sickels, *C.*, *A. V.*,	Morris Cove, New Haven,	1900
(South District.)	Charles Wilcox, *A. V.*,	“ “	1900
	J. H. Morris, *S.*,	“ “	. . .
Newington,*	W. E. Winter,	New Britain, 199 Main st.	1900
	J. W. Camp, *S.*,	Newington Junction,	1900
	Thomas Callahan, *C.*	Newington,	1901
	Rev. Herbert Macy, *A. V.*,	“	1901
	Jedediah Deming,	“	1902
	Daniel W. Fish,	“	1902
New London,*	Dr. John G. Stanton, *C.*,	New London,	1900
	Dr. Geo. S. Morgan,	“ “	1900
	Lee S. Denison, *S.*,	“ “	1900
	Charles J. Hewitt,	“ “	1901
	H. P. Bullard,	“ “	1901
	Colin S. Buell,	“ “	1901
	Frederic S. Newcomb,	“ “	1902
	P. Hall Shurts,	“ “	1902
	Frank E. Barker,	“ “	1902
	Mayor C. G. Beckwith, *ex-offi.*	“ “	....
	Chas. B. Jennings, *Supt.*,	“ “	....
New Milford,*	F. E. Baldwin, *C.*,	Northville,	1900
	Willis G. Barton,	New Milford,	1900
	William G. Green,	“	1900
	Charles H. Soule,	Gaylordsville,	1900
	Vincent B. Sterling,	New Milford,	1901
	Cyrus A. Todd,	“	1901
	Albert Evitts, *S.*,	“	1901
	John F. Addis,	“	1901
	J. Butler Merwin,	“	1902
	Chauncey B. Marsh,	“	1902
	Charles N. Hall, *A. V.*,	“	1902
	Albert H. McMahon,	“	1902
Newtown,	William J. Brew, *C.*, *A. V.*,	Sandy Hook,	1900
	John F. Houlihan, *A. V.*,	Newtown,	1900
	John J. Northrop, *S.*, *A. V.*,	“	1901
	Ezra L. Johnson, *A. V.*,	“	1901
	Daniel G. Beers, *A. V.*,	“	1902
	Dr. Jas. W. Gordon, *A. V.*,	Sandy Hook,	1902
Norfolk,	John D. Bassett, *A. V.*,	Norfolk,	1900
	William A. Spaulding,	“	1900
	William O'Connor, *S.*,	“	1900
	B. Darrow,	“	1901
	H. W. Carter,	“	1901
	M. W. Dillon,	“	1901
	Edmund Brown, *C.*,	“	1902
	Dr. John C. Kendall, *A. V.*,	“	1902

* Town School Committee. † Board of Education.

Towns.	Names.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
NORFOLK,	E. J. Trescott,	Norfolk,	1902
NORTH BRANFORD,	N. M. Robinson, *C.*,	Totoket,	1900
	D. M. Foote, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Northford,	1900
	Rev. F. Countryman, *A. V.*,	North Branford,	1901
	Hugo Brokelschen,	Northford,	1901
	R. M. Rose,	North Branford,	1902
	T. A. Smith,	Northford,	1902
NORTH CANAAN,*	Abel G. Stevens,	East Canaan,	1900
	Robert D. Pierce,	Canaan,	1900
	Samuel A. Eddy, *S.*, *A. V.*,	"	1901
	E. S. Roberts, *C.*, *A. V.*,	East Canaan,	1901
	Martin F. McCarty,	Canaan,	1902
	George Greene,	East Canaan,	1902
NORTH HAVEN,	Charles O. Saxton,	Montowese,	1900
	Jesse B. Jacobs,	North Haven,	1900
	Julian W. Tuttle,	" "	1900
	George J. Merz,	" "	1901
	Frank Foote,	Montowese,	1901
	Isaac E. Mansfield,	North Haven,	1901
	Dr. R. B. Goodyear, *S.*, *A. V.*,	" "	1902
	John A. Tomlinson, *C.*,	" "	1902
	Walter H. Bishop,	Clintonville,	1902
NORTH STONINGTON,	John B. Perry, *C.*, *A. V.*,	Clark's Falls,	1900
	Mrs. Chester S. Maine, *A. V.*,	North Stonington,	1900
	Mrs. John D. Avery, *S.*, *A. V.*,	"	1900
NORWALK,	John H. Light, *A. V.*,	South Norwalk,	1900
	James W. Storey,	Norwalk,	1900
	Arthur C. Wheeler, *A. V.*,	"	1900
	Dr. George S. Kendall,	South Norwalk,	1900
	Abiathar Blanchard, *S.*, *A. V.*,	"	1901
	Marshall H. Tolles,	East Norwalk,	1901
	Arthur A. Graham,	South Norwalk,	1902
	Bradley S. Keith, *C.*,	Norwalk,	1902
	Frederick R. Mead,	"	1902
NORWICH,	Albert W. Lillibridge,	Norwich Town,	1900
	Alfred N. Edmundson,	Taftville,	1900
	Charles W. Congdon,	Yantic,	1900
	Franklin H. Brown, *C.*,	Norwich,	1901
	Frank T. Maples, *S.*, *A. V.*,	"	1901
	Herbert W. Hale,	Norwich Town,	1901
	George Thompson,	Taftville,	1902
	Thomas A. Perkins,	Greeneville,	1902
	Arthur E. Story,	Norwich,	1902
NORWICH (Town St. Dist),†	William H. Fitch,	Norwich Town,	1900
	Aaron W. Dickey,	" "	1900
	James H. Welles,	" "	1900
	Rev. Wm. S. Palmer, *C.*, *A. V.*,	" "	1901
	Miss M. P. Gilman, *A. V.*,	" "	1901
	Miss Georgia A. Case, *S.*,	" "	1901
	Lewis A. Hyde,	" "	1902
	George C. Raymond,	" "	1902
	Fitch R. Allen,	" "	1902
NORWICH (Central Dist.),†	Jonathan Trumbull, *C.*,	Norwich,	1900
	Cornelius W. Morrow,	"	1900
	Charles B. Chapman,	"	1900
	Dr. Patrick Cassidy,	"	1901
	Frank J. Leavens,	"	1901
	Charles F. Thayer,	"	1901
	J. Eldred Brown,	"	1902
	Nathan A. Gibbs,	"	1902
	Gardiner Greene,	"	1902
	N. L. Bishop, *S.* and *Supt.*,	"	....
NORWICH (West Chelsea† District),	Wm. W. Ives, *C.*,	Norwich,	1900
	Leonard P. Church,	"	1900
	Chauncey A. Sherman,	"	1900
	Rufus W. Tilden,	"	1901
	James C. E. Leach,	"	1901
	Willis T. Rogers, *S.*,	"	1901
	Henry G. Peck,	"	1902
	Timothy C. Murphy,	"	1902
	Howard L. Stanton,	"	1902
	J. B. Stanton, *Supt.*,	"	....
NORWICH (Falls District),†	Marcellus Gould, *C.*,	Norwich,	1900
	Albert L. Potter,	"	1900

* Town School Committee. † Board of Education.

TOWNS.	NAMES.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
NORWICH (Falls District),†	Frank H. Allen, *A. V.*,	Norwich,	1900
	C. Leslie Hopkins, *S.*,	"	1901
	John McIntyre,	"	1901
	John A. Holland,	"	1902
	Frank H. Pullen, *A. V.*,	"	1902
NORWICH, (Greeneville District.)†	Julian La Pierre,	Norwich,	1900
	Archibald Troland,	"	1900
	J. J. Desmond, *S.*, *A. V.*,	"	1901
	John H. Scott,	"	1901
	Timothy Kelley,	"	1902
	Paul B. Greene, *C.*,	"	1902
OLD LYME, *	A. H. Griswold, *A. V.*,	Blackhall,	1900
	R. W. Chadwick, *C.*,	"	1900
	G. R. Swaney,	"	1900
	S. A. Waite,	South Lyme,	1901
	W. P. Howard,	Blackhall,	1901
	T. B. Farwell,	Lyme,	1901
	J. H. Noble, *S.*,	"	1902
	J. S. Huntington,	"	1902
	D. E. Griswold,	"	1902
OLD SAYBROOK,*	Frank J. Kirtland,	Saybrook,	1900
	Dan A. Kellogg,	"	1900
	Rev. J. D. S. Pardee, *S.*, *A. V.*,	"	1900
	Franklin T. Bradley,	"	1901
	George W. Denison,	"	1901
	Charles G. Gates,	"	1901
	Joseph L. Hayden, *C.*,	"	1902
	Robt. Chapman,	"	1902
	Robert Burns,	"	1902
ORANGE,	I. P. Treat, *C.*, *A. V.*,	Orange,	1900
	D. A. Kimberly, *A. V.*,	West Haven,	1900
	John Macrille, *A. V.*,	"	1901
	Dr. John F. Barnett, *S.*, *A. V.*,	"	1901
	Rev. Benj. M. Wright, *A. V.*,	Orange,	1902
	Theron L. Alling, *A. V.*,	"	1902
ORANGE, (Union School District.)†	H. A. L. Hall, *S.*, *A. V.*,	West Haven,	1900
	Edward Gazel, *A. V.*,	"	1900
	W. S. Lucey, *A. V.*,	"	1901
	John Brown, *A. V.*,	"	1901
	Dr. J. F. Barnett, *A. V.*,	"	1902
	C. E. Thompson, *C.*, *A. V.*,	"	1902
OXFORD, *	C. C. Ryder,	Quaker Farms,	1900
	Glover Cable, *A. V.*,	Oxford,	1900
	Rev. G. L. Schaeffer, *C.*, *A. V.*,	"	1901
	Charles H. Lum, *A. V.*,	Stevenson,	1901
	Elijah B. Treat, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Oxford,	1902
	E. B. Harger, *A. V.*,	"	1902
PLAINFIELD,*	Rev. S. H. Fellows, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Wauregan,	1900
	Wm. F. Curran,	Moosup,	1900
	Waldo Tillinghast, *C.*,	Plainfield,	1900
	Henry C. Starkweather,	"	1901
	Wm. S. Simmons,	Central Village,	1901
	Rev. John H. Broderick,	Moosup,	1901
	John E. Prior,	"	1902
	Daniel F. Greene,	Plainfield,	1902
	Wm. H. Kenyon,	Moosup,	1902
PLAINVILLE,*	E. A. Freeman,	Plainville,	1900
	Miss Minnie L. Pierce, *A. V.*,	"	1900
	R. C. Usher, *C.*,	"	1901
	Rev. H. T. Walsh, *A. V.*,	"	1901
	C. W. Moody,	"	1902
	Merritt O. Ryder, *S.*,	"	1902
PLYMOUTH, *	Rev. Chas. H. Smith,	Plymouth,	1900
	A. S. Gaylord, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Terryville,	1900
	Jas. J. Murphy,	"	1900
	Wilber N. Austin,	Plymouth,	1901
	R. J. Plumb, *C.*,	Terryville,	1901
	Richard Baldwin,	"	1901
	E. L. Pond,	"	1902
	M. W. Leach,	Plymouth,	1902
	A. W. Granniss,	Pequabuck,	1902
POMFRET,	Mrs. Elizabeth Grosvenor,	Pomfret Center,	1900
	Mrs. Hannah E. Peal,	Abington,	1900
	T. O. Elliott, *C.*,	Elliott,	1900

*Town School Committee. † Board of Education.

Towns.	Names.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
Pomfret,	Edward Swain,	Pomfret Center,	1901
	Fred Lyon,	Pomfret,	1901
	Miss A. C. Averill, *S.*,	Pomfret Center,	1901
	Rev. W. B. Greene, *A. V.*,	" "	1902
	Mrs. Mary I. Smith,	" "	1902
	Mrs William May,	Putnam,	1902
Portland,*	Dr. C. A. Sears,	Portland,	1900
	John Bransfield,	"	1900
	Frederick Hurlburt,	"	1900
	George G. McLean, *C.*,	"	1901
	Ernest L. Sunberg,	"	1901
	Wm. D. Penfield, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Cobalt,	1901
	Richard H. Pascall,	Portland,	1902
	F. Gildersleeve,	Gildersleeve,	1902
	John R. Gordon,	Portland,	1902
	Rev. W. W. Smith, *A. V.*,	Gildersleeve,	....
Preston,	Dr. C. N. Gallup, *C.*, *A. V.*,	Norwich,	1900
	G. V. Shedd, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Preston,	1900
	Appleton Main, *A. V.*,	"	1900
Prospect,*	Rev. Wm. H. Phipps, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Prospect,	1900
	D. B. Hotchkiss,	"	1900
	D. M. Plumb,	"	1901
	Edgar G. Wallace,	West Cheshire,	1901
	H. S. Clark, *C.*, *A. V.*,	Union City,	1902
	George L Talmadge,	Prospect,	1902
Putnam,*	George A. Hammond, *C.*,	Putnam,	1900
	Charles W. Bradway, *S.*,	"	1900
	Dr. Omer La Rue,	"	1900
	F. F. Russell,	"	1901
	E. G Wright,	"	1901
	Dr. F A. Morrell,	"	1901
	Dr. John B. Kent,	"	1902
	Wm. R. Barber, *A. V.*,	"	1902
	Eric H. Johnson, *A. V.*,	"	1902
Redding,	J. N. Nickerson,	Redding,	1900
	J. F. Olmstead,	"	1900
	Wm. A. Lounsbury,	"	1900
	Edward P. Shaw, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Redding Ridge,	1901
	W. C. Sanford, *C.*, *A. V.*,	" "	1901
	Howard P. Mansfield,	Georgetown,	1902
	Rev. E. R. Evans, *A. V.*,	Redding,	1902
	Dr. E. Smith, *A. V.*,	"	1902
Ridgefield,	Edward H. Smith, *C.*,	Ridgefield,	1900
	Joel L. Rockwell,	"	1900
	Rev. Richard E. Shortell, *A. V.*,	"	1900
	Edward J. Couch,	"	1901
	John D. Nash,	North Ridgefield,	1901
	John P. Mills,	Ridgefield,	1901
	Samuel B. Keeler,	"	1902
	Charles B. Northrop,	"	1902
	Harvey P. Bissell, *S.*,	"	1902
Rocky Hill,*	Samuel Ashwell, *C.*,	Rocky Hill,	1900
	Frank G. Sherwood, *S.*,	"	1900
	Luther B. Williams,	"	1900
	Frank L. Burr, *A. V.*,	"	1901
	Charles A. Fowler,	"	1901
	Frederick Morton,	"	1901
	Frank E. Holmes,	"	1902
	Frank A. Grant,	"	1902
	Monroe W. Crane,	"	1902
Roxbury,	Mrs. Chas. Sanford, *A. V.*,	Roxbury,	1900
	Chas. W. Hodge,	Roxbury Station,	1900
	G. W. P. Leavenworth, *A. V.*,	Hotchkissville,	1901
	Rev. W. D. Humphrey, *C.*, *A. V.*,	Roxbury,	1901
	Jay Tirrell.	Orton,	1902
	Rev. Burt L. York, *S.*, *A. V.*	Roxbury,	1902
Salem,	Rev. Jairus Ordway,	Salem,	1900
	Robert A. Bailey,	"	1900
	J. Raymond Douglass,	"	1901
	Charles B. Harvey, *S.*, *A. V.*,	"	1901
	Alvah Morgan, *C.*,	"	1902
	Ernest L. Latimer,	Gardner Lake,	1902

* Town School Committee.

TOWNS.	NAMES.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires
SALISBURY,	Rev. Huber G. Buehler, *A. V.*,	Lakeville,	1900
	Rev. James H. George, *A. V.*,	Salisbury,	1900
	Elias F. Sanford, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Ore Hill,	1901
	Geo. B. Burrall, *C.*, *A. V.*,	Lakeville,	1902
	Rev. Timothy F. Bannon,	"	1902
SAYBROOK,*	Thurber L. Harris,	Deep River,	1900
	Charles R. Marvin,	"	1900
	Charlton M. Pratt, *A. V.*,	"	1900
	Fred. L'Hommedieu,	"	1901
	Henry M. Snell, *C.*,	"	1901
	Harvey J. Brooks, *S.*,	"	1901
	Thomas L. Parker,	"	1902
	Joseph B. Schlick,	"	1902
	Horace P. Denison, *A. V.*,	"	1902
SCOTLAND,*	John D. Moffit, *C.*,	Scotland,	1900
	Chas. H. Pendleton,	"	1900
	John L. Bass,	"	1900
	Elwin B. Inman,	"	1901
	Gerald Waldo, *S.*, *A. V.*,	"	1901
	Archie H. Gallup,	"	1902
SEYMOUR,*	H. S. Halligan,	Seymour,	1900
	John Early,	"	1900
	W. H. H. Wooster,	"	1900
	James Swan,	"	1901
	L. A. Camp, *S.*, *A. V.*,	"	1901
	Dr. P. F. Strapp,	"	1901
	T. L. James, *C.*,	"	1902
	Fred A. Rugg,	"	1902
	Wolfgang Schaeffer, *A. V.*,	"	1902
SHARON,	Frank Northrup,	Sharon,	1900
	Chas. C. Dean,	Ellsworth,	1900
	Dwight N. Eggleston, *C.*,	Sharon,	1901
	Charles C. Gordon,	"	1901
	Frank Dakin,	"	1902
	Joseph Ryan,	"	1902
	Dr. C. W. Bassett, *S.*, *A. V.*,	"	....
SHERMAN,	Dr. J. N. Woodruff, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Sherman,	1900
	Nelson F. Hungerford,	"	1900
	Charles A. Mallory,	"	1900
	Frank Hungerford, *C.*, *A. V.*	"	1901
	Ammi D. Giddings,	"	1901
	Wesley J. Soule,	"	1901
	Warren C. Allen,	"	1902
	Daniel B. Mallory, *A. V.*,	"	1902
	James H. Stuart,	"	1902
SIMSBURY,*	J. B. McLean, *S.* and *Supt.*,	Simsbury,	1900
	Ariel Mitchelson,	Tariffville,	1900
	Julius Vining,	Avon,	1900
	T. J. Clark,	Simsbury,	1900
	W. C. Mather,	"	1901
	J. L. Bartlett,	"	1901
	S. T. Stockwell, *C.*,	West Simsbury,	1901
	G. B. Holcomb,	Simsbury,	1901
	J. R. Whitehead,	"	1902
	E. H. Brockett,	Avon,	1902
	Jay Barnard,	Simsbury,	1902
	M. E. McDonald,	"	1902
SOMERS,*	W. P. Fuller, *C.*,	Somers,	1900
	A. G. Chapin,	E. Longmeadow, Mass.,	1900
	F. L. Griswold,	Somersville,	1901
	A. W. Kibbe, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Somers,	1901
	A. F. Kibbe,	Kibbe,	1902
	C. J. Stephenson,	Somers,	1902
SOUTHBURY,	Rev. David F. Pierce, *C.*, *A. V.*,	South Britain,	1901
	Henry M. Canfield, *S.*, *A. V.*,	" "	1901
	Gidney A. Stiles, *A. V.*,	Southbury,	1901
SOUTHINGTON,*	Sherman F. Guernsey, *C.*, *A. V.*,	Southington,	1900
	Mrs. L. A. Cummings, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Plantsville,	1900
	Edwin N. Walkley, *A. V.*,	Southington,	1900
	W. H. Cushing, *A. V.*,	"	1901
	Luman Andrews, *A. V.*,	"	1901
	Henry J. Merriman, *A. V.*,	Plantsville,	1901

*Town School Committee.

Towns.	Names.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
SOUTHINGTON,*	Walter C. Atwater, *A. V.*,	Plantsville,	1902
	Rev. Shepherd Knapp, *A. V.*,	Southington,	1902
	William Hutton, *A. V.*,	“	1902
SOUTH WINDSOR,	Seth Vinton, *C.*,	Buckland,	1900
	Roswell Grant,	East Windsor Hill,	1900
	Miss Ellen M. Foster, *A. V.*,	Manchester,	1901
	Charles M. Johnson,	Wapping,	1901
	Smith B. Keach, *A. V.*,	East Windsor Hill,	1902
	C. E Alexander, *S.*,	Vinton's Mills,	1902
SPRAGUE,	E. Allen, *C.*,	Hanover,	1900
	Mrs. Lucinda M. Smith,	“	1900
	Mrs. M. Tarbox,	“	1901
	H. H. Maynard, *S.*,	Baltic,	1901
	Timothy Walsh, *A. V.*,	“	1902
STAFFORD,	W. H. Black, *C.*, *A. V.*,	Stafford,	1900
	John M. Larned, *A. V.*,	Stafford Springs,	1900
	Wm. H. Corbin, *A. V.*,	“ “	1900
	E. L. Burr, *A. V.*,	“ “	1900
	Ralph Wiers, *A. V.*,	West Stafford,	1900
	J. R. Washburn, *S.*, *A. V.*,	“ “	1900
STAMFORD,*	Schuyler Merritt, *C.*,	Stamford,	1900
	Nath'l R. Hart,	“	1900
	H. Stanley Finch,	“	1900
	Dr. Watson E. Rice,	“	1901
	Isaac M. Scofield,	“	1901
	Robert A. Fosdick, *S.*,	“	1901
	George H. Soule,	“	1902
	Dr. Francis J. Rogers,	“	1902
	Galen A. Carter,	“	1902
	E C. Willard, *Supt.*,	“	....
STERLING,*	Orren Bates,	Oneco,	1900
	Avery A. Stanton, *C.*, *A. V.*,	Ekonk,	1900
	Henry Dixon,	North Sterling,	1901
	George Spooner,	“ “	1901
	Alva F. Sayles, *S.*,	Sterling,	1902
	Benj. Baton,	Oneco,	1902
STONINGTON,	C. H. Babcock, *C.*, *A. V.*,	Westerly, R.I., W.B'd st.	1902
	Rev. O D Sherman, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Mystic,	1902
	S. B. Wheeler, *A. V.*,	Old Mystic,	1902
STRATFORD,*	H. J. Curtis, *A. V.*,	Stratford,	1900
	John D. Wells, *S.*, *A. V.*,	“	1900
	W. B. Coggswell, *C.*, *A. V.*,	“	1901
	Albert Wilcoxson, *A. V.*,	“	1901
	Frank E. Blakeman, *A. V.*,	“	1902
	Ardon L. Judd, *A. V.*,	“	1902
SUFFIELD,*	Edward A. Fuller, *C.*,	Suffield,	1900
	Dr. Wm. E. Caldwell,	West Suffield,	1900
	Leverett N. Austin, *S.*,	Suffield,	1900
	Clinton Spencer, *A. V.*,	“	1901
	Howard A. Henshaw,	Mapleton,	1901
	James O. Haskins,	Suffield,	1901
	Judah Phelps,	West Suffield,	1902
	Dr. Philo W. Street,	Suffield,	1902
	George L. Warner,	West Suffield,	1902
THOMASTON,*	Geo. A. Lemmon,	Thomaston,	1900
	Rev. M. J. Daly,	“	1900
	F. I. Roberts, *S.*,	“	1900
	R. S. Goodwin,	“	1901
	G. A. Stoughton, *A. V.*,	“	1901
	James Greene,	“	1901
	F. H. Hotchkiss,	“	1902
	C. T. Higginbotham,	“	1902
	Rev. A. T. Parsons, *C.*, *A. V.*,	“	1902
THOMPSON,*	Samuel Thatcher, *A. V.*,	Thompson,	1900
	Stephen Ballard,	“	1900
	E. Herbert Corttis, *C.*, *A. V.*,	North Grosvenordale,	1901
	Edw. F. Thompson,	“ “	1901
	G. E. Forsberg, *A. V.*,	“ “	1902
	Lyman Gould, *S.*,	Grosvenordale,	1902
TOLLAND,*	Edward E. Fuller, *C.*,	Tolland,	1900
	William D. Holman,	West Willington,	1900
	Geo. P. Field,	Rockville,	1901
	W. N. Simmons,	Tolland,	1901

*Town School Committee.

Towns.	Names.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
TOLLAND,*	D. A. Brown, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Tolland,	1902
	Fred S. Meacham,	Rockville,	1902
TORRINGTON,*	Wm. W. Bierce, *S.*,	Torrington,	1900
	John Workman,	"	1900
	Louis Eitel,	"	1900
	Elisha J. Steele, *C.*,	"	1901
	James Alldis,	"	1901
	Edward S. Miner,	Burrville,	1901
	Burr Lyon,	Torrington,	1902
	G. Hubert Gaylord,	Torringford,	1902
	Rev. J. B. Brennan,	Torrington,	1902
	Edwin H. Forbes, *Supt.*,	"	....
TRUMBULL,*	Frederick S. Shelton,	Long Hill,	1900
	Lorenzo W. Mallett,	"	1900
	Erwin S. Fairchild,	Nichols,	1900
	Sterling H. Booth, *C.*,	Trumbull,	1901
	Eli P. Burton,	"	1901
	Peter Gabler,	Long Hill,	1901
	Lewis Brinsmade,	Trumbull,	1902
	Ormel Hall, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Plattsville,	1902
	Edward Nothnagle,	Nichols,	1902
UNION,	H. B. Booth,	Staffordville,	1900
	George Towne,	Union,	1900
	L. B. Booth,	Staffordville,	1901
	H. G. Barber, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Union,	1901
	E. C. Booth,	Stafford Springs,	1902
	R. E. Webster, *C.*,	"	1902
VERNON,	A. M. Gibson,	Rockville,	1900
	W. B. Foster, *S.*, *A. V.*,	"	1900
	A. R Goodrich, *C.*,	Vernon,	1900
	Dr. F. Walsh,	Rockville,	1900
	E. G. Butler, *A. V.*,	Rockville,	1900
	Morris Talcott,	Talcottville,	1900
VOLUNTOWN,	E. Byron Gallup, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Ekonk,	1900
	Birdsey G. Palmer,	Pendleton Hill,	1900
	E. E. Coon,	" "	1901
	William P. White, *C.*,	" "	1901
	L. B. Kinne,	Voluntown,	1902
	J. C. Tanner,	Campbell's Mills,	1902
WALLINGFORD,	Charles B. Yale, *C.*,	Wallingford,	1900
	Rev. J. E. Wildman, *S.*, *A. V.*,	"	1900
	L. M. Hubbard.	"	1901
	Dr. Wm. P. Wilson,	"	1901
	John B Kendrick,	"	1902
	John Walter Mix,	Yalesville,	1902
WARREN,	Samuel E. Tanner, *S.*,	New Preston,	1900
	William Forestelle,	Warren,	1900
	Homer S. Sackett,	"	1901
	Joseph Breen,	"	1901
	Noble B. Strong, *C.*,	"	1902
	Edgar B. Wheeler,	"	1902
	Rev. Myron A. Munson, *A. V.*,	"	....
WASHINGTON,*	Walter Burnham,	New Preston,	1900
	Chas. P. Lyman,	"	1900
	George T. Sperry, *A. V.*,	Marbledale,	1901
	Wm. G. Brinsmade, *A. V.*,	Washington,	1901
	E. Mitchell, *C.*, *A. V.*,	"	1902
	E. G. Clark, *S.*,	"	1902
WATERBURY,	John A. Osborn,	Waterbury,	1900
	Thomas B. Walker,	"	1900
	James Russell, *C.*,	"	1900
	H. F. Bassett,	"	1901
	Edward Seerey, *S.*,	"	1901
	Frank Brett,	"	1901
	Lewis Gates,	Waterville,	1902
	John Chatfield, *A. V.*,	"	1902
	Dr. M. J. Donohoe, *A. V.*,	Waterbury,	1902
WATERBURY(Cent. Dist.),†	Dr. John Hayes, *A. V.*,	Waterbury, 15 S. Elm st.,	1902
	Dr. Thomas J. Kilmartin, *A. V.*,	" 493 W. Main,	1902
	Dr. Geo. W. Russell, *A. V.*,	" 2 N. River S.	1902
	Dr. Edward Goodenough, *A. V.*,	" 36 N. Main,	1902
	J. J. McDonald, *A. V.*,	" 14 Arch st.,	1902

*Town School Committee. † Board of Education.

TOWNS.	NAMES.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
WATERBURY,† (Central District.)	Geo. H. Cowell, *A. V.*,	Waterbury, 58 Park pl.,	1902
	Charles S Chapman, *A. V.*,	" 122 Ches't av.	1902
	Mayor E. G. Kilduff, *ex officio C.*,		....
	B. W. Tinker, *Supt.*,	"	....
	J J. Fitzgerald, *Clerk*,	Waterbury,	....
WATERFORD,*	Albert H. Lanphere, *C.*,	Waterford,	1900
	Ezra J Hempstead, *A. V.*,	New London,	1900
	F. P. Robertson,	Quaker Hill,	1901
	H. H. Gorton, *S.*,	New London,	1901
	S. B. Manwaring, *A. V.*,	Waterford,	1902
	H. M. Wolf, *A. V.*,	"	1902
WATERTOWN,	Chas. W. Bidwell, *C.*, *A. V.*,	Watertown,	1900
	T. P. Baldwin, *S.*, *A. V.*,	"	1900
	E. C. Marggraff, *A. V.*,	"	1901
	Ed. P. McGowan, *A. V.*,	"	1901
	Paul Klimpke, *A. V.*,	"	1902
	Harry Heminway, *A. V.*,	"	1902
WESTBROOK,*	Morris B. Crofut,	Westbrook,	1900
	Horace E. Kelsey,	"	1900
	Albert W. Stokes,	"	1900
	Henry W. Wright, *A. V.*,	Ivoryton,	1901
	John A. Walker,	Westbrook,	1901
	Chas. E. Chapman, *S.*, *A. V.*,	"	1901
	Chas. L. Clark, *C.*,	"	1902
	H. Wells Tibbals,	Ivoryton,	1902
	Geo. O. Stannard,	Westbrook,	1902
WEST HARTFORD,*	Wm. S. Lines,	Hartford,	1900
	Leonard D. Fiske,	"	1900
	George W. Staples,	West Hartford,	1900
	Wm. H. Hall, *Supt.*,	" "	1901
	Franklin H. Knight,	" "	1901
	Wm. W. Huntington, *S.*,	Hartford,	1901
	Henry C. Judd, *C.*,	"	1902
	C. Edward Beach,	West Hartford,	1902
	A. C. Sternberg, Jr.,	" "	1902
WESTON,	Ebenezer Fitch, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Lyon's Plain,	1900
	Rufus K. Fitch,	Weston,	1900
	Walter P. Rowland,	"	1901
	Iverson C. Fanton, *C.*,	Westport,	1901
	Chas. R. Morehouse,	Weston,	1902
	Vanderbilt Godfrey,	"	1902
WESTPORT,	Dr. L. T. Day, *S.*,	Westport,	1900
	J. Frank Ellwood, *A. V.*,	Green's Farms,	1900
	Thomas Quinlan,	Westport,	1900
	W. H. Saxton, *C.*, *A. V.*,	Saugatuck,	1900
	J. H. McArdle, *A. V.*,	Westport,	1900
	Thomas C. Stearns,	"	1900
WETHERSFIELD,	Rev. Hermann Lilienthal,	Wethersfield,	1900
	Frederick A. Griswold,	"	1900
	Luther W. Adams,	South Wethersfield,	1900
	Leslie E. Adams, *S.*, *A. V.*,	" "	1901
	Edward D. Robbins,	Wethersfield,	1901
	Frederick W. Warner,	"	1901
	C. Eugene Adams,	"	1902
	Thomas N. Griswold, *C.*,	South Wethersfield,	1902
	Stephen Morgan,	Wethersfield,	1902
WILLINGTON,	C. H. Hobby, *C.*, *A. V.*,	Mansfield,	1901
	Wm. H. Hall,	South Willington,	1900
	L. W. Holt, *S.*, *A. V.*,	East Willington,	1901
WILTON,	G. F. Brown,	Cannon,	1900
	J. B. Sturges,	"	1900
	P. S. Ackerman, *S.*,	Wilton,	1901
	Strong Comstock, *C.*,	North Wilton,	1901
	Abner Keeler, *A. V.*,	Ridgefield,	1902
	Horace S. Reynolds,	North Wilton,	1902
WINCHESTER,	H. Hungerford Drake, *S.*, *A. V.*	Winsted,	1900
	George W. Judson, *A. V.*,	"	1900
	Minerva W. Wetmore, *A. V.*,	Winchester Center,	1901
	William S. Hurlbert, *A. V.*,	Winsted,	1901
	James P. Shelley, *C.*, *A. V.*	"	1902
	Gilbert L. Hart, *A. V.*,	"	1902
WINDHAM,*	Emir W. Hamlin,	Willimantic,	1900
	Samuel B. Harvey, *A. V.*,	"	1900

*Town School Committee. † Board of Education.

TOWNS.	NAMES.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
WINDHAM,*	Dr. Frank E. Guild,	Windham,	1900
	Frank M. Wilson, *C.*,	Willimantic,	1901
	George E. Hinman, *S.*,	“	1901
	Theodore Potvin,	“	1901
	James W. Hillhouse,	“	1902
	Dr. John Weldon,	“	1902
	Charles E. Carpenter,	“	1902
WINDSOR,	Dr. J. N. Dickson, *S.*, *A. V.*,	Poquonock,	1900
	R. A. Hagarty, *A. V.*,	“	1900
	Geo. R. Maude, *A. V.*,	Windsor,	1901
	W. H. Harvey, *C.*, *A. V.*,	“	1901
	Arthur C. Roberts, *A. V.*,	“	1902
	M. T. Kennelly,	Poquonock,	1902
WINDSOR LOCKS,*	T. F. McCarty, *C.*,	Windsor Locks,	1900
	C. F. Cleveland,	“	1900
	F. L. Ashley, *S.*,	Windsor Locks,	1901
	W. J. Coyle, *A. V.*,	“	1901
	G. M. Montgomery, *A. V.*,	“	1902
	J. E. Mooney,	“	1902
WOLCOTT,*	Henry B. Carter,	Wolcott,	1900
	Samuel Wilson,	“	1900
	Evelyn M. Upson, *C.*,	“	1901
	Carroll Norton,	“	1901
	Andrew J. Slater,	“	1902
	Rev. F. P. Waters, *S.*, *A. V.*,	“	1902
WOODBRIDGE,*	Stephen M. Peck,	Westville,	1900
	William W. Peck,	“	1900
	Warren F. Hotchkiss,	“	1900
	William H. Warner, *S.*, *A. V.*,	“	1901
	Albert L. Sperry,	“	1901
	Phineas E. Peck,	“	1901
	Henry E. Baldwin,	“	1902
	Stiles C. Williams,	“	1902
	Charles Pierson Augur, *C.*,	“	1902
WOODBURY,*	W. J. Clark, *S.*,	North Woodbury,	1900
	Harry Eyre,	Hotchkissville,	1900
	Rev. J. L. R. Wyckoff,	North Woodbury,	1901
	M. F. Skelly, *C.*,	Woodbury,	1901
	James Huntington,	“	1902
	David L. Somers,	North Woodbury,	1902
	Edwin H. Johnson, *A. V.*,	Woodbury,	....
WOODSTOCK,*	Rev. P. S. Butler, *A. V.*,	West Woodstock,	1900
	H. K. Safford,	“ “	1900
	V. T. Wetherell, *A. V.*,	East Woodstock,	1901
	Henry Potter, *C.*,	“ “	1901
	H. W. Hibbard, *A. V.*,	Woodstock,	1902
	W. W. Sheldon, *S.*,	South Woodstock,	1902

* Town School Committee.

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LAWS RELATING TO SCHOOLS

NOTE

At the margin of each section will be found the number of the same section in the General Statutes, Revision of 1888, or the Chapter of Public Acts where sections enacted since 1888 may be found.

CHARLES D. HINE
Secretary

HARTFORD, CONN.
February 1, 1900

PUBLIC ACTS OF 1899

The acts of 1899 relating to schools will be found in this compilation as follows: —

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CONSTITUTION OF CONNECTICUT

[ARTICLE EIGHT]

Of Education

Section 1. The charter of Yale College, as modified by agreement with the corporation thereof, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly, passed in May, 1792, is hereby confirmed. Charter of Yale College.

Sec. 2. The fund, called the SCHOOL FUND, shall remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated to the support and encouragement of the public or common schools throughout the State, and for the equal benefit of all the people thereof. The value and amount of said fund shall, as soon as practicable, be ascertained in such manner as the General Assembly may prescribe, published and recorded in the Comptroller's office; and no law shall ever be made authorizing said fund to be diverted to any other use than the encouragement and support of public or common schools, among the several school societies, as justice and equity shall require. School fund.

LAWS

RELATING TO EDUCATION

CHAPTER I

State Board of Education

[GEN. STAT., TITLE XXXV, CHAPTER CXXX, PAGE 456]

SECTION
1. Quorum, term of office, appointment, vacancies, secretary, duties, salary, clerks.
2. Duties, powers, teachers' meetings, expenses, annual report, etc.
3. Appointment and report of agent.
4. Enforcement of act relating to employment of children under 14; compensation of agents.
5. Teachers' certificates.
6. Account of appropriation for libraries and apparatus.
7. Expenses and account; orders how signed.
8. Normal School, object and annual appropriation; training department.
9. Number and recommendation of students.

SECTION
10. Selection of students.
11. Expenditure of funds; regulation of school; account; report.
12. Model primary school.
13. Enumeration of children in County Homes.
14. County commissioners may establish schools at County Homes.
15. County commissioners may employ and pay teachers; State Board of Education to examine teachers, and may appoint acting visitor or visitors.
16. Schools to be furnished with blanks and test cards for eyesight test and reports.
17. Eyesight test and reports to be made by certain persons.

1893. ch. clxxvii. Quorum, term of office, appointment, vacancies.

Sec. 1. There shall be a State Board of Education composed of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and four persons to be appointed as hereinafter provided. Three members shall constitute a *quorum* at the meetings of said board. The terms of the members of said board, except the governor and lieutenant-governor, shall be four years,[1] and the term of one member shall expire on the first day of July in each year, the term of Edward D.

---

[1] The terms of office of members other than the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor begin on the first day of July following their appointment.— G. S., sec. 427.

The members are paid their necessary expenses.— G. S., sec. 3706.

Robbins of Wethersfield expiring on July 1, 1895, the term of Anthony Ames of Killingly expiring on the first day of July, 1896, the term of George M. Carrington of Winsted expiring on the first day of July, 1897, and the term of William G. Sumner of New Haven expiring on the first day of July, 1898. The General Assembly, at each regular session, shall appoint persons to fill the vacancies to arise before the next regular session of the General Assembly by expiration of such terms of office. All such vacancies not filled by the General Assembly and all vacancies otherwise arising shall be filled by the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor for the unexpired term so left unfilled.

Secretary, duties, salary.

The board shall appoint a secretary, who shall under its direction and control perform such services in the execution of its duties and powers as the board may prescribe,[1] and who shall be paid such salary as the board may determine. The board shall have power to hire necessary clerks, who shall assist the secretary and shall perform such clerical and other duties as the board or the secretary shall prescribe.

Clerks.

G. S. sec. 2096. Powers and duties.

Sec. 2. The board shall have general supervision and control of the educational interests of the State;

May direct what books shall be used in all its schools, but shall not direct any book to be changed oftener than once in five years;[2]

Shall prescribe the form of registers[3] to be kept in said schools, and the form of blanks and inquiries for the returns[1] to be made by the various school boards and committees;

---

[1] Duties and powers prescribed by statute are:

1. To make return to Comptroller of delinquent towns and forfeitures, sec. 92.
2. To draw orders for library money, sec. 172.
3. To furnish blanks and registers to private schools, sec. 20.
4. To sign orders for State money drawn from treasury, sec. 7.
5. To inspect certificates of attendance, sec. 24, and registers of private schools, sec. 20.
6. To remit forfeitures, sec. 204.

[2] Sec. 78.

[3] Registers of two sizes are supplied to public and private schools, and a special form for evening schools.

For registers of private schools, see sec. 20.

For duties of teachers in connection with registers, see sec. 176.

Shall ascertain and keep informed as to the condition and progress of the public schools in the State;

Teachers' meetings.

And shall seek to improve the methods and promote the efficiency of teaching therein, by holding, at various convenient places in the State, meetings of teachers and school officers, for the purpose of instructing in the best modes of administering, governing, and teaching public schools, and by such other means as they shall deem appropriate; but the expenses incurred in such meetings shall not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars in any year.[2]

Expenses.

Annual Report. 1887, ch. v. § 28.

Said board shall, on or before the Monday after the first Wednesday in January in each year,[3] submit to the Governor a report containing a printed abstract of said returns, a detailed statement of the doings of the board, and an account of the condition of the public schools, of the amount and quality of instruction therein, and such other information as will apprise the General Assembly of the true condition, progress, and needs of public education; and such annual reports shall be submitted to said Assembly at its regular sessions.

---

[1] Returns to be made to State Board of Education are:

1. Town reports of school visitors, sec 91.
   (a) including names of teachers and committees, sec. 94.
2. District reports by Board of Education, sec. 57.
3. Reports of evening schools, secs. 68, 72.
4. Reports of private schools, sec. 20.
5 Reports of eyesight tests, sec. 17.

Blanks are supplied for all above returns and for reports of district committees to school visitors, sec. 171.

[2] Other duties and powers of the board are:

1. To superintend Normal Schools, secs. 8–12.
2. To enforce law relating to employment of children, secs. 4, 22, 23.
   (a) Shall appoint agents, Sec. 4.
3. To enforce laws relating to attendance, Secs. 3, 4; at evening schools, sec. 71.
   (a) May appoint agents, sec. 4.
4. To keep account of library money, sec. 6.
5. To annually appoint a Public Library Committee, sec. 218.
6. To order sanitary changes in the schoolhouses, sec. 210.
7. To examine teachers for schools in county homes, and to visit said schools, sec. 15.
8. To relieve towns from maintaining evening schools, sec. 73.
9. To furnish blanks for eyesight tests, sec. 16.

[3] "All other reports now required to be made annually to the General Assembly shall hereafter be made to the Governor at the same period of the year as now required to be made to the General Assembly," G. S., sec 376.

1895, ch. xvii.

The comptroller shall cause to be printed at the expense of the State annually, such number of copies of the report of the State Board of Education as said board may by vote determine to be necessary; *provided*, that the number printed annually shall not exceed six thousand.

G. S. sec. 2098. Agent.

Sec. 3. The board shall have power to appoint an agent[1] to secure the due observance of the laws relating to the instruction of children,[2] and such agent shall make written report of his work to the secretary semi-annually.

Report.

G. S. sec. 1755. Enforcement of law relating to employment of children.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Education and the school visitors, boards of education, and town committees of towns, to enforce sections 22 and 23 of chapter ii; and for that purpose the State board of Education may appoint agents, under its supervision and control, for terms of not more than one year, who shall be paid not to exceed five dollars per day for time actually employed, and necessary expenses, and whose accounts shall be approved by said board and audited by the Comptroller.

Pay of agents.

Duties.

The agents so appointed may be directed by said board to enforce the provisions of the law requiring the attendance[2] of children in school, and to perform any duties necessary or proper for the due execution of the duties and powers of the board.

G. S. sec. 2222. Teachers' certificates may be granted upon examination.

Sec. 5. The State Board of Education may, upon public examination in such branches, and upon such terms as it may prescribe, grant a certificate of qualifications to teach in any public school in the State, and may revoke the same. The certificate of qualification issued under this section shall be accepted by boards of school visitors, boards of education, and town school committees in lieu of the examination required by section 78.[3]

1895, ch. cxxxv.

---

[1] May inspect certificates of attendance, sec. 24, and registers of private, schools, sec. 20.

[2] Chapter ii, page 9.

[3] Secs. 54, 61, 152.

G. S. sec. 2220. Account of appriation for school libraries and apparatus.

Sec. 6. The State Board of Education shall keep an account of the money drawn and paid out for school libraries and philosophical apparatus pursuant to chapter xi,[1] and the Comptroller shall annually audit such account.

G. S. sec. 2099. Expenses and account; orders how signed.

Sec. 7. The board is authorized to expend such sum as may be necessary to perform the duties and execute the powers conferred upon it, and shall semiannually file with the Comptroller a certified account of all State moneys received and expended during the preceding half year,[2] which account shall be audited by the Comptroller.

All orders for drawing any State money shall be signed by the secretary and countersigned by a committee of the board duly authorized thereto.

NORMAL SCHOOLS

1893, ch. ccxv. Object.

Sec. 8. The State Board of Education shall maintain normal schools as seminaries for training teachers in the art of instructing and governing in the public schools of this State, at the places where such schools are legally established, and such sum as the State Board of Education may in each year deem necessary for their support, not exceeding eighty thousand dollars for the four normal schools now established, shall be annually paid therefor from the treasury of the State, on the order of said board. But the board shall not expend any money for any normal school hereafter established, until the town, city, or city school district in which said school is situated shall have agreed in writing with said board to furnish, and shall have furnished schools in suitable and sufficient school buildings in connection with the training department in said school, the terms of said agreement to be satisfactory to said board; and every such town, city, or city school district is hereby empowered to make and execute such agreements.

Annual appropriation.

Training Department.

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[1] Page 63.

[2] For fiscal year see Public Acts of 1889, ch. ccxxxi. The fiscal year for all departments of the State government ends on the thirtieth day of September.

Sec. 9. The number of pupils in each school shall be determined by the State Board of Education. Said board may make regulations governing the admission of candidates. To all pupils admitted to either normal school, all its privileges, including tuition, shall be gratuitous; no persons, however, shall be entitled to these privileges until they have filed with said board a written declaration that their object in securing admission to such school is to become qualified to teach in public schools, and that they intend to teach in the public schools of this State.

1889, ch. clxxxvi, sec. 2.
Number and recommendation of students.

Sec. 10. The school visitors in each town shall annually, upon request, forward to said board the names of such persons as they can recommend as suitable persons in age, character, talents, and attainments, to be received as pupils in said school.

1889, ch. clxxxvi, sec. 3.
Selection of students.

Sec. 11. The State Board of Education shall expend the funds[1] provided for the support of normal schools, appoint and remove their teachers, and make rules for their management; shall file semi-annually with the Comptroller, to be audited by him, a statement of the receipts and expenses[2] on account of the normal schools, and shall annually make to the Governor a report, for transmission to the General Assembly, of the condition of these schools, and the doings of said board in connection therewith.

1889, ch. clxxxvi, sec. 4.
Expenditure of funds.
Account.
Report.

Sec. 12. Said board may establish and maintain model schools under permanent teachers approved by it, in which the pupils of the normal schools shall have an opportunity to practice modes of instruction and discipline.

1889, ch. clxxxvi, sec. 5.
Model primary school.

SCHOOLS IN COUNTY HOMES

Sec. 13. The children legally committed to county homes shall be enumerated in the districts in which said county homes are located, as provided in section 177, but the enumerator shall make a separate list of the children in the county home, and certify said list to the school visitors of the town as provided in section 179.

1895, ch. ccxxii, sec. 1.
Enumeration of children in County Homes.

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[1] Sec. 8.

[2] Sec. 7.

1895, ch. ccxxii, sec. 2.
County commissioners may establish schools at County Homes.

Sec. 14. The county commissioners may establish schools at the county homes if in their opinion it is for the interest of the children. In case the county commissioners establish and maintain such a school in any county, the treasurer of the town in which the school is located shall pay to the county commissioners from the amount paid to the town by the Comptroller that proportionate part which was derived from the enumeration of the children in the county home. Said commissioners shall apply the sum so named to the payment of the teacher, and to no other purpose. Said schools shall be open during the same days and hours and terms as the schools in the district in which the school is located, and the branches taught shall be those prescribed by the proper school officers for the schools of the town.

1895, ch. ccxxii, sec. 3.
County commissioners may employ and pay teachers.

State Board of Education to examine teachers, may appoint acting visitor or visitors.

Sec. 15. The county commissioners may employ and pay as teachers of the schools at the county homes, persons found qualified as provided in this section, and shall provide books for the children and apparatus for teaching. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Education to examine the persons employed by the county commissioners, and if the candidates are found qualified in respect of character, education, and teaching ability, to give them certificates authorizing them to teach in said schools, and said board may revoke such certificate, and the county commissioners shall not employ any person who does not hold such certificate. The said board shall appoint an acting visitor or acting visitors, who shall inspect and examine said schools at least twice in each term, and the county commissioners shall not pay any teacher nor maintain said school unless said acting visitor shall certify in writing that said school has been for each month kept in conformity to the laws relating to public schools.

EYESIGHT TEST

1899, ch. 104, sec. 1.
Preparation of cards and blanks.

Sec. 16. The state board of education shall prepare or cause to be prepared suitable test cards and blanks to be used in testing the eyesight of the pupils in public schools, and shall furnish the same, together with all necessary instructions for their use, free of expense, to every school in the state.

1899, ch. civ, sec. 2.
Tests and reports in fall term.

Sec. 17. The superintendent, principal, or teacher, in every school, sometime during the fall term in each year, shall test the eyesight of all pupils under his charge according to the instructions furnished as above provided, and shall notify in writing the parent or guardian of every pupil who shall be found to have any defect of vision or disease of the eyes, with a brief statement of such defect or disease, and shall make written report of all such cases to the state board of education.

CHAPTER II

Instruction, Employment, and Attendance of Children

[Gen. Stat., Title xxxv, Chapter cxxxi, page 458]

Section
18. Duties of parents and guardians.
19. Penalty ; excuses for failure ; procedure.
20. Attendance at private schools when sufficient ; registers ; inspection of certificates.
21. Employment of children under fourteen during school hours ; penalty.
22. Employment of children under fourteen.
23. Penalty ; certificates.
24. Certificates of attendance, when required, by whom given ; are evidence.
25. Penalty for evasion of provisions of this chapter.
26. Inspection of factories by school visitors.
27. Selectmen may bind out neglected children.

Section
28. Town regulations respecting truant and vagrant children.
29. Truant officers ; procedure.
30. Truants, arrest of.
31. Truants may be committed to Connecticut school for boys, when.
32. Fees of truant officers.
33. Warrant and hearing.
34. Suspending judgment.
35. Appointment of district committees or janitors as special constables.
36. Vagrant girls may be committed to Industrial School.
37. Loitering of children in the night time prohibited.

G. S. sec. 2102.
Children to be educated.

Section 18. All parents and those who have the care of children[1] shall bring them up in some honest and lawful employment, and instruct them or cause them to be instructed in reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic.[2]

Parents and guardians must send children over seven and under fourteen to school.

And every parent or other person having control of any child over seven and under sixteen years of age, shall cause such child to attend a public day school regularly during the hours and terms while the public school in the district wherein such child resides is in session, or while the school is in session where provision for the instruction of such child is made according to

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[1] This expression is used as exactly equivalent to parents or guardians. 59 Conn., 493.

[2] Compare secs. 38, 41.

1899, ch. 19. law by the board of school visitors, town school committee, or board of education of the town in which the child resides; unless the parent or person having control of such child can show that the child is elsewhere receiving regularly thorough instruction during said hours and terms in the studies taught in the public schools.

1887, ch. cxlv. 1895, ch. cxxxiv. Children over fourteen years of age shall not be subject to the requirements of this section while lawfully employed to labor at home or elsewhere.

1899, ch. 19. But this provision shall not be construed as permitting such children to be irregular in attendance at school while they are enrolled as scholars, or to exempt any child who is enrolled as a member of a school from any rule concerning irregularity of attendance which has been enacted or may be enacted by the town school committee, board of visitors,[1] or board of education having control of the school.

G. S. sec. 2103. Penalty. 1887, ch. cxlv. **Sec. 19.** Each week's failure on the part of any person to comply with the provisions of the preceding section shall be a distinct offense, punishable with a fine not exceeding five dollars.

Excuses. Said penalty shall not be incurred when it appears that the child is destitute of clothing suitable for attending school, and the parent or person having control of such child is unable to provide such clothing, or its mental or physical condition is such as to render its instruction inexpedient or impracticable.

Complaint. All offenses concerning the same child shall be charged in separate counts, joined in one complaint. When a complaint contains more than one count the court may give sentence on one or more counts and suspend sentence on the remaining counts.

Procedure. If at the end of twelve weeks from the date of the sentence it shall appear that the child concerned has attended school regularly during that time, then judgment on such remaining counts shall not be executed.

G. S. sec. 2104. 1887, ch. cxlvi. Attendance at private schools when sufficient. **Sec. 20.** Attendance of children at a school other than a public school shall not be regarded as compliance with the provisions of the laws of the State requiring parents and other persons having control of children to cause them to attend school, unless the teachers or persons having control of such school shall keep a register of attendance in form and manner prescribed by the State Board of Education for the public schools,[1] which register shall at all times during school hours be open to the inspection of the secretary and agents of the State Board of Education,[2] and shall make such reports and returns concerning the school under their charge to the secretary of the State Board of Education as are required from the school visitors concerning the public schools,[3] except that no report concerning expenses shall be required; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the State Board of Education to furnish to the teachers or persons having charge of any school, on their request, such registers and blanks for returns as may be necessary for compliance with the provisions of this section.

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[1] Sec. 78, note 1.

Register.

1899, ch. 41.
Employment of children under fourteen years of age.

Sec. 21. Any person who shall employ any child under fourteen years of age during the hours while the school which such child should attend is in session, and any person who shall authorize or permit on premises under his control any such child to be so employed, shall be fined not more than twenty dollars for every week in which such child is so employed.

G. S. sec. 1753.
Employment of children under 14.
1895, ch. cxviii, sec. 1.

Sec. 22. No child under fourteen years of age shall be employed in any mechanical, mercantile, or manufacturing establishment.

G. S. sec. 1754.

Sec. 23. Any person acting for himself, or as agent in any way whatever of any mechanical, mercantile, or manufacturing establishment who shall employ or authorize or permit to be employed in such establishment any child, in violation of the preceding section, shall be fined not more than sixty dollars, and every week of such illegal employment shall be a distinct offense, provided that no person shall be punished under this section for the employment of any child when at the time of such employment the employer shall demand and thereafter during such employment keep on file the certificate[4] of any town clerk, or of the teacher of the school where

Penalty.

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[1] Sec. 2. [2] Secs. 3, 4. [3] Sec. 2. [4] See sec. 24.

Certificates.
1895, ch. cxviii, sec. 2.

such child last attended, stating that such child is more than fourteen years of age, or a like certificate of the parent or guardian of such child in such cases only where there is no record of the child's age in the office of the town clerk, and such child has not attended school in this State. Any parent or guardian who shall sign any certificate that his child or ward is more than fourteen years of age when in fact such child or ward is under fourteen years of age shall be fined not more than sixty dollars.[1]

G. S. sec. 2106.
Certificate of school attendance.

Sec. 24. It shall be the duty of every parent, or other person having control of a child under fourteen years of age, to furnish the employer of such child a certificate signed by the teacher, school visitor, or committee of the school which the child attended, showing that the child has attended school.[2] The employer of any such child shall require such certificate, shall keep it at his place of business during the time the child is in his employment, and shall show the same when demanded, during the usual business hours, to any school visitor of the town where the child is employed, or to the secretary or agent of the State Board of Education. Said certificate shall be evidence that the child has attended school as the law requires.

Evidence.

G. S. sec. 2107.
Penalty for false statement.

Sec. 25. Any parent or any person having control of a child, who, with intent to evade the provisions of this chapter, shall make any false statement[3] concerning the age of such child, or the time such child has resided in the United States, or shall instruct such child to make any such false statement, shall be fined not more than seven dollars, or be imprisoned not more than thirty days.

G. S. sec. 2108.
Inspection of factories by school visitors.

Sec. 26. The school visitors in every town shall, once or more in every year, examine into the situation of the children employed in all its manufacturing establishments, and ascertain whether all the provisions of this chapter are duly observed, and report all violations thereof to one of the grand jurors of the town.

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[1] For appointment of agents to enforce secs. 22 and 23, see sec. 4.

[2] The section 2105 to which this refers was repealed by Ch. 41, Acts of 1899.

[3] For enforcement of this section see sec. 23.

Sec. 27. The selectmen, in every town, shall inspect the conduct of the heads of families, and if they find any who neglect the education of the children under their care, may admonish them to attend to their duty; and if they continue negligent, whereby the children grow rude, stubborn, and unruly, they shall, with the advice of a justice of the peace, take such children from those who have the charge of them, and bind them out to some proper master, or to some charitable institution or society incorporated in this State for the care and instruction of such children,[1] males till twenty-one, and females till eighteen years of age, that they may be properly educated, and brought up in some lawful calling.

G. S. sec. 2109. Selectmen may bind out neglected children.

Sec. 28. Each city and town may make regulations concerning habitual truants from school, and children between the ages of seven and sixteen years[1] wandering about its streets or public places, having no lawful occupation, nor attending school, and growing up in ignorance; and such by-laws, also, respecting such children, as shall conduce to their welfare and to public order, imposing suitable penalties, not exceeding twenty dollars for any one breach thereof; but no such town by-laws shall be valid, until approved by the superior court in any county.

G. S. sec. 2110. Town regulations respecting truants and vagrant children.

Sec. 29. Every town, and the mayor and aldermen of every city, having such by-laws, shall annually appoint three or more persons, who alone shall be authorized to prosecute for violations thereof. All warrants issued upon such prosecutions shall be returnable before any justice of the peace, or judge of the city or police court of the town or city.

G. S. sec. 2111. Truant officers.

Procedure.

Sec. 30. The police in any city, and bailiffs, constables, sheriffs, and deputy sheriffs in their respective precincts, shall arrest all boys between eight and sixteen years of age, who habitually wander or loiter about the streets or public places, or anywhere beyond the proper control of their parents or guardians, during the usual school hours of the school term; and may stop any boy under sixteen years of age during such hours, and ascer-

G. S. sec. 2112 Truants, arrest of.

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[1] See secs. 213, 214.

tain whether he is a truant from school; and if he be, shall send him to such school.

G. S. sec. 2113. Truants may be committed to Connecticut school for boys, when.

Sec. 31. Any boy arrested a third time under the provisions of the preceding section, if not immediately returned to school, shall be taken before the judge of the criminal or police court, or any justice of the peace in the city, borough, or town where such arrest is made; and if it shall appear that such boy has no lawful occupation, or is not attending school, or is growing up in habits of idleness or immorality, or is an habitual truant, he may be committed to any institution of instruction or correction, or house of reformation in said city, borough, or town, for not more than three years, or, with the approval of the selectmen, to the Connecticut School for Boys.[1]

G. S. sec. 2114. Fees of truant officers.

Sec. 32. Officers other than policemen of cities shall receive for making the arrests required by the two preceding sections such fees, not exceeding the fees allowed by law for making other arrests, as may be allowed by the selectmen of the town in which such arrests are made; but unless a warrant was issued by a judge of the criminal or police court, or by a justice of the peace, the officer shall, before receiving his fees, present to the selectmen of the town a written statement showing the name of each boy arrested, the day on which the arrest was made, and, if the boy was returned to school, the name or number of the school to which he was so returned.

G. S. sec. 2115. Warrant and hearing.

Sec. 33. In all cases arising under the provisions of the three preceding sections, a proper warrant shall be issued by the judge of the criminal court of the city, or by a justice of the peace in the borough or town, where such arrest is made; and the father, if living, or if not, the mother or guardian of such boy, shall be notified, if such parent or guardian can be found, of the day and time of hearing. The fees of the judge or justice shall be two dollars for such hearing; and all expenses shall be paid by the city, borough, or town in and for which he exercises such jurisdiction.

Fees.

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[1] Sec. 213

Sec. 34. After the hearing in any such case, such judge or justice of the peace may, at his discretion, indefinitely suspend the rendition of judgment.

G. S. sec. 2116. Suspending judgment.

Sec. 35. The selectmen of any town may appoint committees of school districts and janitors of school buildings, and other persons on nomination by the school visitors of the town or board of education of an incorporated school district, special constables. Said constables shall have power in the town in which they reside, and in adjoining towns when offenders have escaped thither, to arrest for truancy and other causes named in section 30, and for disturbance of schools and school meetings and damage to school property,[1] and to serve criminal process in all such cases.

G. S. sec. 70. Appointment of district committees or janitors as special constables.

Sec. 36. Upon the request of the parent or guardian of any girl between eight and sixteen years of age, a warrant may be issued for her arrest in the same manner and on the same conditions as is provided in sections 31–34 with respect to boys ; and thereupon the same proceedings may be had as are above provided, except that said girls may be committed to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls.[2]

G. S. sec. 2117. Vagrant girls may be committed to Industrial School.

Sec. 37. The common council of any city may by ordinance prohibit the loitering, in the night time, of children under the age of fifteen years on the streets, alleys, or public places within its corporate limits, and may provide suitable penalty or fine for the violation of such ordinances.

1893, ch. 217. Loitering of children in the night time prohibited.

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[1] Secs. 275, 279.

[2] Sec. 214.

CHAPTER III

Duties of Towns[1]

[Gen. Stat., Title xxxv, Chapter cxxxii, page 462]

Section.
38. Number of weeks of school each year, branches to be taught, etc.
39. Age of admission to public schools.
40. Kindergartens.
41. Nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and narcotics to be taught in public schools.
42. Contents of text-books.
43. May direct school visitors to employ teachers.
44. Instruction in music.
45. Text-books and supplies.

Section.
46. School visitors.
47. Mode of voting for school officers.
48. Names of persons elected to be returned to Secretary of State.
49. Treasurer of permanent funds.
50. Duties of selectmen.
51. Selectmen to provide schoolhouses with flags.
52. Flag-day exercises.
53. Forfeiture by selectmen for failure to provide flag.

G. S. sec. 2118. Number of weeks of school each year. 1895, ch. cxix.

Sec. 38. Public schools shall be maintained[2] for at least thirty-six weeks in each year in every school district.

And no town shall receive any money from the State treasury for any district unless the school therein has been kept during the time herein required.

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[1] For powers as to schoolhouses, see sec. 141.

[2] Every town or school district, by legal meeting of its qualified voters, may make appropriations of specific sums of money for any purpose authorized by law, and by the warnings of the meetings at which the appropriations are made. G. S., sec. 377.

Whenever any specific appropriations of money have been made by any community or corporation named in the preceding section, every agent, commissioner, or executive officer of any town or school district, who shall willfully authorize or contract for the expenditure of any money, or the creation of any debt for any purpose in excess of the amount specifically appropriated for such purpose by the community or corporation of which he is the agent, commissioner, or executive officer, unless such expenditure shall be made or debt contracted for the necessary repair of roads or bridges, or the necessary support of schools or paupers, in cases arising after the proper appropriation has been exhausted, shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, or both. G. S., sec. 378.

Any public official of the state, or of any county, municipality, or school district is hereby authorized to deposit any funds or moneys in his hands belonging to the state, or to such county, municipality, or district, or held by him as such official or as trustee, in and with any of the national and state banks and trust companies in this state; *provided, however*, that such deposits shall only be made in his name as such official or trustee, or in the name of the state, county, municipality, or school district to which the money belongs, and that in no case shall the deposit by such official

When they need not be maintained.

But no school need be maintained in any district in which the average attendance[1] of persons at the school in said district during the preceding year, ending the thirty-first day of August,[2] was less than eight.[3]

Branches.

1897, ch. ci.

In said schools, shall be taught by teachers found duly qualified by the school visitors,[4] reading, spelling, writing, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic, and such other studies, including elementary science and training in manual arts, as may be prescribed by the board of school visitors.[4]

1899, ch. 54, sec 1.

Age of admission.

Sec. 39. The public schools of every town and district shall be open to children over five years of age[5] without discrimination on account of race or color, but school visitors, town school committees, and boards of education, may, by vote at a meeting duly called, admit to any school, children over four years of age.

1899, ch. 54. sec. 2.

Kindergartens.

Sec. 40. Any town or school district may establish and maintain kindergartens which shall be open to children over three years of age.

1893, ch. clvii, sec. 1.

Nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and narcotics to be taught in public schools.

Sec. 41. The nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and special instruction as to their effects upon the human system, in connection with the several divisions of the subject of physiology and hygiene, shall be included in the branches of study taught in the common or public schools, and shall be studied and taught as other like required branches, by the use of graded text-books in the hands of pupils where other branches are thus studied, and orally in the case of pupils unable to read, and by all pupils in all schools supported wholly or in part by public money.

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in any one bank or trust company exceed in the aggregate at any one time twenty-five percentum of the capital and surplus of such bank or trust company; *and provided further*, that whatever interest or other pecuniary consideration such bank or trust company shall allow for or upon such deposit shall belong to and accrue to the benefit of the state, or such county, municipality, or district. Acts of 1899, Chapter 213.

[1] Method of obtaining average attendance is given in registers furnished by the State.

[2] Sec. 190.

[3] For voluntary union of small districts, see sec. 196; also sec. 197.

[4] Sec. 175.

[5] A child need not be domiciled in a district to be entitled to school privileges there; it is enough if the child is residing in the district in the ordinary sense. 59 Conn. 491. See sections 18, 19, 177, 181.

1893, ch. clvii, sec. 2. Contents of text-books.

Sec. 42. The text-books used for the instruction required by the preceding section for intermediate and primary pupils shall give at least one-fifth of their space to the consideration of the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and the books used in the highest grade of graded schools shall contain at least twenty pages of matter relating to this subject; but when this subject is massed wholly or in part in a chapter or chapters at the end of a book, such book shall not be considered as meeting the requirements of this law.

G. S. sec. 2122. May direct school visitors to employ teachers.

Sec. 43. Any town may direct the school visitors to employ the teachers for all public schools of the town for such terms of the schools as it may specify.[1]

G. S. sec. 2123. Instruction in music.

Sec. 44. Any town, at its annual school meeting, may direct its school visitors to employ one or more teachers to give instruction in the rudiments and principles of vocal and instrumental music in its several schools, and the salary of such teachers shall be paid by such town.

G. S. sec. 2124. Text-books and supplies.

Sec. 45. Any town, at its annual meeting, may direct its school visitors, or board of education, or town committee, to purchase, at the expense of said town, the text-books and other school supplies used in the public schools of said town, and said text-books and supplies shall be loaned to the pupils of said public schools free of charge, subject to such rules and regulations as the school visitors or the board of education or town committee may prescribe.[2]

G. S. sec. 41. School visitors.

Sec. 46. There shall be elected by every town, at its annual town meeting, such number of school visitors as such town is entitled to and required by law to elect,[3] and they shall be elected in the manner and for the term or terms by law prescribed.

G. S. sec. 44. Mode of voting for school officers. 1889, ch. clxxxi.

Sec. 47. Treasurers of town deposit funds, agents of town deposit funds, . . . and school visitors shall be voted for by ballot; but all other town officers provided for by law shall be appointed by the board of selectmen of the several towns respectively.[4]

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[1] Secs. 78, 102, 170.

[2] For other provisions as to text-books, see secs. 2, 80, 81.

[3] Sec. 75

[4] The provisions of this section do not apply to town high school committees, ch. clii, Acts of 1893.

Sec. 48. The town clerks of the several towns shall, within ten days after the election of such officers, return to the Secretary of the State the names of the persons elected to the offices . . . of school visitors or school committee, with date of expiration of term.

1889, ch. cxv. Names of persons elected to be returned to Secretary of State.

Sec. 49. Every town holding any permanent funds received from any school society or district shall annually elect, by ballot, a school fund treasurer, who shall have charge of such funds, keep a separate account of the same, and give bonds with surety, to the satisfaction of the selectmen, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

G. S. sec. 2125. Treasurer of permanent funds.

Sec. 50. The selectmen shall have the management of any property appertaining to schools and belonging to the town, and shall lodge with the treasurer all bonds, leases, notes, and other securities, which have not been, or shall not be, intrusted to others by the grantor, the General Assembly, or the town ; shall pay to the treasurer all money which they may collect and receive for the use of schools ; cause the boundary lines of school districts to be entered on the records of the town ;[1] designate the time, place, and object of holding the first meeting in any new district ;[2] and perform all other lawful acts required of them by the town, or necessary to carry into full effect the powers of towns with regard to schools.[3]

G. S. sec. 2126. Duties of selectmen.

Sec. 51. It shall be the duty of the selectmen to provide on or before the first day of October, 1893, each schoolhouse, in which schools are maintained within their respective towns, not already supplied, with a United States flag of silk or bunting, not less than four feet in length, and a suitable flag-staff, or other arrangement whereby such flag may be displayed on the school-

1893, ch cciii, sec. 1. Selectmen provide flags.

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[1] Secs. 103, 104.

[2] Sec. 124.

[3] Powers and duties of selectmen in connection with :

1. Enforcement of laws relating to attendance :
    1. Shall inspect families and bind out neglected children. Sec. 27.
    2. Approve commitment of truants to Connecticut School for Boys. Sec. 31.
    3. Allow fees of truant officers. Sec. 32.

house grounds every school day when the weather will permit, and on the inside of the schoolhouses on other school days; and to renew such flag and apparatus from time to time when necessary.

1893, ch. cciii, sec. 2. Flag-day exercises.

Sec. 52. Suitable exercises, having reference to the adoption of the national flag, shall be had on the fourteenth day of June in each year, or in case that day shall not be a school day, then on the school day preceding or on such other days as the school visitors or board of education may prescribe.

1897, ch. xcix. Forfeiture by selectmen for failure to provide flag.

Sec. 53. If any board of selectmen shall willfully refuse or neglect to provide the flag or apparatus required by section 51, or to renew such flag or apparatus, when necessary, for a period of thirty days after the reception by them of written notice signed by the school visitor, or a resident of the school district in which the said school is located, that said schoolhouse is not provided with such flag or apparatus, or that such flag or apparatus should be renewed, each of such board of selectmen responsible for such refusal or neglect shall forfeit ten dollars, one-half to the party who shall sue therefor and one-half to the town.

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        4. Appoint special constables on nomination of school visitors. Sec. 35.
    2. Boundary lines of districts:
        1. May settle boundary lines. Sec. 104.
        2. Notice of appeal how served. Sec. 106.
    3. Division of districts:
        1. Shall distribute property. Sec. 108.
        2. Set off schoolhouse and award money in case of joint districts. Sec. 109.
    4. District meetings:
        1. Determine in certain cases place of meeting when there is no schoolhouse. Sec. 115.
        2. Give notice of meeting if no district officers. Secs. 116, 124.
    5. Consolidated districts:
        1. Shall appraise property in case of joint districts. Sec. 156.
        2. Shall give notice of consolidation to adjoining towns. Sec. 159.
        3. May call special meetings to close up affairs of abolished districts. Sec. 160.
        4. Shall lay tax and pay debts after consolidation. Sec. 161.
        5. Shall collect all dues and demands in favor of abolished districts. Sec. 162.

CHAPTER IV

Transfer of the Obligations and Property of School Societies to Towns

[GEN. STAT., TITLE XXXV, CHAPTER CXXXIII, PAGE 464]

SECTION
54. Districts not co-extensive with towns organized under act of 1855; may choose board of education; powers and duties.
55. Ballot-boxes to be open how long.
56. Property of such societies not affected.
57. Powers and duties of boards of education; acting visitor; authority of school visitors in remaining portion of towns.
58. Apportionment of public money.

G. S. sec. 2130.

Districts not co-extensive with the town, organized under Act of 1855.

Sec. 54. School societies heretofore organized under the act of 1855, entitled "An Act in addition to and in alteration of an Act concerning Education," which are not co-extensive with the towns in which they are situated, shall be and remain school districts of said towns, with all the powers and duties of school districts,[1] as specified in this title.

To choose board of education.

Except that each shall annually choose, on the third Monday of September, instead of a district committee, a board of education consisting of six or nine persons, who shall be chosen by ballot, one-third to be chosen each year, to serve for three years and until others are elected in their places.

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6. Determine amounts to be paid by districts to town on abandonment of union system and lay tax if necessary. Sec. 164.
7. Shall provide ballot-boxes for election in certain cases. Sec. 143.

6. Estimates: Shall in joint board meeting make preliminary estimates. Sec. 189.
7. Appropriations: Shall in joint board meeting fix amounts for respective districts. Sec. 191.
8.
    1. May as joint board appropriate money for libraries. Sec. 174.
    2. Shall as joint board report cost for preceding year to town meeting. Sec. 191.
    3. Shall in joint board meeting pass upon cost of school in excess of amount of appropriation. Sec. 192.
    4. Shall cause sums due joint districts to be paid. Secs. 202, 203.
    5. Shall give order for money in case of district neglecting to open school. Sec. 203.
9. Taxation. Act with assessors as board of relief. Secs. 245, 246.

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[1] Chapter viii, page 38.

That number of persons sufficient to fill the board who have the highest number of votes shall be elected.

Powers and duties of such board.

Said board shall have all the powers, and be subject to all the duties of district committees.[1]

And shall also have the general superintendence of the public schools in the district, and the management of its property.

Shall lodge all bonds, leases, notes, and other securities with the treasurer of said district, unless the same have been intrusted to others by the grantors or the General Assembly;

Pay into the treasury of the district all moneys which they may receive for the support of schools;

Determine the number and qualifications of the scholars to be admitted into each school;

Supply the requisite number of qualified teachers.

Ascertain annually, during the first two weeks of September, the expense of maintaining the schools under their superintendence during the year ending the thirty-first day of the previous August,[2] and report the same, with the amount of moneys received towards the payment thereof, to the district, at a meeting to be held on the third Monday of September in each year;

Shall, at the same time, make a full report of their doings and the condition of such schools, and all important matters concerning the same;

And shall perform all lawful acts required of them by the district, or necessary to carry into effect the powers and duties herein defined.

Reorganization of other societies into districts.

All existing school societies, in which school districts have been or may be abolished, may avail themselves of the privileges specified in this section.[3]

G. S. sec. 2134.
Ballot-boxes to be open how long.

Sec. 55. In all school districts in which boards of education are required by law to be elected by ballot, the ballot-boxes shall be open for the reception of votes: in districts having less than four hundred voters, three hours and not longer; in districts having over four hundred and less than one thousand voters, five hours and not longer; and no box for the reception of ballots shall remain open later than half-past eight o'clock in the afternoon of the day of such election.

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[1] Chapter x, page 61; see sec. 170. [2] Sec. 190.

[3] The districts which availed themselves of the provisions of this chapter are city district of New Haven, Westville of New Haven, Middletown City District, Norwich Central, Norwich West Chelsea, Norwich Town Street. See Union District of Orange, p. 110.

Sec. 56. The property of the school societies, specified in section 54, shall not be affected by the provisions of this title.

G. S. sec. 2131.
Property of such societies. not affected.

Sec. 57. The board of education appointed by any school district, organized under the provisions of section 54, shall possess all the powers and be subject to all the duties within said district which are possessed by the school visitors in the several towns.[1]

G. S. sec. 2132.
Powers and duties of boards of education.

Shall make their annual report to the secretary of the State Board of Education, and send their returns and certificates directly to the Comptroller;

And may appoint an acting school visitor in said district, who shall possess, within said district, all the powers and be subject to all the duties of similar officers appointed by school visitors.[2]

Board may appoint acting school visitor.

The authority of the board of school visitors of the town in which said district is situated shall extend only to the remaining portion of said town; and their returns and certificates shall include only the children of such remaining portion.[3]

Authority of board of school visitors in remainder of town.

Sec. 58. The Comptroller, on application of the board of education of such district, shall draw an order on the Treasurer in favor of such district for the proportionate amount, to which such district may be entitled, of all moneys appropriated by law for the benefit, support, and encouragement of public schools, as is provided in respect to towns;[4] and the town in which said district is situated shall be entitled to receive only its proportionate amount of such public money for the children in the remaining portion of said town.

G. S. sec. 2133.
Apportionment of public money.

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[1] Sec. 78. [2] Sec. 88.

[3] Special mention of duties is made as to

1. Evening schools, secs. 72, 67. 2. Employment of children, sec. 4.
3. Supplementary reading books, sec. 81. 4. Free text-books, sec. 45.

[4] Chapter xiii, page 67.

CHAPTER V

High Schools

[GEN. STAT., TITLE XXXV, CHAPTER CXXXVIII, PAGE 482]

SECTION
59. Powers of towns.
60. High school committees.
61. Powers of school visitors.
62. Towns to pay tuition of children in high school.

SECTION
63. State to reimburse in part.
64. Number and names of children to be reported.

G. S. sec. 2215. Powers of towns in relation to high schools.

Sec. 59. In addition to the schools required by law in every town, any town may establish and maintain schools of a higher grade within its limits, and for such purpose purchase, receive, hold, and convey any property; build and repair schoolhouses; lay taxes, and make contracts and adopt regulations for the management of such schools.

G. S. sec. 2216. 1893, ch. cxxviii. High school committees.

Sec. 60. Any town may choose by ballot at its annual town meeting, a committee of three, four, or five residents of the town, who shall have all such powers and duties in relation to such schools as are by law imposed upon district committees in relation to district schools.[1] If the number to be chosen is three or four, no person shall vote for more than two; if five, for not more than three. That number of persons sufficient to fill the committee who have the highest number of votes shall be elected. In case of a tie, that person whose name stands first or highest on the greatest number of ballots shall be elected.[2]

G. S. sec. 2217. Powers in relation to high schools.

Sec. 61. When any town shall maintain any school of a high grade, the board of school visitors shall prescribe rules for the admission of scholars into it,

And for their studies, books, and classification;

Examine all candidates for teachers in such school, and give to those with whose moral character, literary attainments, and ability to teach they are satisfied a certificate, stating what branches they are found capable of teaching;

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[1] Chapter x, page 61.

[2] Sec. 47.

Visit such schools at least twice during each term;

May revoke the certificate of any teacher at any time, for the causes provided in section 78;

And, if the town fail to elect a committee, as provided in section 60, shall appoint such committee, whose powers and duties shall be the same as if appointed by the town.[1]

Sec. 62. Any town in which a high school is not maintained shall pay the whole or any part of the tuition fee of any child who resides with his parents or guardian in said town, and who, with the written consent of the school visitors or town school committee, attends a high school in another town, provided that the high school shall be approved by the state board of education. Such tuition fees shall be paid annually by the town treasurer upon the order of the chairman of the board of school visitors or town school committee.

1897, ch. ccxlix, sec. 1.
Towns to pay tuition of children in high schools, when.

Sec. 63. Every town shall annually in July receive from the treasurer of the state an amount equal to two-thirds of the aggregate of the sums which have been actually paid by the town for tuition fees under the provisions of section 62; *provided,* that not more than thirty dollars shall be paid for each scholar attending from any town.

1897, ch. ccxlix, sec. 2.
State to reimburse in part.
1899, ch. 71.

Sec. 64. The number and names of the children so attending high schools in towns other than those in which they reside, and the high schools which they have attended, shall, on or before the first day of July in each year, be certified under oath by the acting school visitor of the town in which the pupils reside to the state board of education. The comptroller shall, on application of said board, draw an order on the treasurer in favor of the town for the amount provided in section 63.

1897, ch. ccxlix, sec. 3.
Number and names of children to be reported.
Duty of Comptroller.

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[1] Chapter clii, Acts of 1893.

CHAPTER VI

Evening Schools

SECTION
65. Evening schools for those over 14.
66. Supervision of evening schools.
67. Expenses paid in part by the state.
68. Evening schools must be maintained how long.
69. Evening schools to be maintained in larger towns.
70. Supervision of evening schools.

SECTION
71. Children over 14 and under 16 who cannot read and write not to be employed in factory, etc., unless attending evening school.
72. Public money for evening schools.
73. State Board of Education may relieve towns from supporting evening schools.
74. Small towns may establish evening schools.

G. S. sec. 2119. Evening schools for those over 14.

Sec. 65. Every town may establish and maintain, in addition to the schools required by law, public evening schools for the instruction of persons over fourteen years of age in the branches taught in the public day schools,[1] and such other studies as may be prescribed by the board of school visitors of such town.

G. S. sec. 2138. Supervision of evening schools.

Sec. 66. The boards of school visitors shall have the same supervision over public evening schools,[2] established pursuant to this title, as is by law conferred upon the school committee of consolidated districts.[3]

G. S. sec. 2139. Expenses paid in part by the State.

Sec. 67. The board of school visitors, board of education, or town committee, as the case may be, of any town wherein such public evening schools are established and maintained, shall, annually, upon the first Monday of June, certify to the Comptroller the average number of scholars attending such schools within the current school year,[4] said year beginning on the first day of September; and the Comptroller shall thereupon draw his order on the Treasurer of the State in favor of such board of school visitors, board of education, or town committee, for the use of such schools, in the sum of one dollar and a half for each scholar included in the number so certified, and the treasurer shall pay the same upon presentation.

G. S. sec. 2140. Evening schools must be maintained how long.

Sec. 68. It shall be the duty of boards of school visitors, boards of education,[5] and town committees of towns claiming the benefits of sections 65, 69, 73, and 74 to maintain such evening schools for a continuous term of not less than fifty sessions in each school year, as above defined, and to report annually during the month of September to the State Board of Education concerning the condition and progress of the same.

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[1] Sec. 38.
[2] Sec. 65.
[3] Sec. 152.
[4] Sec. 190.
[5] Secs. 54, 57.

Sec. 69. Every town and school district having ten thousand or more inhabitants shall establish and maintain, in addition to the schools required by law, evening schools for the instruction of persons over fourteen years of age, in such branches as the proper school authorities of the town or district shall prescribe; *provided*, that this act shall not apply to any district located in a town which maintains such schools.

1895, ch. ccx, sec. 1.
Evening schools to be maintained in larger towns.

Sec. 70. Boards of school visitors, town school committees, or boards of education, as the case may be, shall provide rooms, examine, employ, and pay the teachers, and shall have all the powers and duties in relation to the schools established under sections 69–74, as by law belong to town school committees in connection with day schools.

1895, ch. ccx, sec. 2.
Supervision of evening schools.

Sec. 71. No person over fourteen and under sixteen years of age, who cannot read and write, shall be employed in any town where evening schools are established under the provisions of this act unless he can produce every school month of twenty days a certificate from the teacher of an evening school established under this act showing that he has attended such school eighteen consecutive evenings in the current school month, and is a regular attendant. Any person who shall employ a child contrary to the provisions of this section shall be fined not more than fifty dollars, and it shall be the duty of the State Board of Education to enforce the provisions of this act as provided in section 4.

1895, ch. ccx, sec. 3.
Children over 14 and under 16 who cannot read and write not to be employed in factory, etc., unless attending evening school.

Sec. 72. The board of school visitors, board of education, or town school committee, as the case may be, of any town wherein evening schools are established and maintained, under sections 65–74, shall annually, on the first Monday in July, certify to the Comptroller the average number of scholars attending such schools within the current school year, and the Comptroller shall thereupon draw his order on the Treasurer of the State in favor of such board of education, board of

1895, ch. ccx, sec. 4.
Public money for evening schools.

school visitors, or town school committee, for the use of such schools, in the sum of two dollars and a quarter for each scholar included in the number so certified, and the Treasurer shall pay the same upon presentation.

No money shall be paid under the provisions of this section unless such evening schools have been maintained for at least seventy-five sessions in each school year, nor until the board of school visitors, board of education, or town school committee has reported to the State Board of Education concerning the condition and progress of said schools.

1895, ch. ccx, sec. 5.

State Board of Education may relieve towns from supporting evening schools.

Sec. 73. If any board of school visitors, board of education, or town school committee shall deem it inexpedient or impracticable to establish a school under the provisions of sections 65 and 69, and shall, on or before the fifteenth day of October in any year, apply in writing to the State Board of Education to be relieved from the provisions of this act, and if said board shall, upon investigation, find the application to be reasonable, and shall so state in writing, the town or district so applying by its board of visitors, board of education, or town school committee, shall not be subject to the provisions of this act until the beginning of the school year following the date of the application.

1895, ch. ccx sec. 6.

Sec. 74. Any town of less than ten thousand inhabitants may, at its annual town meeting, vote to establish evening schools under the provisions of sections 65, 69, 84.

CHAPTER VII

School Visitors

[GEN. STAT., TITLE XXXV, CHAPTER CXXXIV, PAGE 466]

SECTION
75. Classification and filling of vacancies.
76. How chosen.
77. Teacher not to be school visitor nor town school committee.
78. Organization, duties, and powers.
79. Public school teachers to be examined in physiology, etc.
80. Change of text-books.
81. Supplementary reading.
82. Vaccination of school children.
83. Supervision of evening schools.
84. Expenses of evening schools paid in part by the State.
85. Evening schools must be maintained how long; report.
86. Meetings.
87. Visitation of schools; report to town.
88. Acting school visitor or superintendent, appointment of.

SECTION
89. Town to provide text-books when parents are unable.
90. Returns to Comptroller; certificate to selectmen.
91. Duties of secretary; forfeiture for failure to make returns.
92. Secretary of State board to report forfeitures.
93. Report as to compliance with law as to study of physiology and hygiene to be made.
94. Address of district committees and teachers to be sent to State board.
95. Preservation of books and records.
96. Compensation of secretary and acting visitors.
97. Compensation of acting school visitor.
98. Reports and returns, how sworn to.

G. S. sec. 2121. Classes.

Sec. 75. There shall be in every town[1] a board of school visitors, composed of three, six, or nine members, as such town may determine,[2] divided into three equal classes; the first class shall hold office until the next annual town meeting, the second class until the second annual town meeting, and the third class until the third annual town meeting following, and until others are elected in their places; *provided*, that when said board is composed of only three members, they shall not be so divided into classes, and shall be elected for three years. Should any vacancy occur, the remaining members of the board may fill it till the next annual town meeting, when all vacancies shall be filled in the manner prescribed in the succeeding section, and the ballots shall distinctly specify the vacancy to be filled.

Vacancies, how filled.

G. S. sec. 2122. How chosen.

Sec. 76. School visitors shall be chosen by ballot.[3] If the number to be chosen be two, four, six, or eight, no person shall vote for more than half of such number. If the number to be chosen be three, no person shall vote for more than two; if five, not more than three; if seven, not more than four; if nine, not more than five. That number of persons sufficient to fill the board who have the highest number of votes shall be elected. In case of a tie, that person whose name stands first or highest on the greatest number of ballots shall be elected.

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[1] Secs. 46, 47.

[2] When a school district is organized under the provisions of chapter iv, school visitors' authority extends to remaining portion of town only, Sec. 57.

[3] Sec. 47.

1895, ch. lxvii, sec. 1. Teacher not to be school visitor or town committee.

Sec. 77. No person elected to the office of school visitor or town committee shall be employed as teacher in the town where he or she is school visitor or town committee. If any school visitor or town committee shall be employed contrary to the provisions of this section, the office of school visitor or town committee to which he was elected shall become vacant, and his successor shall be appointed under the provisions of section 75.

1895, ch. lxvii, sec. 2. Effect of this act.

G. S. sec. 2135. Organization. Duties.

Sec. 78. Each board of school visitors shall annually choose from themselves a chairman and a secretary.

They shall prescribe rules[1] for the management, studies,[2] classification, and discipline of the public schools.

And subject to the control of the State Board of Education, the text-books to be used;[3]

Examination of teachers.

Shall, as a board, or by a committee by them appointed, examine all persons desiring to teach in the public schools; and give to those with whose moral character and ability to teach they are satisfied, if found qualified to teach reading, writing, arithmetic, and grammar thoroughly, and the rudiments of geography and history, and of drawing, if required by the board, a certificate,[4] either authorizing the holder to teach in any

Certificates.

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[1] That rules as to attendance can be made is implied in sec. 18. Rules need not be recorded. 105 Mass., 475. In the absence of rules established by the school board or other proper authority, the teacher has a right to make all necessary and proper rules for the regulation of the school. 53 Conn., 481.

[2] Secs. 38, 44, 65. May prescribe studies, sec. 38.

[3] Secs. 2, 80, 81.

[4] Sec. 175 (*a*) May accept certificate of State, sec. 5. (*b*) Shall examine high school teachers, sec. 61. (*c*) Teachers must be qualified to teach physiology, sec. 79.

district in the town so long as desired, without further examination, unless specially ordered, or to teach in any such district during the ensuing term only, or to teach only in a district therein named during such term; and if a person is examined in and found qualified to teach other branches besides those required in all cases, such branches shall be named in his certificate.[1]

Higher branches to be named in the certificate.

They shall revoke the certificates of such teachers as shall at any time be found incompetent to teach or to manage a school, or fail to conform to the requirements of the board.

Shall revoke certificates of incompetent teachers.

Shall, if the town so direct, employ the teachers for all its public schools,[2] after consulting with the several district committees.

Town may direct them to employ teachers.

Shall make proper rules for the arrangement, use, and safe-keeping of the district and high school libraries provided in part by the State, and approve the books selected therefor.[3]

To make rules for libraries.

And shall fill vacancies in district offices,[4] fix sites, and approve plans for schoolhouses.[5]

To fix schoolhouse sites.

And superintend any high or graded school, in the manner specified in this title.[6][7]

High schools.

Sec. 79. No certificate shall hereafter be granted to any person to teach in the public schools of Connecticut who has not passed a satisfactory examination in physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effects and nature of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics upon the human system.

1893, ch. clvii, sec. 4. Public school teacher to be examined in physiology, etc.

Sec. 80. No board of school visitors or school committee shall change any text-books used in the public schools, except by a two-thirds vote of all the members of the board or committee, notice of such intended change having been previously given at a meeting of

G. S. sec. 2136. Change of text-books.

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[1] A general certificate, without limitation of time, given to a teacher, qualifies him to teach in any district of the town, until it is annulled or a re-examination ordered. 36 Conn., 282.

[2] Secs. 43, 102, 170. May employ teachers if district neglect or refuse, sec. 132.

[3] Sec. 172. [4] Secs. 61, 128. [5] Secs. 134, 135. [6] Sec. 61.

[7] Powers and duties not given above are stated in connection with the following:

said board held at least one week previous to such change.

G. S. sec. 2136. 1887, ch. cxliv. Supplementary reading.

Sec. 81. The board of education of any district or the board of school visitors or town school committee of any town may, in addition to the text-books prescribed according to the provisions of section 78, prescribe the use of other series of books to be used as text-books in reading; *provided*, such additional series are purchased by the district or town, and the use thereof furnished free to the scholars.[1]

G. S. sec. 2137. Vaccination of public school children.

Sec. 82. The board of school visitors of any town shall have authority to require that every child shall be vaccinated before being permitted to attend any public school under their jurisdiction. If the parents or guardians of any children are unable to pay for vaccination when so required, the expense of vaccinating such children shall, on the recommendation of said board, be paid out of the town treasury.[2]

Expenses, how defrayed.

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[1] Duties as to free text-books, sec. 45.

[2] The provisions of this statute do not violate the constitution of the United States nor of this State, and are a reasonable exercise of the police power of the State. Bissell *v.* Davison, 65 Conn., 183.

Education is not so much a technical right possessed by a child or his parents as a privilege or advantage granted by the State to be used or engaged upon such reasonable terms and conditions as the law-making power within constitutional limits may see fit to impose.

See Note 7, p. 31.

1. Enforcement of laws relating to:
    - (*a*) Employment of children. Sec. 4.
    - (*b*) Attendance and instruction. Sec. 26.
        1. May inspect certificates of attendance. Sec. 24.
        2. May grant certificates of attendance. Sec. 24.
        3. May nominate to selectmen persons to be appointed special constables. Sec. 35.
2. Normal school; shall assist in selection of students. Secs. 9, 10.
3. Returns to school visitors by:
    - (*a*) District committee of beginning and close of term. Sec. 171.
    - (*b*) District committee of enumeration. Secs. 171, 177.
    - (*c*) District committee of enumeration in the parts of joint districts. Sec. 171.
    - (*d*) District committee of receipts, expenditures, statistics, etc. Sec. 171.
    - (*e*) District clerk of names of district officers. Sec. 127.

G. S. sec. 2138. Supervision of evening schools.

Sec. 83. The boards of school visitors shall have the same supervision over public evening schools,[1] established pursuant to this title, as is by law conferred upon the school committee of consolidated districts.[2]

G. S. sec. 2139. Expenses paid in part by the State.

Sec. 84. The board of school visitors, board of education, or town committee, as the case may be, of any town wherein such public evening schools are established and maintained, shall, annually, upon the first

4. School buildings (*a*) Inspection. Sec. 87. Buildings must be in satisfactory condition. Sec. 133.
   (*b*) Approve sites. Sec. 134.
   (*c*) May fix sites in adjoining towns on application of a district. Sec. 135.
5. Enumeration and distribution of State money:
   (*a*) Shall make enumeration if committee fails. Sec. 177.
   (*b*) Shall examine returns of enumeration. Sec. 181.
   (*c*) Shall lodge returns with town treasurer. Sec. 181.
   (*d*) Shall make returns to comptroller. Secs. 90, 181.
   (*e*) Shall certify to Comptroller that schools have been kept according to law. Sec. 182.
   (*f*) Shall withhold certificate if schools have not been kept according to law. Sec. 185.
6. Estimates (*a*) Shall as a joint board with selectmen make preliminary estimates, and notify committees. Sec. 189.
   (*b*) Shall as joint board with selectmen present estimates to town meeting. Sec. 191.
7. Appropriations (*a*) Shall as joint board with selectmen fix amounts and notify each district. Sec. 191.
   (*b*) May as joint board with selectmen appropriate moneys for school libraries. Sec. 174.
8. Expenses (*a*) Shall as joint board with selectmen report cost for preceding year to town meeting. Sec. 191.
   (*b*) Shall as joint board with selectmen pass upon expense in addition to amounts appropriated. Sec. 192.
   (*e*) Apportion expense of joint districts, and report to selectmen of each town. Sec. 202.
9. Payment of teachers. Shall give certificate to selectmen that schools have been kept according to law. Secs. 192, 193.
10. Consolidated districts. On abandonment of town system town committee remains board of visitors. Sec. 166.
11. Admission of non-resident scholars. May in connection with committee admit such scholars. Sec. 140.
12. Union of small schools. Shall approve such union. Sec. 196.
13. May make complaint to board of health when sanitary condition of schoolhouse is unsatisfactory. Sec. 210.

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[1] Sec. 65. [2] Sec. 152.

Monday of June, certify to the Comptroller the average number of scholars attending such schools within the current school year,[1] said year beginning on the first day of September; and the Comptroller shall thereupon draw his order on the Treasurer of the State in favor of such board of school visitors, board of education, or town committee, for the use of such schools, in the sum of one dollar and a half for each scholar included in the number so certified, and the treasurer shall pay the same upon presentation.

G. S. sec. 2140. Evening schools must be maintained, how long.

Sec. 85. It shall be the duty of boards of school visitors, boards of education,[2] and town committees[3] of towns claiming the benefits of sections 65, 69, 73, and 74 to maintain such evening schools for a continuous term of not less than fifty sessions in each school year, as above defined, and to report annually during the month of September to the State Board of Education concerning the condition and progress of the same.[4]

G. S. sec. 2142. Meetings.

Sec. 86. The chairman of each board of school visitors, or, in case of his absence or inability to act, its secretary, shall call a meeting of the board at least once every six months, and whenever he deems it necessary, or is requested in writing so to do by three of its members. If no meeting is called within fourteen days after such a request has been made, one may be called by any three members of the board, by giving the usual written notice to the others.

1893, ch. xli. Visitation of schools.

Sec. 87. The board shall annually assign the duty of visiting the schools of the town to one or more of their number; if one only is assigned, he shall be called the acting school visitor or superintendent of public schools; if more than one, they shall be called the acting school visitors,[5] and such school officer or officers shall visit such schools at least twice during each term, once within four weeks after the opening, and again during the four weeks preceding the close, at which visit the schoolhouse and outbuildings,[6] school register,[7] and library[8] shall be examined, and the studies, discipline, mode of teaching, and general condition of the school investigated. Half a day shall be spent in each school so visited, unless otherwise directed by the board. They shall, one week at least before the annual town meeting, submit to the board a full written report of their proceedings, and of the condition of the several schools during the year preceding, with plans and suggestions for their improvement.

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[1] Sec. 190. [2] Secs. 54, 57. [3] Secs. 149, 152. [4] Sec. 2.

[5] For duties in connection with payment of teachers, etc., secs. 192, 193.

[6] Sec. 135. [7] Secs. 2, 176. [8] Sec. 173.

G. S. sec. 2144. Appointment of acting school visitor or superintendent. His powers, duties. Compensation.

Sec. 88. Boards of education,[1] town committees,[2] and boards of school visitors may appoint a person, not one of their own number, to be acting school visitor or superintendent of schools, who shall have all the powers, perform all the duties, and receive the pay prescribed by law for acting school visitors, and any town at its annual town meeting may fix the compensation[3] of the acting school visitor or superintendent.

1897, ch. xxvii. Town to provide text-books when parents are unable.

Sec. 89. Whenever the acting school visitor shall find that any pupils in the public schools are not supplied with the text-books prescribed by the school visitors, and in the opinion of said school visitor the parents of the pupils are unable to buy the required books, the said acting visitor shall purchase the said books and shall certify the cost of the same to the selectmen, who shall draw an order on the town treasurer for the payment of the bill.

G. S. sec. 2145. Returns to the Comptroller.

Sec. 90. The board of school visitors shall make returns, signed by the chairman and secretary, of the number of persons over four and under sixteen years of age in their respective towns to the Comptroller,[4]

And shall in said returns specify how many of those thus returned attended some school, public or private, within the previous calendar year, and how many did not attend any school within that year.

They shall also state how many of those who attended no school were under five years of age, how many were over five and under eight, how many were over eight and under fourteen, and how many were over fourteen and under sixteen years of age.

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[1] Secs. 54, 57.
[2] Secs. 149, 152.
[3] Sec. 96, 97.
[4] Secs. 177, 181, 182.

And the chairman and secretary shall draw orders on him for the public money due the town as prescribed in chapter xiii. But no town shall receive any money for schools, from the State treasury, unless the returns herein required are duly made.

Town not to receive school money from the State unless return be made.

Certificate to selectmen.

After the close of each term of school in any district, the school visitors shall give to the selectmen a certificate stating whether each school has been kept in all respects according to law or not;[1]

Joint duties with selectmen.

And shall, in connection with the selectmen,[2] perform the duties required by the provisions of said chapter, and make the apportionment required in the case of districts formed from parts of two or more towns, as prescribed in section 202.

G. S. sec. 2146.
Duties of the secretary.

Sec. 91. The secretary of the board shall keep a record of all its proceedings and of those of the acting school visitors, and of the decisions of the joint board of school visitors and selectmen,[3] required by said chapter, in a book which he shall provide for that purpose at the expense of the town;

Shall submit to the town at its annual meeting a written report of the doings of the board, with the report of the acting school visitors;[4]

And on or before the fifteenth day of October, send two copies of said reports to the secretary of the State Board of Education; and shall furnish such additional returns and statistics respecting the schools of the town as said board may call for.

Forfeiture for failure to make returns to State board.

And if the returns and statistics[5] called for by the secretary of the State Board of Education shall not be sent to him on or before said fifteenth day of October, then every town and every school district[6] required by law to make separate returns, whose returns and statistics shall be willfully or negligently delayed till after that day, shall forfeit of the one dollar and fifty cents per child which is paid from the State treasury,[7] one per cent. for the first week of such delay, two per cent. for a delay of two weeks, three per cent. for a delay of three weeks, five per cent. for a delay of four weeks, and ten per cent. for a delay exceeding four weeks.

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[1] Secs. 192, 193.
[2] Secs. 189, 191, 192, 200.
[3] Duties of joint board, secs. 189, 191, 192, 200.
[4] Sec. 87.
[5] See sec. 2, note.
[6] Secs. 57, 152.
[7] Sec. 182.

G. S. sec. 2147. Secretary of State board to report forfeitures.

Sec. 92. The secretary of the State Board of Education shall annually, in January, give to the Comptroller, in writing, a list of the towns and districts which have incurred the forfeiture described in the preceding section, with the percentage of forfeiture in each case; and the Comptroller, in making payment of school moneys aforesaid,[1] shall deduct the amount of money which each town or district shall have forfeited under the provisions of said section.[2]

1893, ch. clvii, sec. 3. Report as to compliance with this act to be made.

Sec. 93. It shall be the duty of all school visitors to report to the Comptroller if the provisions of sections 41 and 42 have not been complied with; and any failure thus reported, or otherwise satisfactorily proven, shall be deemed sufficient cause for withholding the amount of school dividend which such district or districts are otherwise entitled to receive.

G. S. sec. 2148. Address of district committees and teachers to be sent to State board of Education.

Sec. 94. The school visitors of each town, and the board of education in consolidated districts,[3] shall annually in the month of October return to the secretary of the State Board of Education[4] the names and post-office addresses of district committees, and also within four weeks from the beginning of each school term return the name and post-office address of each teacher employed in the public schools of such town or consolidated district.

G. S. sec. 2149. Preservation of books and records.

Sec. 95. All school officers shall preserve all books and documents of permanent value, pertaining to schools, which come into their hands by virtue of their offices, and transmit them to their successors.

G. S. sec. 2150. Compensation of secretary and acting visitor.

Sec. 96. The secretary and other acting school visitors shall be paid by the town for the time actually employed in the performance of their duties two dollars a day, each, and in like proportion for parts of days, and such further compensation as their respective towns may fix at an annual meeting.

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[1] Sec. 182.

[2] Remission of forfeitures, sec. 204.

[3] Chapter ix, page 52.

[4] See note to sec. 2.

G. S. sec. 3734. Compensation of acting school visitors.

Sec. 97. Acting school visitors shall receive two dollars a day each for the time actually employed in the performance of their duties, and like proportion for parts of days, and such further compensation as their respective towns may fix at an annual meeting.

G. S. sec. 2151. Reports and returns, how sworn to.

Sec. 98. All reports and returns required by the provisions of this title to be made on oath or affirmation may be affirmed or sworn to before any school visitor.

CHAPTER VIII

School Districts

[Gen. Stat., Chapter cxxxv, page 470]

Section

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Section

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G. S. sec. 2152. Committee to be *ex officio* agent.

Sec. 99. In the absence of any special appointment, the committee of any school district shall be the agent *ex officio* of said district.

G. S. sec. 2153.
Formation and alteration of school districts.
1897, ch. xxiv. sec. 1.

Sec. 100. Each town shall have power to form, unite, alter, and dissolve school districts and parts of school districts within its limits;[1] and any two or more towns may form school districts of adjoining portions of their respective towns.[2]

1897, ch. xxiv, sec. 2.
Division of districts formed from parts of two or more towns.

Sec. 101. Whenever a school district is formed from parts of two or more towns, either of said towns shall have power to divide such district by annexing the portions lying in said town to any adjoining district therein.[3]

G. S. sec. 2155.
Powers of school districts.

Sec. 102.[4] Every school district shall be a body corporate and shall have power to sue and be sued,[5] to purchase, receive, hold, and convey real and personal property for school purposes.

To build, purchase, hire, and repair schoolhouses, and supply them with fuel, furniture, and other appendages and accommodations.[6]

To establish schools of different grades.[7]

To purchase globes, maps, blackboards, and other school apparatus.[8]

To establish and maintain a school library.[9]

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[1] Procedure. Sec. 105.

[2] A validating act makes not only the first meeting held under a defective warning legal, but all the subsequent proceedings so far as affected by the illegality of the first meeting. 52 Conn., 44.

[3] See sec. 100.

[4] There is no authority conferred on a school district to raise money for other purposes than those specified in Gen. Stat., Sec. 2155. 60 Conn., 230.

[5] Districts may sue by the name by which they are generally known. 13 Conn., 234.

Every inhabitant of a district is a party to any suit brought against it, and may appear and defend, and is concluded by the judgment; and his property may be taken upon any execution issued against it. 10 Conn., 395–397.

[6] Secs. 133, 134, 135.

Much must be left to the discretion of a district in determining as to the character and cost of its schoolhouses, and the courts will not interfere unless in a case where such discretion has been manifestly abused. Providing a hall in the building separate from the schoolrooms for district meetings, lectures, etc., is not necessarily improper. 25 Conn., 226, 227.

[7] School visitors have power to classify. Sec. 78.

[8] If purchased by State aid must be approved by school visitors. Sec. 173.

[9] Chapter xi, page 63.

To employ teachers,[1] except for such time as the town may direct the school visitors to employ the teachers.

And shall pay the wages[2] of such teachers as are employed by the district committee in conformity to law;

To lay taxes[3] and borrow money for all the foregoing purposes;[4]

And to make all lawful agreements and regulations for establishing and conducting schools, not inconsistent with the regulations of the town having jurisdiction of the schools in such district.[5]

G. S. sec. 2156. Records of names and bounds.

Sec. 103. The name, number, and limits of every school district shall be entered on its records, and on the records of the town or towns to which it belongs.[6]

G. S. sec. 2157. Settlement of boundary lines.

Sec. 104. When the boundary lines of any district are not clearly settled and defined, the selectmen of the town in which it is situated shall settle and define the same; they shall also settle and define the boundary lines of any new district; and when said selectmen cannot agree in settling and defining said lines, the town to which said district belongs may appoint three indifferent persons for that purpose, who shall have the same authority therein as is herein conferred upon said selectmen; and when parts of such districts lie in two or more towns, the selectmen of the towns in which any such parts is situated, or, in case of disagreement, three indifferent persons appointed by any judge of the Superior Court, on application of either town and notice to the other, shall settle and define the boundary lines of such part.

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[1] Secs. 43, 78.

Districts have power to remove teachers as well as to appoint them. 33 Conn., 304.

[2] Secs. 192, 193.

[3] A vote laying a tax need not specify the particular expenses which it is designed to meet if it can be inferred with reasonable certainty that it is imposed for legitimate purposes. 12 Conn., 439. For method of levying taxes see chapter xvii, page 88.

[4] A district cannot raise money by taxation for purposes beyond the scope of its powers, even though approved by a majority of its voters, and this section limits the purposes to those specified in it. 60 Conn., 234.

[5] Chapters iii and vii, pp. 16, 29.

[6] If proper officer fails to make record, he can be compelled to do it by writ of mandamus, but the omission of it does not affect the legal existence of the district. 52 Conn., 44.

In the absence of record evidence of the establishment of school district, its legal character as such may be proved by reputation.

The district claiming the territory in question must show a definite line bounding it. 54 Conn., 74.

G. S. sec. 2158. Notice of proposition to alter school districts. 1895, ch. cxxx.

Sec. 105. When it is proposed to form, alter, unite, or dissolve any school district or districts, notice[1] that such change is proposed shall be posted on the schoolhouse in each school district to be affected, or if there be no schoolhouse in any of such school districts, at the usual place for posting warnings for meetings of such districts, and printed in a newspaper or newspapers published in the town to which such districts or any one of them may belong if any there be, and a copy of the same shall be left with the clerk of each of said districts at least fifteen days before the town is called to act upon the proposition.

G. S. sec. 2159. Appeal to Superior Court.

Sec. 106. When application shall be made to a town to form, alter, or dissolve a school district, or to unite two or more school districts, any district aggrieved by the action or neglect of action of the town, in the premises, may appeal from such action or neglect of action to the Superior Court of the county in which such town is situated, within one year next after the action or neglect appealed from, by an application containing a brief statement, that such an appeal is taken, by whom, and from what, signed by the agent of the appellant; to which shall be annexed a citation signed by proper authority, notifying the appellees to appear at the court to which such appeal is taken; and service thereof shall be made by some proper officer by leaving a true and attested copy of such appeal and citation with the town clerk, or a selectman of such town, and with the clerk, or one of the district committee, of any other district interested, at least twelve days before the session of the court.[2]

Mode of appealing.

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[1] Notice need not be signed by selectmen, but one signed by one member of district in behalf of himself and others sufficient. 52 Conn., 44.

[2] 54 Conn., 50.

G. S. sec. 2160. Proceedings on appeals.

Sec. 107. Said court shall have the same powers to act upon said application that said town had, and may appoint a committee to report the facts and its opinion thereon; and the final decree of the court shall be recorded in the records of said town; and said court may allow and tax costs at its discretion, including fees for surveys, copies, and recording decree. Unless the town shall thereafter abolish all the school districts and parts of districts within its limits, no alteration of the lines fixed by such decree shall be made, except by the Superior Court of such county; which shall have original jurisdiction of any application for the purpose made by any district interested.

Effect of decree

G. S. sec. 2161. Disposition of school property on alteration of districts.

Sec. 108. When any districts shall be consolidated, the new district shall own all the property of the several districts; and when a district shall be divided, its property, or the income and proceeds thereof, shall be distributed among the several parts, in proportion to the number of persons between four and sixteen years of age in each; and in case the distribution shall not be made before the district is divided, and the several parts cannot agree, the selectmen of the town, or if the district lies in two or more towns, the selectmen of the several towns, shall distribute the same.

G. S. sec. 2162. Division of real estate.

Sec. 109. When, on any such division of a district, its only or principal property shall consist of a schoolhouse and real estate connected therewith, which cannot be divided between the several parts of said district without great inconvenience, the selectmen of the town, instead of dividing such schoolhouse and real estate, shall set it all to one part, and award that the other part or parts shall receive, from the part to which it is set, such sum of money as such selectmen may deem just; and such award shall be binding upon the several parts of said district.

1893, ch. cxxiii, sec. 1. Settlement of proportions of indebtedness of a divided school district.

Sec. 110. Whenever any school district has been or shall hereafter be divided into two or more districts, and the said districts cannot agree upon the distribution of the property and assets of said districts, between the two districts, or cannot agree upon the proportion that each district shall pay of the debts of the district owing at the time of the division, either of said districts may bring its complaint to the Superior Court in the county in which said districts are located, praying for such relief as it claims it is entitled to.

1893, ch. cxxiii, sec. 2. Powers of Superior Court in the premises.

Sec. 111. Such complaint shall state the facts upon which the plaintiff claims relief, and shall be served upon the respondent district in the same manner as in civil actions, and said court may distribute the property and assets between the districts or set the entire property and assets to one district, as it shall find for the best interests of the district; and in case the property and assets are set to one of said districts, shall find and decree the sum of money that such district so receiving said property shall pay to the other district; and said court shall find and decree the proportion that each district shall pay of the debts and liabilities outstanding at the time of the division.

G. S. sec. 2163. Associations formed under Act of 1841.

Sec. 112. All associations under the act of 1841, allowing any two or more adjoining school districts to associate together and form a union district, entered into before the repeal of said act, shall continue to be managed and regulated according to the provisions of said act, unless the town shall abolish or consolidate all the school districts within its limits.[1]

G. S. sec. 2164. Control of districts formed from parts of two or more towns.

Sec. 113. The schools in every school district formed from parts of two or more towns shall be under the charge and direction of the town in which the schoolhouse is situated, unless the towns shall agree otherwise.[2]

G. S. sec. 2165. District meetings, when held and how called.

Sec. 114. Every school district shall hold an annual meeting in the month of June in each year, for the choice of officers, and for the transaction of any other business relating to schools; and shall also hold a special meeting when the same shall be duly called.[3]

G. S. sec. 2166. District meetings, where held.

Sec. 115. District meetings shall be held at the district schoolhouse; but if there be no suitable schoolhouse, the committee, if there be one, otherwise the clerk, and if there be no committee or clerk, the selectmen of the town to which said district belongs shall determine the place of meeting, which shall, in all cases, be within the district.

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[1] Chapter ix, page 52.

[2] Method of apportioning money, secs. 90, 202.

[3] Secs. 121, 170.

G. S. sec. 2167. Notice of meetings.

Sec. 116. Notice of the time,[1] place, and object of every meeting of the district shall be given at least five days previous to holding it, including the day the notice is given, but not including the day of holding said meeting. The committee, or, if there be no such committee, the clerk, or, if there be no committee or clerk, the selectmen of the town, shall give notice of a district meeting, either by publishing the same in a newspaper printed in the district, or by posting a notice on the schoolhouse, or on the sign-post in the district, or in some other mode previously designated by the district; but if there be no such newspaper, schoolhouse, or sign-post, or other mode so designated, the selectmen of the town to which said district belongs shall determine how the notice shall be given. The person or persons giving such notice shall, on the day of giving it, leave a duplicate of it with the clerk, if any, of the district; if not, with the selectmen to be delivered to the clerk when appointed, who shall preserve it on file.[2]

G. S. sec. 2168. Legal voters of school districts.

Sec. 117. The legal voters[3] of any school district shall consist only of the legal voters of the town or towns in which said district is situated, who have resided in said school district for the period of four months next immediately preceding.

G. S. sec. 2169. What paupers may vote in district meetings.

Sec. 118. No inmate of the almshouse of any town, other than the officers and employes of the town residing therein, shall be entitled to vote at any school meeting of the district wherein such almshouse is situated, unless a resident of such district at the time of his becoming such inmate.

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[1] The meeting must be opened within a reasonable time after the hour specified in the warning. A delay of over an hour is not necessarily unreasonable. 13 Conn., 234.

[2] All that is required in the notice is, that it should be so expressed that the inhabitants may fairly understand the purpose of the meeting. 13 Conn., 234. If it state the object plainly, it need not specify the mode of accomplishing it, and if there is more than one sign-post in the district, the notice may be posted on any of them. 15 Conn., 332.

It is not necessary to state business in warning so fully or precisely that no opportunity for change and no variation of mode shall be left to meeting. 55 Conn., 246.

[3] Secs. 263–266.

G. S. sec. 2170. Conduct of school meeting, registry list, etc.

Sec. 119. In every school district whose limits are the same as the limits of the town in which it is situated, the town registry list shall be the registry list for school purposes,[1] and in every other school district enumerating four hundred or more children, as returned to the Comptroller, the registrars of voters of the town in which the schoolhouse of said district is situated shall have the same powers in reference to voting lists, appointing moderators and box-tenders of school-district meetings, as they now have in the election of town, city, or ward officers; and said registrars of voters shall, upon the written request of twenty or more legal voters of said school district, deposited with either of said registrars of voters at least twenty days before the annual meeting of said district, prepare and complete a correct list of all the legal voters of said school district, and lodge the same with the clerk of said district at least five days before said annual meeting; and in every other school district the clerk of said district shall, upon the written request of twenty or more legal voters of such district, lodged with said clerk at least twenty days before the annual meeting of said district, prepare the check list of the legal voters of said district, to be used at any meeting for the election of officers in said district, or for the taking of any vote by ballot which may be requested by one third of the legal voters present at any meeting of the school district; and it shall be his duty to add to said list the name of any legal voter omitted, and to erase therefrom the name of any person improperly entered thereon, and for this purpose he shall have all the powers within said district which the registrars of voters have in their respective towns.

G. S. sec. 2171. What matters decided by ballot, polling places, etc.

Sec. 120. Whenever one-third of the legal voters present at any meeting of a school district having such registration shall request that any vote or votes upon any question pending before such meeting shall be taken by ballot and check-list of the legal voters of said district, the chairman of such meeting shall cause said vote or votes to be so taken, and if said vote or votes cannot be then and there conveniently and properly taken, he shall, upon the like request of said one-third of the legal voters present, adjourn said meeting to the usual polling place or places in said district, if there be any, and if there be none, then to the most suitable and convenient place or places in said district, at such time within one week thereafter as he may designate, when and where said vote or votes shall be taken between the hours of nine o'clock in the morning and five o'clock in the afternoon, and the result shall be ascertained and declared by said chairman, and recorded by the clerk upon the records of said district.

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[1] Sec. 150.

G. S. sec. 2172. Special meetings.

Sec. 121. Upon the written request of twenty or more legal voters of any school district having such registration, to the committee to call a special meeting to vote by ballot and check-list upon any resolutions appended to such request, said committee shall call such meeting within three weeks thereafter, at some suitable time and place in such district, to be particularly stated in the call, when and where said vote or votes shall be taken, and the result ascertained, declared, and recorded in the manner provided in the preceding section. Upon like request, the committee of any school district having such registration shall cause all elections of officers of such district to be had by ballot and check-list, as in this and the preceding section provided.

G. S. sec. 2173. Compensation for preparing lists.

Sec. 122. The compensation of each of said registrars of voters, or of said district clerks for preparing said lists, shall be the same *per diem* as that paid by the town in which said district is situated to said registrars of voters, *per diem*, for preparing the voting lists used at State, town, city, or ward elections, and shall be paid by the treasurer of the school district for which such list is prepared.

G. S. sec. 2174. Choice of moderator; illegal voting in district meeting.

Sec. 123. Every meeting may choose its own moderator, and may adjourn from time to time to meet at the same or some other place in the district. Every person who shall vote illegally[1] in any school district meeting shall forfeit thirty dollars to the town in which the offense is committed.

G. S. sec. 2175.
Officers, qualifications and appointment.

Sec. 124. Each school district shall choose, by ballot, at the annual meeting,[2] a committee of not more than three persons,[3] a clerk, who shall be sworn,[4] and a treasurer and collector;[5] who shall hold their respective offices for the period of one year from the fifteenth day of July next succeeding, and until others are chosen and qualified;[6] and any resident of the district so chosen, who shall refuse or neglect to perform the duties of the office, shall pay five dollars to said district; but any new district may choose its officers at its first, or at any subsequent meeting, called by the selectmen of the town;[7] who shall hold their offices till the annual meeting of such district. The members of the district committee shall be residents of the district; but the other offices may be filled by any inhabitants of the town to which said district belongs.

1889, ch. xlvii, sec. 1

G. S. sec. 2176.
Appointment of a committee of three in districts having two hundred children, etc.

Sec. 125. Any school district having by its last enumeration not less than two hundred children between four and sixteen years of age, may, at any annual meeting, due notice being inserted in the call therefor, order that its committee shall consist of three persons chosen by ballot, divided into three classes holding office for one, two, and three years, and that annually thereafter one member shall be chosen by ballot, to hold office for three years. Should any vacancy occur, the remaining members of the committee may fill it until the next annual district meeting, when all vacancies shall be filled. Whenever any district has appointed its committee as herein provided, such district may, at any special meeting called for the purpose, vote that it will no longer so appoint its committee, and thereupon the terms of office of all the members of its committee shall end at its next annual meeting, and thereafter its committee shall be appointed according to the provisions of the general law.

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[1] Sec. 117. [2] Sec. 114. [3] Secs. 170, 171.

[4] Form of oath — "You solemnly swear that you will faithfully discharge, according to law, your duties as clerk of the district to the best of your ability; so help you God." G. S., sec. 3264.

The clerk need not take oath of office immediately after his election, or before taking minutes of the proceedings at a district meeting; provided he takes it before he performs any regular official act, such as making or sanctioning a formal record. 15 Conn., 333.

[5] G. S., sec. 3876. [6] 42 Conn., 32. [7] Sec. 50.

G. S. sec. 2177.
Majority to elect.

Sec. 126. In all elections of officers of school districts, a majority of the votes cast shall be required to elect,[1] unless otherwise expressly provided.

G. S. sec. 2178.
Certificates of election of officers to be forwarded to secretary of board of school visitors.

Sec. 127. The clerk of every school district shall, within thirty days after the election of officers in such district, forward to the secretary of the board of school visitors of the town wherein said school district is located, a certified list of the officers elected at such meeting, together with the post-office address of each. In case any district is situated partly in two or more towns, such list shall be sent to the secretary of the board of school visitors of each of said towns. Any clerk who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this section shall forfeit ten dollars to the district of which he is clerk.

Penalty.

G. S. sec. 2179.
Vacancies how filled.

Sec. 128. If any district, at the time for the annual meeting, shall fail to appoint all, or any of its officers; or if any vacancy shall occur by removal from the district, or otherwise, the school visitors of the town to which such district belongs shall make such appointment[2] and fill such vacancy, on receiving written notice thereof from any three members of the district; and shall lodge the names of such officers so appointed with the district clerk.

G. S. sec. 2180.
Duties of officers.

Sec. 129. The clerk, treasurer, and collector of each school district shall exercise the same powers and perform the same duties in their respective districts as the clerks, treasurers, and collectors of towns do in their respective towns.[3]

G. S. sec. 2181.
Bonds may be required from officers.

Sec. 130. Any district may require the treasurer and collector respectively to give bonds to the district, to the approval of the district committee, for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices, before assuming such duties.

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[1] A plurality vote, taken by ballot, is insufficient to elect the committee of a school district even if they be afterwards declared elected by *viva voce* major vote. 42 Conn., 34.

[2] Sec. 78.

[3] G. S., chapter ix, page 19, town clerk.
" x, page 21, treasurer.
" ccxlii, page 861, collector.

G. S. sec. 2182. Records and papers to be open to inspection.

Sec. 131. All records[1] and papers relating to or affecting the interest of any school district shall at all times be open to the inspection and examination of any person liable to pay taxes in said district.

Penalty.

Any clerk of a school district willfully concealing, refusing, or neglecting to furnish reasonable access to any such records or papers, or giving false or incorrect information as to the same, shall forfeit twenty-five dollars, one-half to the use of said district, the other half to such person as shall prosecute to effect.

G. S. sec. 2183. Neglect of a district to open school.

Sec. 132. In case of any refusal or neglect by any district to employ a teacher and keep open a school during the usual portion of the year, the school visitors of the town having jurisdiction over such district may employ teachers and keep open a public school in the schoolhouse of said district for the period for which the town would be obliged during that school year to maintain a school in such district;[2] but the whole expense of any school thus opened shall be paid by the town on the order of the selectmen, upon their receiving a certificate of the amount thereof from the school visitors. And, in any such case, the town shall be entitled to receive the same payments from the school fund and State appropriation as if such school had been kept open by such district in the usual manner.

G. S. sec. 2184. Every district must have a schoolhouse.

Sec. 133. No district shall be entitled to receive any money from the State or town, unless it has a schoolhouse and out-buildings satisfactory to the board of school visitors.[3]

G. S. sec. 2185. Erection of schoolhouses.

Sec. 134. No new schoolhouse shall be built except according to a plan approved by the board of school visitors, and by the building committee of such district;

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[1] The records of a school district are legal evidence of its proceedings in a suit to which it is a party. 13 Conn., 235.

[2] Sec. 38.

[3] School visitors shall inspect schoolhouse and out-buildings twice in each term. Sec. 87.

nor at an expense exceeding the sum which the district may appropriate therefor.

G. S. sec. 2186. Fixing site of schoolhouses.

Sec. 135. The vote of two-thirds of those present and voting at a meeting of the district shall be necessary to fix or change the site of a schoolhouse; but if such two-thirds vote cannot be obtained in favor of any site, the school visitors of any town adjoining the town or either of the towns in which such district is, on application of the district, shall, after conferring with the school visitors of the town or towns in which such district is situated, fix the site, and make return to the town clerk of the town in which such site is to be; and shall receive a reasonable compensation for their services from said district.[1]

Compensation to school visitors for fixing site.

G. S. sec. 2187. Districts may take land for schoolhouses.

Sec. 136. Any school district may take land which has been fixed upon as a site, or addition to a site, of a schoolhouse for a public school, and which is necessary for such purposes, and for necessary out-buildings and convenient accommodations for its schools, upon paying to the owner just compensation.[2]

G. S. sec. 2188. Mode of taking land.

Sec. 137. If such school district cannot agree with the owner upon the amount of such compensation, it may prefer its petition to the Superior Court in the county in which the land lies, or, if said court is not in session, to either judge thereof, praying that such compensation may be determined; which shall be accompanied by a summons, signed by competent authority, notifying the owner of the land to be taken, and all persons interested herein to appear before the said court or judge, and shall be served as a writ of summons in civil actions; and upon said petition said court or judge shall appoint a committee of three disinterested men, who after being sworn and giving reasonable notice to the parties, shall examine the land proposed to be taken, and if they approve the site, they shall ascertain its value and assess such sum in favor of the owner as will justly compensate him therefor; but if they do not approve said site they may fix another site on land of the same owner and proceed as aforesaid, and report their doings to said court or judge, and their report may be rejected for any irregular or improper conduct in the performance of their duties.

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[1] Under this section a district cannot, without a two-thirds vote, order any term of school to be kept elsewhere than at the regular schoolhouse, if there be one. 28 Conn., 332, 333.

[2] See sec. 139.

G. S. sec. 2189. Owners to be paid before land is occupied.

Sec. 138. If the report be rejected, the court or judge shall appoint another committee, who shall proceed in the same manner as the first committee were required to proceed; but if it be accepted by said court or judge, such acceptance shall have the effect of a judgment in favor of the owner of the land against the petitioner for the amount of the assessment made by the committee, and execution may be issued therefor; and such court or judge may make any order necessary for the protection of the rights of all persons interested in the land taken; but the land shall not be used or inclosed by the district until the amount of said judgment shall be paid to the party to whom it is due, or deposited for his use with the county treasurer. Said district shall pay the committee a reasonable compensation for their services, to be taxed by said court or judge.

Costs of court.

G. S. sec. 2190. Land of ecclesiastical society not to be taken. 1895, ch. xxvii.

Sec. 139. No school district, society, city, or town shall take for school purposes the land of any ecclesiastical society upon any part of which a church building has already been erected without the consent of such ecclesiastical society, or any land devoted to or used for cemetery or burial purposes.

G. S. sec. 2191. Non-resident scholars.

Sec. 140. Persons not residing in a school district may attend the public schools therein, if the consent of the committee of such district and of the school visitors of the town be first obtained, but not otherwise.

G. S. sec. 2192. Use of schoolhouses for other purposes.

Sec. 141. Any school district or town may, by a vote of two-thirds of those present at any legal meeting, allow its schoolhouse or houses, when not in use for school purposes, to be used for any other purpose.[1]

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[1] Districts have no right against the wishes of any of their taxpayers to allow religious meetings to be regularly held in their schoolhouses when the school is not in session if it does any substantial injury to the building or its contents or increases the danger of fire, and an injunction may be granted in such case on the instance of any taxpayer. 27 Conn., 503–508.

CHAPTER IX

Consolidation of School Districts

[GEN. STAT., TITLE XXXV, CHAPTER CXXXVI, PAGE 477]

SECTION
142. Consolidation by vote of towns.
143. Vote to be by ballot at annual meeting.
144. When vote of consolidation takes effect.
145. Number of school committee, when and how determined.
146. School committee, how first chosen.
147. Number to be voted for.
148. Classification.
149. Names of persons elected to be returned to Secretary of State.
150. Voting list.
151. School business at town meetings.
152. Powers and duties of school committees.
153. School committee shall examine, employ, and dismiss teachers.
154. Property and debts of consolidated districts.
155. Time for payment of tax extended.
156. Proceedings where there are joint districts.

SECTION
157. Permanent funds, management of.
158. School libraries.
159. Notice of abolition of part of a school district.
160. An abolished district may settle up its affairs.
161. Mode of paying debts.
162. Collection of taxes in favor of districts.
163. Abandonment of union system, vote, how taken.
164. Town to be reimbursed for improvements.
165. When vote to re-establish districts takes effect.
166. Committee of consolidated district to be school visitors of town, on abandonment of town system.
167. Taking land for school purposes.
168. Payment of school expenses.
169. Distribution of school money to towns under town system.

G. S. sec. 2193. Consolidation by vote of towns.

Section 142. Any town may abolish all the school districts and parts of school districts within its limits and assume and maintain control of the public schools therein, subject to such requirements and restrictions as are or may be imposed by the General Assembly; and for this purpose every such town shall constitute one school district,[1] having all the powers and duties of a school district, with the exceptions hereinafter stated.

G. S. sec. 2194. Vote to be by ballot at annual meeting.

Sec. 143. [2] Whenever a vote shall be taken in any town in reference to abolishing school districts and assuming control of the public schools therein, such vote shall be by ballot, at an annual town meeting, upon notice thereof given in the warning. The selectmen shall provide a ballot-box for that purpose, marked "Consolidation of Districts." Those in favor of such consolidation shall deposit in said box a ballot with the word "yes" written or printed thereon, and those opposed shall deposit a ballot with the word "no" written or printed thereon, and in towns divided into wards or voting districts for annual town meetings such a ballot-box shall be provided at each of such wards or voting districts, and the ballots shall be examined, assorted, counted, and declared in the manner provided by law.

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[1] School districts are mere instruments for the performance of the governmental duty of providing education. 59 Conn., 60.

[2] For method of procedure under sections 143 to 146 see page 53.

Sec. 144. A vote to consolidate the school districts in any town, in accordance with section 142, shall take effect on the first Monday of July next succeeding said vote.

1889, ch. ccxix, sec. 1. When vote of consolidation takes effect.

Sec. 145. It shall be the duty of the selectmen of any town so voting to call, not later than the next first Monday of May, a special meeting of said town to determine the number of which the school committee of such town shall thereafter consist. Such committee shall be composed of residents of said town, and shall be in number either six, nine, or twelve.

1889, ch. ccxix, sec. 2. Number of committee, when and how determined.

Sec. 146. It shall also be the duty of such selectmen to call a special meeting of said town to be held on the next first Monday of June, for the purpose of electing by ballot a school committee of such town of the number determined upon at the special meeting held for that purpose, or, if such town shall at such meeting have failed to fix such number of the number of six, nine, or twelve, as said selectmen may determine. In all cases the number of the committee to be elected shall be stated in the warning of said meeting for the purpose of such election. Such election shall be conducted in the same manner as annual elections of said town.

1889, ch. ccxix, sec. 3. Committee, how first chosen.

Method of Procedure under Sections 142–148:

I. In voting on the question of Consolidation of Districts: —

1. The vote can be taken only at the October town meeting. Sec. 143.

2. The ballot-box in which the ballots for town officers are deposited should be marked "Consolidation of Districts." Sec. 143.

3. *Official ballots* with the words "yes" and "no" must be used and can be obtained as other official ballots are obtained. Secs. 1 and 2, pages 1115 and 1116, Acts of 1899.

4. The ballot must be placed in the official envelope with ballots for town officers and deposited in the box marked as stated above. Sec. 3, page 1117, Acts of 1899.

5. The following clause in the warning of the town meeting will be sufficient: —

> To determine by ballot whether the town will abolish all the school districts and parts of school districts within its limits and assume and maintain control of the public schools therein.

1889, ch. ccxix, sec. 4. Number to be voted for.

Sec. 147. If the number of the committee to be elected shall be six or twelve, no person shall vote for more than half that number ; if the number shall be nine, no person shall vote for more than five, and the six, nine, or twelve persons, as the case may be, receiving at such election the highest number of votes shall be the school committee of said town for the respective terms as hereinafter provided, commencing on the first Monday of July next following.

1889, ch. ccxix, sec. 5. Classification.

Sec. 148. The members of such committee so elected shall divide themselves into three equal classes, holding office respectively until the second, third, and fourth subsequent annual town elections of said town, at which elections and every annual election, subsequent to the last thereof, two, three, or four members, as the case may be, shall be elected by ballot for a term of three years, in the manner prescribed for the election of school visitors.[1]

1889, ch. cxv. Names of persons elected to be returned to Secretary of State.

Sec. 149. The town clerks of the several towns shall within ten days after the election of such officers return to the Secretary of the State the names of the persons elected to the offices . . . of school visitors or school committee, with date of expiration of term.

II. *The May meeting, to determine the number of which the School Committee shall consist.*

If the vote at the October meeting is in favor of consolidation, a town meeting must be held in May, Sec. 145, to determine the number of which the School Committee is to be composed.

The warning must contain a proper clause, and the vote should run as follows: —

The School Committee to be elected on the first Monday in June, 190 , shall consist of . . . *members.

III. *The June meeting, to elect a School Committee.* On the first Monday in June, Sec. 146, the School Committee must be elected.

The terms of office of the School Committee begin on the first Monday of July. Sec. 147.

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* Six, nine, or twelve.

[1] Secs. 46, 47.

Sec. 150. In every school district whose limits are the same as the limits of the town in which it is situated the town registry list shall be the registry list for school purposes.[1]

G. S. sec. 2170. Voting list.

Sec. 151. All business relating to public schools in such towns shall be transacted at town meetings.[2]

G. S. sec. 2196. School business at town meetings.

Sec. 152. The school committee in such town shall have in general the powers and duties of district committees;[3] and boards of school visitors.[4]

G. S. sec. 2197. Powers and duties of school committees.

Shall see that good public schools of the different grades are maintained in the various parts of the town for not less than the same length of time as would be required had no such consolidation been made.[5]

Shall provide rooms, examine, employ, and pay the teachers, and shall have all the powers and duties in relation to evening schools established under sections 65, 69, 73, and 74 as belong to said committee in connection with day schools.

1895, ch. ccx.

Shall appoint one or more acting visitors[6] under their direction, to examine teachers and visit schools.

Manage the property of the town pertaining to schools.

Lodge all bonds, leases, notes, and other securities with the treasurer of said town, unless the same have been intrusted to others by the grantors, or the General Assembly.

Pay to the town treasurer all moneys which they may receive for the support of schools.

Determine the number and qualifications of the scholars to be admitted into each school;

Designate the schools which shall be attended by the children within their jurisdiction;

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[1] Sec. 119.

[2] May permit school buildings to be used for other than school purposes. Sec. 141.

[3] Chapter x, page 61.

[4] Chapter vii, page 29.

[5] Sec. 38.

[6] Sec. 87. May appoint acting visitor not of their own number. Sec. 88.

And may arrange with the committee of any adjacent town or district for the instruction therein of such children as may attend there more conveniently;

Shall fill any vacancies in their own number;

Shall annually, during the first two weeks of September, ascertain the expenses of maintaining the schools under their superintendence, during the year ending the thirty-first day of the previous August,[1] and report the same, with the amount of moneys received toward the payment thereof, to the annual town meeting;

And shall, at the same time, make a full report of their doings, and the condition of the schools under their superintendence, and of all important matters concerning the same;

And shall perform all lawful acts which may be required of them by the town, or which may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this title.[2] [3]

1895, ch. ccciv. **Sec. 153.** The school committees in towns in which the school districts are consolidated shall examine, employ, and dismiss the teachers for the schools of such towns.

G. S. sec. 2198. Property and debts of consolidated districts. **Sec. 154.** Such towns shall assume the property and be responsible for the debts of the districts within their respective limits. Such property may be appraised and the amount of the debts estimated, under the direction of the town, and the appraised value of such property shall be raised by a tax to be laid by the town on its grand list next completed; and the tax-payers in each of the districts previously existing, shall be paid or credited on the rate-bill with their respective proportions of any excess of the property of such district over and above its liabilities, as ascertained by the town; or the difference in the value of the property of the several districts may be adjusted in any other manner agreed upon by the parties in interest. Permanent funds vested in any town for school purposes shall remain in charge of the school fund treasurer of the town.

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[1] Sec. 190.

[2] Duties as to (1) Evening schools; Secs. 72, 67, 68. (2) Employment of children in factories; Sec. 4. 3) Text-books; Sec. 80. May prescribe supplementary readers; Sec. 81. May, if town direct, purchase school books for free distribution to pupils; Sec. 45.

[3] Each member of a school committee appointed by a vote of a town to repair one of its schoolhouses has the right to enter the building for the purpose of performing that duty. State *v.* Foote, 71 Conn., 737.

G. S. sec. 2199. 1887, ch. cxix. Time for payment of tax extended.

Sec. 155. Whenever any town shall have assumed control of and appraised the school property, as provided in the preceding section, the town may, by vote in town meeting, extend the time in which the tax-payers of any district or districts shall be required to pay the excess of assessment over the appraised value of the property in such district for a period not exceeding five years, and all the property belonging to the school districts over which any town has assumed or shall assume control, shall be vested in such town to be held for school purposes so long as so required, and may be sold and deeded by said town when not required for school purposes.

G. S. sec. 2200. 1887, ch. cxix. Proceedings where there are joint districts.

Sec. 156. Whenever any town has voted, or hereafter shall vote, to assume control of all the schools, as provided in this chapter, in case there is a joint district, the selectmen of the towns out of which such joint district is formed shall meet within ten days after receiving a written request for such meeting, signed by the first selectman of either of said towns, and appraise the schoolhouse and other school property owned and used by said joint district, and determine what proportion is owned by the inhabitants of the towns residing in said district. If the several boards of selectmen shall not agree, the same shall be determined by a judge of the Superior Court, upon application of either of the boards of selectmen, and his decision shall be final. The proportion belonging to the tax-payers of the town in which the property is not located, after deducting the indebtedness of the district, shall be paid to the treasurer of such town by the treasurer of the town in which such property is located, and the same shall be remitted to the tax-payers of said town.

G. S. sec. 2201. Permanent district funds, management of.

Sec. 157. In case any school district, formerly existing in a town in which the school districts have been or shall be abolished or consolidated, has received a permanent fund for the support of a school or schools in said district, the school fund treasurer shall have charge of it, and keep a separate account thereof; and the income of said fund shall be held subject to the order of the school committee, which shall apply it for the benefit of the school or schools within or nearest to the limits of the district formerly existing, in such manner as to carry out, as nearly as possible, the intent of the grantor of said fund.

G. S. sec. 2202. School libraries.

Sec. 158. Every such town shall be entitled to receive from the State, annually, and upon the conditions prescribed for school districts, for the purposes of school libraries, a sum not exceeding the aggregate amount which the former districts of said town might have received in like circumstances.[1]

G. S. sec. 2204. Notice of abolition of part of a school district.

Sec. 159. When any part of a school district lying in two or more towns shall be abolished or consolidated by either, its selectmen shall give immediate notice thereof to the selectmen of the other town or towns, which shall thereafter provide for the schooling of the children belonging thereto, who formerly belonged to said school district.

G. S. sec. 2205. An abolished district may settle up its affairs.

Sec. 160. Any school district which has been or shall be abolished by any town may settle and close up its affairs; and its district committee last elected, or the selectmen of said town, may call special meetings of the district.

G. S. sec. 2206. Mode of paying debts.

Sec. 161. If any such district has or shall become liable by judgment or otherwise to pay any claims or demands upon it, or expenses and liabilities have been or shall be incurred by it in settling up its affairs after consolidation, the selectmen of said town, upon the request of said district, shall pay the same and charge the amount to the district, and said amount shall be raised by the selectmen adding the same to the tax to be laid by the said town on its grand list next completed of the taxable property of such district.

G. S. sec. 2207. Collection of taxes in favor of districts.

Sec. 162. Said selectmen shall collect all taxes, claims, and demands in favor of such district, in the name of the district, and credit the same to the district, less expenses of collection.

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[1] Sec. 172.

G. S. sec. 2208.
Abandonment of union system.
1889, ch. ccii.
Vote how taken.

Sec. 163. Any town which shall hereafter assume the control of its public schools, as provided in this chapter, may at any annual meeting, not previous to the fifth annual meeting thereafter, vote to abandon such control and re-establish the several districts as they were before said action, which vote shall be by ballot, in the manner prescribed in section 143.

G. S. sec. 2209.
Town to be reimbursed for improvements.
Amount, how determined.
Power of selectmen in case of non-compliance.

Sec. 164. When any town has voted to re-establish its school districts as provided in the preceding section, each of the districts shall pay the town for all improvements which the town has made on the schoolhouse, its furniture, and appurtenances within the district. The amounts to be thus paid shall be determined by the selectmen and the school committee of the town. When such payments are made, the town shall restore or make good to each of the districts the school property and local funds formerly belonging to the district. If any district shall refuse or neglect to make the payment required by this section till the expiration of six months after the passage of the vote of the town to re-establish the districts, the selectmen may cause a tax sufficient to make said payment, including the cost of laying and collecting such tax, to be laid on the district in the manner provided by law for school district taxes[1] (except that the selectmen shall perform the duties required of district committees therein), and to be collected and paid to the town.

G. S. sec. 2210.
When vote to re-establish districts takes full effect.

Sec. 165. A vote to re-establish the school districts shall not take effect further than to authorize the district to hold meetings, lay and collect taxes, and appoint officers for these purposes, till all the settlements and payments required by the preceding section have been made; and unless such payments and settlements are made within one year after the passage of said vote, said vote shall be null and void.

G. S. sec. 2211.
School committee of consolidated districts to be school visitors of town on abandonment of town system.

Sec. 166. When any town in which the school districts have been consolidated under the provisions of the Acts of 1866, 1867, 1869, and 1872, has abandoned or shall abandon such system, the persons elected school committee of such union districts at the election next preceding such abandonment shall be and remain the members of the board of school visitors of such town, with all the powers and duties of school visitors, during the term of one, two, and three years for which they were or may be respectively elected, in the same manner as if elected school visitors of such town according to the statute in such case provided.

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[1] Chapter xvii, page 88.

G. S. sec. 2212. Taking land for school purposes.

Sec. 167. Towns shall have the same powers and be subject to the same regulations as school districts in taking land for schoolhouses, outbuildings, and convenient accommodations for schools.[1]

G. S. sec. 2203. Payment of school expenses.

Sec. 168. The expenses of maintaining public schools in such towns, which shall be incurred with the approval of the school committee, shall be paid by the town, except so far as they may be met by the income from local school funds.

G. S. sec. 2229. Distribution of school money to towns under town system.

Sec. 169. When any town shall constitute one school district, the Comptroller shall transmit to the treasurer of such town such proportion of the income of the school fund, and of any other money appropriated for the support of the public schools, as the number of persons between the ages of four and sixteen, residing in such town, bears to the whole number of such persons residing within the State, as ascertained by the returns made, as by law provided.[2]

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[1] Secs. 134–138. Towns may not take land used for ecclesiastical or cemetery purposes. Sec. 139.

[2] Secs. 177, 182.

CHAPTER X

District Committees

[GEN. STAT., TITLE XXXV, CHAPTER CXXXVII, PAGE 481]

SECTION
170. Duties and powers.

SECTION
171. Reports required.

G. S. sec. 2218.
Duties and powers.

Section 170. The committee[1] of every district shall give due notice of all meetings of the district;

May call a special meeting[2] thereof at any time, and shall call one, on the written request of one-fifth or of ten of the legal voters in the district, stating the object for which a meeting is desired, to be held within fifteen days after such request is presented; and for any failure so to comply with such a request they shall forfeit thirty dollars to the district.

They shall, unless otherwise directed by the district, or unless the town has directed the school visitors to employ the teachers,[3] employ one or more qualified teachers;[4]

Shall provide suitable schoolrooms;[5]

And furnish the same with fuel properly prepared;

Visit the schools, by one or more of their number, twice at least during each term;

Shall, when the scholars are not properly supplied with books, and their parents are too poor to furnish them, provide the same, the cost thereof to be included in the incidental expenses of the term;

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[1] Vacancies filled by board of school visitors. Sec. 128. Must be a resident of the district. Sec. 124.

[2] Secs. 114, 121, 160.

[3] Secs. 43, 78, 132.

[4] Committee can remove teachers when they think it for the interest of the school, but both in appointing and removing teachers they are subject to the control and direction of the district. 33 Conn., 304. They can employ teachers for a time extending beyond their own term of office. 36 Conn., 282. See last paragraph of this Section.

A contract for the hiring of a teacher, made by two of three members of a district committee, is valid where the third member either authorized them beforehand or consented to it afterwards. 46 Conn., 400.

[5] Sec. 132. When the district has a proper schoolhouse, the committee cannot provide another school elsewhere. 28 Conn., 333.

Shall suspend during pleasure, or expel from school for the term, all pupils found guilty, on full hearing, of incorrigibly bad conduct;[1]

And shall give such information and assistance to the school visitors of the town as they may require.[2]

1895, ch. cxxxi. No committee of any school district of this state elected under the provisions of section 124 of this compilation shall employ any teacher or teachers, or do any other business for said district for a longer period of time than that for which he may have been elected without first obtaining at a meeting of said district legally called for that purpose, a majority vote in favor of such proposed action.

G. S. sec. 2214. Reports required. **Sec. 171.** The committee shall give to the secretary of the board of school visitors notice of the date of the commencement and close of each school term, within one week of said commencement, and at least four weeks before the close, respectively; and each committee shall, at the expiration of its term of office, on the fifteenth day of July in each year, or within five days thereafter, report to the school visitors in the manner and form prescribed by the State Board of Education.[3] 1889, ch. xlvii, sec. 2.

They shall return an enumeration of the children residing in the district on the first day of October in each year, in accordance with the provisions of this title;[4]

And the committee of every district, formed from parts of two or more towns, shall make such return to the school visitors of each of said towns, specifying the towns to which each person so enumerated belongs; and shall make returns to the secretary of the board of school visitors of the town having jurisdiction over the district of the receipts, expenditures, and statistics, in accordance with blank forms furnished by the secretary of the State Board of Education.[5]

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[1] A member of a school committee can forcibly expel from the schoolhouse a pupil who answers him with insolence and profanity. 41 Conn., 446. [2] To be notified of estimates and appropriations. Secs. 189, 191.

[3] Sec. 2.

[4] Sec. 177. Time of return of enumeration. Sec. 179. [5] Sec. 201.

CHAPTER XI

School Libraries and Philosophical Apparatus

[Gen. Stat., Title xxxv, Chapter cxxxix, Page 483]

Section
172. When State aid may be had, etc.
173. Selection of books and apparatus.

Section
174. Committee on library and apparatus.

G. S. sec. 2218.

When State aid may be had.

Section 172. The Treasurer of the State, upon the order of the secretary of the State Board of Education,[1] shall pay ten dollars to every school district, and to every town maintaining a high school, which shall raise by tax or otherwise a like sum for the same purpose, to establish within such district, or for the use of such high school, a school library composed of books of reference, and other books to be used in connection with school work, and to procure maps, globes, or any proper philosophical and chemical apparatus; and the further sum of five dollars annually,[2] upon a like order, to every such district or town which has raised a like sum for the current year for maintaining or replenishing such library or apparatus. And if the number of scholars in actual attendance[3] in any such district or high school exceeds one hundred, the Treasurer shall pay ten dollars in the first instance, and five dollars annually thereafter, for every one hundred or fractional part of a hundred scholars in excess of the first hundred. The expense incurred by any district in accordance with the provisions of this section may be reckoned among its incidental expenses, and be defrayed in the manner provided in this title for such incidental expenses.

To large districts or high schools.

Expense to be reckoned among the incidental expenses of the district.

G. S. Sec. 2219.

Selection of books and apparatus.

Sec. 173. The selection of all books and apparatus to be purchased shall be made or approved by the board of school visitors; which shall also prescribe the rules for their management, use, and safe keeping.[1]

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[1] Account is kept by State Board of Education. Sec. 6.

[2] The library year coincides with the calendar year.

[3] "Actual attendance" is construed to mean the number of different scholars registered in the school year.

1889, ch. xvii. Committee on library and apparatus.

Sec. 174. The joint board of selectmen and school visitors in each town shall have power to appropriate money for the purchase of books and apparatus to be used in the public schools of the town. The money thus appropriated shall be expended by a committee on libraries and apparatus, which shall be annually appointed by the school visitors, to whom the treasurer of the town shall pay such money upon the written order of such committee. The Treasurer of the State, upon the order of the secretary of the State Board of Education, shall annually pay the said committee five dollars for every public school within said town, and if the number of scholars in any public school within the town exceeds one hundred, the Treasurer shall annually pay to said committee five dollars for every one hundred scholars and fractional part of one hundred scholars in actual attendance at such school; *provided, however,* that no greater amount shall be paid to such committee by the State than is paid during the same year by the town for the same purpose; *and provided further*, that any amount paid by the State under section 172 to any district or for any high school within said town shall be deducted from the amount payable under this act. The books and apparatus purchased under the provisions of this act shall be and remain the property of the town, and under the care and control of the said committee on libraries and apparatus.

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[1] Secs. 78, 102. School visitors shall inspect library twice each term. Sec. 87

CHAPTER XII

Teachers

[Gen. Stat., Title xxxv, Chapter cxl, Page 484]

Section
175. Certificate of examination required.

Section
176. Duties as to school register.

G. S. sec. 2221.
Certificate of examination by school visitors.

Section 175. No teacher shall be employed[1] in any school receiving any portion of its support from the public money until he has received a certificate of approbation, signed by a majority of the board of school visitors, or by all the committee by them appointed;[2] nor shall any teacher be entitled to any wages,[3] so far as the same is paid out of any public money appropriated to schools, unless he can produce such certificate,[4] dated previous to the opening of his school.

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[1] May be employed by (*a*) school visitors. Sec. 43.
(*b*) Boards of education. Sec. 54.
(*c*) District committees. Sec. 170.
(*d*) Town committees. Sec. 152.
(*e*) High school committees. Sec. 60.
Teacher of music. Sec. 44.

[2] May be examined by (*a*) State Board of Education. Sec. 5.
(*b*) School visitors. Sec. 78.
(*c*) Boards of education. Sec. 57.
(*d*) Town committee. Sec. 152.

[3] Shall be paid once a month unless district vote otherwise. Sec. 192.

[4] A general certificate of examination and approbation not limited to any particular district or term of school makes the holder qualified to teach in any district of the town unless it is revoked or a re-examination required. 36 Conn., 282. Teachers may be discharged by the district, or in the absence of any action by the district, by the district committee, if they think it for the interest of the school. If improperly discharged against the orders of the district, they will be reinstated by a writ of mandamus. 33 Conn., 304–306.

The provision as to *new certificate*, if required by school visitors, applies only to certificates limited as to time or qualification. 36 Conn., 282.

A school district contracting with a teacher who has an old certificate from the board of school visitors, without requiring a new one, cannot afterwards repudiate the contract because he should have had a new one. *Id.*

G. S. sec. 2223.
Teacher to keep register.
1895, ch. xxi.

Sec. 176. The teacher of every public school shall correctly keep the school register provided by the State, in the manner and form required by the State Board of Education,[1] and at the end of each school term, and before said teacher shall leave such school, shall certify in writing to the correctness of the same, and immediately deliver the same to the secretary of the board of school visitors or town school committee or board of education of the town or district in which such school is located; and no teacher shall be entitled to receive any pay unless such register shall have been kept and certified during the time for which any payment may be made.[2] [3]

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[1] Sec. 2.

[2] School visitors shall inspect registers twice in each term. Sec. 87.

[3] The reasonableness of the punishment administered by a school teacher to a pupil is purely a question of fact. 53 Conn., 481.

A school teacher has a right to require obedience to reasonable rules and a proper submission to his authority, and to inflict punishment for disobedience. *Id.*

In the absence of rules established by the school board or other proper authority, the teacher has a right to make all necessary and proper rules for the regulation of the school. *Id.*

In inflicting corporal punishment the teacher must be governed, as to the mode and severity of it, by the nature of the offense, and by the age, size, and physical condition of the pupil. Where a boy has been habitually refractory and disobedient, the teacher, in punishing him for a particular offense, may take into consideration his habitual disobedience. *Id.*

And it is not necessary that he should inform the pupil at the time that he is punishing him for his past as well as present misconduct. *Id.*

CHAPTER XIII

Support of Public Schools[1]

[Gen. Stat., Title xxxv, Chapter cxli, Page 484]

Section
177. Enumeration of children.
178. Enumeration of children in county homes.
179. Form of return of enumeration.
180. Penalty for refusal to give age of child.
181. Correction of returns; certificate to Comptroller.
182. Distribution of income of school fund and State appropriation.
183. Interest of school fund to be covered into treasury.
184. Support of schools.
185. Deduction where schools not kept according to law.
186. Misapplication of school moneys.
187. Town deposit fund.
188. School society and district funds.
189. Meeting of visitors and selectmen as joint board.
190. School year.
191. Annual statement of estimates to town meeting.
192. Time of payment of teachers, mode of payment to teachers, etc.

Section
193. Payment of teachers and certificate of school visitors.
194. Tax in city school districts.
195. Neglect to lay town school tax.
196. Temporary union of small school districts.
197. Small schools, discontinuance of.
198. Transportation of children.
199. Expenses of transportation.
200. Extra expenses incurred by districts.
201. Report of enumeration, etc., must be made before district is entitled to money.
202. Apportionment to districts formed from parts of two or more towns.
203. Joint districts, expenses of.
204. Forfeitures may be remitted by State board.
205. Fraudulent certificate by school visitors.
206. School expenses for inmates of temporary homes, how provided.
207. Auditing and approval of such expenses.

Sec. 177. The committee of each school district,[2] or if they fail or are unable to do so, the clerk shall, in October, 1899, and annually thereafter in October, ascertain the name and age of every person over four and under sixteen years of age, who shall belong to such district on the first Monday of said month, and the place, year, and month when such person last attended school, together with the names of the parents, guardians, or employers of such person, and return the same to the school visitors of the town to which such district belongs,[3] on or before the twentieth day of October.

G. S. sec. 2224.
Enumeration of scholars.
1889, ch. xxvi, sec. 1.

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[1] See for Towns under Consolidated System, secs. 168, 169. Districts formed from societies. Sec. 58.

[2] For committee of districts formed from school societies. Sec. 54. Town committee. Sec. 152. District committee. Sec. 171.

[3] If districts formed from parts of two or more towns. Sec. 171.

And in making such enumeration, children temporarily residing[1] in one district, but having parents or guardians residing in another, shall be enumerated only as belonging to the latter district.

By a school visitor.

1889, ch. xxvi, sec. 1.

1897, ch. 1.

But if such return is not made on or before said day, one of the school visitors or a person duly appointed by said board of school visitors shall make a complete enumeration before the first day of November next following, and return it to said school visitors,[2] and shall receive therefor five cents for each child so enumerated.

1895, ch. ccxxii, sec. 1.

Enumeration of children in county homes.

Sec. 178. The children legally committed to county homes shall be enumerated in the districts in which said county homes are located, as provided in section 177, but the enumerator shall make a separate list of the children in the county home, and certify said list to the school visitors of the town as provided in section 179.

G. S. sec. 2225.

Form of return of enumeration.

Sec. 179. Such return shall be signed by the person making it, and sworn to, substantially, according to the following form :

1889, ch. xxvi, sec. 2.

I hereby certify that I have carefully enumerated, according to law, all persons between the ages of four and sixteen years, within the ———— school district, and find that on the first Monday of October, A. D. ——, there were of such persons, residing in and belonging to said district, the number of —————————. A. B.

On this ——— day of ——— A. D. ——, personally appeared the above named A. B. and made oath to the truth of the above return by him subscribed before me. ————————————, *Justice of the Peace.*

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[1] Sec. 2118, Gen. Stat., provides that the public schools of the districts "shall be open to all children over four years of age in the respective districts;" sec. 2224, provides for the enumeration of all children of school age "who shall belong to such district;" and sec. 2227 for a return by the enumerators of children "residing within the school districts." Under these sections it is not necessary that a child should be domiciled in the district, but enough if it is residing in the district in the ordinary sense of that term.

A child of school age, whose parents resided in another State, but who had lived for several years, and expected to continue to live, in a family of a domiciled resident of the district, was entitled to the privileges of the district school. Yale *vs.* West Middle School District. 59 Conn., 489.

[2] Sec. 90.

Sec. 180. Any person having control of a child between four and sixteen years of age, who shall wilfully refuse to give to the school committee or other person employed to make the enumeration required by this chapter, the name and age of such child and such information concerning the school attendance of such child as said chapter requires, shall be fined three dollars.

G. S. sec. 2226. Penalty for refusal to give age of child.

Sec. 181. The school visitors of the town shall examine and correct the returns made to them, so that no person shall be enumerated twice in different districts or be improperly returned, and lodge them as corrected with the town treasurer. They shall also transmit to the Comptroller,[1] on or before the fifth day of December, annually, a certificate in which the number of persons shall be inserted in words at full length, which shall be sworn to, substantially, according to the following form:

G. S. sec. 2227. Correction of returns.

1889, ch. xxvi, sec. 3.

Certificate to Comptroller.

We, the school visitors of the town of ———, certify, that from the returns made to us under oath, as by law provided, we find that on the first Monday of October, A. D. ———, there were residing within the school districts belonging to said town, the number of ——— persons between four and sixteen years of age; and from the best information we can obtain, we truly believe that said number is correct.

Form of certificate.

1889, ch. xxvi, sec. 2.

} *School Visitors.*

On this ——— day of ———, A. D. ——, personally appeared the above named school visitors, and made oath to the truth of the above certificate, by them subscribed; before me, ——————————— C. D.

Sec. 182. The income of the school fund, which, after deducting all expenses attending its management, shall remain in the treasury on the twenty-eighth day of February in each year, and also one dollar and fifty cents for every person between four and sixteen years of age belonging to any school district, as ascertained from the last returns of the school visitors, shall annually, as soon as may be after said day, be divided and distributed by the Comptroller among the several towns, in proportion

G. S. sec. 2228. Distribution of income of school fund and State appropriation.

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[1] Sec. 90.

to the number of persons in each between the ages of four and sixteen years, as ascertained from said returns: and he shall transmit the amount distributed to each town to its treasurer, on the application of its school visitors or of its school committee, if such town constitute but one school district; but no such money shall be transmitted to any town until the Comptroller shall have received from its school visitors or committee a certificate, signed by them or their chairman and secretary, and substantially in the following form:[1]

Form of certificate to Comptroller.

We, the school visitors of the town of ———, certify that the schools in said town have been kept for the period required by law during the year ending the thirty-first day of August[2] last, by teachers duly examined and approved, and have been visited according to law; and that all moneys drawn from the public treasury by said town for said year, appropriated to schooling, have been faithfully applied and expended in paying for teachers' wages, and for no other purpose whatever.

Dated at ——————— this ——————— day of ——————————— A. D. ———.

} *School Visitors.*

To the Comptroller.

Interest of the school fund to be transferred to the treasury.

Sec. 183. On the first day of March of each year, the treasurer shall cover the interest of the school fund in the treasury on the last day of February into the civil list funds of the State, and shall notify the Comptroller and commissioner of the school fund, in writing, of the amount of said interest so covered or transferred.

G. S. sec. 2228. Support of schools.

Sec. 184. The Comptroller shall draw all orders for the support of common schools at the rate of two dollars and twenty-five cents for each child, and the enumeration last made and perfected, and said orders shall be payable from the civil list funds of the State.

G. S. sec. 2230. Deduction where schools not kept according to law.

Sec. 185. When the school in any school district shall not be kept according to law,[3] the school visitors of the town to which such district belongs shall, in their certificate or certificates to the Comptroller for the year following, state such fact, and also the number of children enumerated in such district; and when application is made for the school moneys payable to such town for said year, he shall deduct from the whole number of children enumerated in such town the number contained in such district; and shall draw an order for such part only of the moneys that would otherwise go to said town, as is proportioned to the number of children in the remaining districts therein.

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[1] Sec. 90. [2] Sec. 190.

[3] Sec. 90. A district is not entitled to any State or town money unless schoolhouse and out-buildings are satisfactory to school visitors. Sec. 133.

G. S. sec. 2231. Misapplication of school moneys.

Sec. 186. If any money appropriated to the use of schools shall be applied by a town or school district to any other purpose, such town or school district shall forfeit the amount thereof to the State; and the Comptroller shall sue for the same in behalf of the State, to be applied, when recovered, to the use of schools.

G. S. sec. 2232. Town deposit fund.

Sec. 187. The income of the town deposit fund, belonging to any town, and of any other town fund which is or shall be established or appropriated for the support of public schools in any town, shall be paid annually into the town treasury, for the support of public schools therein.

G. S. sec. 2233. School society and district funds.

Sec. 188. The income of any fund that is or shall be established or appropriated for the support of public schools in any school district or school society existing in any town, shall be paid annually into the treasury of such district or society, for the support of public schools therein; but if such district or society shall at any time cease to exist, then the principal of said fund shall be paid over to the school fund treasurer of the town; the income thereof to be applied for the support of public schools therein, in the manner prescribed in section 157.

G. S. sec. 2234. Meeting of visitors and selectmen as joint board. 1893, ch. cxxvi.

Sec. 189. The school visitors and selectmen in each town shall meet as a joint board on the third Tuesday of June in each year, and prepare a statement showing the estimated cost of each and all the public schools in their town, for the next succeeding school year,[1] and shall immediately thereafter notify the committees of the respective school districts of the several amounts so fixed.

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[1] Sec. 190.

This section shall not apply to towns which have consolidated their school districts.

G. S. sec. 2235. School year. 1889, ch. xlvii, sec. 3.

Sec. 190. The school year shall commence on the fifteenth day of July, and end on the fourteenth day of July.

G. S. sec. 2236. Annual statement of estimates to town meeting.

Sec. 191. The school visitors and selectmen in each town shall, as a joint board, present at the annual town meeting a written or printed statement of the total cost of each and all of the public schools in such town for the school year next preceding, and an estimate of the cost of such schools for the current school year.[1]

Apportionment to districts.

Said board shall also, on or before the fifteenth day of October in each year, fix the several amounts which in their judgment will be sufficient to pay the wages of teachers (including board), fuel, and the incidental expenses of maintaining the schools in the various districts within the jurisdiction of such town, for the period during the current year, that schools are required by law, or by vote of the town, to be maintained;

Expenses of school districts exceeding the estimate.

And shall notify the respective districts of the several amounts so fixed;

And if any district, by contributing the teacher's board, or any of the incidental expenses of the school, be enabled to continue its school beyond the time required by law, said district shall, subject to the approval of the board of school visitors, be entitled to the whole amount so fixed.

G. S. sec. 2237 Payments to districts.

Sec. 192. Whenever any school district shall, at its annual school meeting, neglect to fix the time or period for the payment of its teachers,[2] they shall be paid at the end of each school month, and at the close of every such month or period for the payment of teachers, and on the certificate of the school visitors or acting visitor or visitors[3] that the schools of the district for such month or period have been kept in all respects according to law, the selectmen shall draw an order on the town treasurer in favor of such district for a sum of money sufficient, and no more than sufficient, to pay the expenses incurred by such district for said month or period for the wages of teachers (including board), fuel, and incidental expenses, if the expenses incurred by the district for the above-named purposes, during the school year,[1] do not exceed the amount fixed upon for such district as provided in this chapter. But if such expenses exceed said amount, the joint board of school visitors and selectmen shall meet, on or before the fourteenth day of July in each year, and decide whether or not the expenditure in excess of the amount fixed upon was necessary to maintain the school or schools of the district for the time required by law. If said board shall decide that such additional expense was necessary, the selectmen shall draw an order on the town treasurer for an amount sufficient to pay the same; but if said joint board shall decide that such additional expense was not necessary, the district shall pay it, unless the town otherwise order.[2]

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[1] Secs. 38, 152, 191, 192, 193.

[2] Sec. 114

[3] Secs. 87, 185.

Expenses exceeding the estimate to be passed upon by board.

1895, ch. lxxv.

Sec. 193. Whenever a district shall vote to pay its teacher or teachers oftener than once each term,[3] and for fixed periods of not less than four weeks each, or when, as provided in the preceding section, the salary of teachers shall be payable monthly, it shall be the duty of the school visitors, or acting school visitor or visitors,[4] at the close of each of the aforesaid periods of school or school months, to give to the selectmen a certificate stating whether or not the school or schools of the district have been kept in all respects according to law during such period.

G. S. sec 2238.

Payment of teachers and certificate of school visitors.

Sec. 194. No town which includes a city within its limits shall be required to expend for school purposes in any year a greater sum than would be raised by a tax of one mill on its grand list, if said city is organized into one or more school districts, by which a sum has been appropriated for the support of public schools during the year in which such tax would be payable, sufficient with the income derived from other sources to pay the wages of teachers, the cost of fuel, and the incidental expenses of the public schools of said district or districts for at least thirty-six weeks of said year; provided, that said sum shall be paid, without abatement, on or before the first day of March next following the time at which the

G. S. sec. 2239.

Tax in city school districts.

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[1] Sec. 190. [2] Sec. 200. [3] Sec. 192. [4] Sec. 87.

town tax shall have become due, to the several school districts in the town, in proportion to the number of children in each, at the last preceding enumeration, between the ages of four and sixteen years.

G. S. sec. 2240. Neglect to lay town school tax.

Sec. 195. If any town shall neglect or refuse to provide for the support of its schools, according to the provisions of the three preceding sections, it shall forfeit to the State a sum equal to the amount which it was by said provisions required to raise and appropriate.

G. S. sec. 2241. Temporary union of small schools in different districts.

Sec. 196. When the number of scholars in any district for any term of school shall be so small that, in the judgment of the district, the maintenance of a separate school by said district for such term is inexpedient, such district may, for such term, by vote unite its school with the school of an adjoining district, or districts. Such union of schools shall be made only with the approval of the school visitors of the town or towns in which the districts are situated. And if any district shall thus unite its school with that of another district or districts, it shall be as full a compliance with the law, as if it had maintained a separate school for the time required by law. Whenever the school in any district is discontinued on account of the small number of its scholars, the school visitors of the town having jurisdiction over such district shall see that suitable arrangements are made whereby the children of the district may attend some adjoining school.

1889, ch. cciii. Small schools, discontinuance of.

Sec. 197. When the number of scholars in any district for any term of school shall be so small that in the judgment of the school visitors the maintenance of a separate school in said district for such term is inexpedient, said board of school visitors may unite the school of such district with the school of an adjoining district or districts, and when the school of any district shall thus be united with the school of another district or districts, it shall be as full a compliance with the law as if said district had maintained a separate school for the time required by law.

1893, ch. xcvi, sec. 1.

Sec. 198. Whenever any school shall be discontinued under the provisions of section 196, or section

197, the school visitors may provide transportation for children to and from school.

Transportation of children.

1893, ch. xcvi, sec. 2.
Expense of transportation.

Sec. 199. The expenses of transportation, when approved by the board of visitors, shall be paid by the town treasurer, upon the order of the selectmen.

G. S. sec. 2242.
Extra expenses incurred by districts.

Sec. 200. If any district maintains a school of a higher order than is required by law, and thereby incurs increased expense for its school; or if any district shall continue its school for a longer time than is provided for at the expense of the town, according to section 38, or if any district shall expend for teachers' wages or other purposes, a sum which the school visitors and selectmen deem unnecessary and extravagant;[1] the cost of such school, above the sum received by such district from the town, shall be paid by a tax laid by said district. Nothing, however, in this Title is to be construed as forbidding the payment of the additional expenses of continuing any school longer than the time required by law, by voluntary contribution, or by tuition charges.

G. S. sec. 2243.
Report of enumeration, etc., must be made before district is entitled to money.

Sec. 201. No district shall be entitled to receive any money from the State or town in any year, unless the district committee shall have made, on or before the fifteenth day of September preceding, the report required by section 171.

G. S. sec. 2244.
Apportionment to districts formed from parts of two or more towns.

Sec. 202. The income from the school fund and the amount of the annual State appropriation, apportioned to any school district formed from parts of two or more towns,[2] shall be paid into the treasury of the town having jurisdiction over such district under the provisions of section 113; and the expenses of the school in such district shall be paid by said town, in the same manner and on the same conditions as if said district lay wholly within it; but during September, in each year, the school visitors of said town shall ascertain the cost of maintaining said school for the year ending on the thirty-first day of the preceding August;[3] not including, however, in such ascertainment, the amount received by said district from any fund that is or shall be established or granted for the support of public schools in said district; and, having deducted from this amount the sums received by the town for such district during said year from the school fund and State appropriation, shall apportion the remainder of the cost of such school among the towns in which such district lies, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of four and sixteen years each, as ascertained by the enumeration made in the October preceding, according to the provision of section 177, and shall, before the first Monday in October, present a copy of said apportionment to the selectmen of each of said towns; and the selectmen of the town or towns not having jurisdiction over said district shall cause the sums, thus apportioned to their respective towns, to be paid to the town having jurisdiction over said district.

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[1] Sec. 192.

[2] Secs. 90, 113.

[3] Sec. 190.

1889, ch. xxvi, sec. 2.

1889, ch. cxxxiii. Joint districts, expenses of.

Sec. 203. The selectmen of any town schooling children residing in another town and in a district in which no school is maintained, may ascertain the expense of schooling said children and present a bill of said expense to the selectmen of the town in which said children reside. If the town schooling children shall be indebted to the town in which the children reside, under the provisions of section 202, the expense ascertained as provided in this section shall be deducted from the amount of said indebtedness, and only the remainder shall be due to the town in which said children reside.

G. S. sec. 2245. Forfeitures may be remitted by State board.

Sec. 204. In all cases when a school in any district has been or shall be kept during a portion of the school year, but not according to law, or when for any other cause there has been or shall be a forfeiture of moneys accruing from the school fund or annual State appropriation, that would otherwise have been paid to any town or school district, the secretary of the State Board of Education shall, on application from such town or school district, examine into the facts of the case, and decide according to equity, on the right of the applicants to receive the money so forfeited; and if he decides in favor of such right, and so certifies to the Comptroller, the same shall be paid as if no forfeiture had occurred.

G. S. sec. 2246. Fraudulent certificate by school visitors.

Sec. 205. If any school visitor shall fraudulently make or join in making any false certificate, by reason of which money shall be drawn from the treasury of the State, he shall forfeit sixty dollars to the State.

G. S. sec. 3663. School expenses for inmates of temporary homes, how provided.

Sec. 206. The necessary extra expense incurred by any town or school district in providing school accommodations and instruction for the inmates of any temporary homes located therein, shall be paid by the county as provided by law.[1]

G. S. sec. 3664. Auditing and approval of such expenses.

Sec. 207. The board of managers of temporary homes in any county shall be the judge of what are necessary extra expenses, under the preceding section, for school accommodations and instruction for inmates of temporary homes located therein, and no such expense shall be allowed or collected of such county unless it shall have been incurred with the approval of such board of managers, nor until the account of the same shall have been audited and approved by such board.

CHAPTER XIV

Sanitary Provisions and Ventilation

Section
208. Schoolhouses to be kept clean and wholesome.
209. Ventilation.

Section
210. When found in unsatisfactory state.
211. Penalty.
212. Definition.

1893, ch. cclxv, sec. 1. Schoolhouses to be kept clean and wholesome.

Sec. 208. Every schoolhouse shall be kept in a cleanly state and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy, or other nuisance, and shall be provided with a sufficient number of proper water-closets, earth-closets, or privies for the reasonable use of the pupils attending such schoolhouse.

1893, ch. cclxv, sec. 2. Ventilation.

Sec. 209. Every schoolhouse shall be ventilated in such a manner that the air shall not be injurious to the health of the persons present therein.

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[1] "To provide for the expenses of the temporary homes in excess of the sum received under section 3657, said board shall present annually to the county representatives and resident senators of such county an estimate of the expense of such homes for the succeeding year, and said representatives and senators may, and in case sufficient funds are not already in the treasury for such maintenance, shall at their biennial meeting, or in years in which no biennial meeting is held, at any special meeting duly called in such year, lay a county tax for the maintenance of such home or homes in their county." G. S., sec. 3662.

1893, ch. cclxv, sec. 3. When found in unsatisfactory state.

Sec. 210. Whenever it shall be found by the State Board of Education or by the board of school visitors or school committee of the town or district in which any schoolhouse is located, that further or different sanitary provisions or means of lighting or ventilating are required in any schoolhouse, and that the same can be provided without unreasonable expense, either of said boards or committees may recommend to the person or authority in charge of or controlling such schoolhouse, such changes in, or other and further means of ventilating, lighting, or sanitary provisions for such schoolhouse as they may deem necessary. In case such changes so recommended be not made substantially as recommended within two weeks of the date of service thereof, such board or committee may make complaint to the board of health, health committee, or health officer of the community in which such schoolhouse is situated, and said board of health, health officer, or health committee, after notice to and hearing of all the parties interested, shall order such changes in, or such other and further provisions made in the lighting, ventilating, or sanitary provisions of such schoolhouse as they may deem necessary and proper.

1893, ch. cclxv, sec. 4. Penalty.

Sec. 211. Any person violating any provision of the preceding sections shall be punished in the manner provided in section 2609 of the General Statutes.

1893, ch. cclxv, sec. 5. Definition.

Sec. 212. The word schoolhouse shall be held to mean any building or premises in which instruction is afforded to not less than ten pupils at one time.

CHAPTER XV

Reformation and Care of Children

[GEN. STAT., TITLE LXVII, CHAPTER CCXXV, PAGE 800]

This chapter consists of a statement of the substance of the General Statutes of 1888 and subsequent Public Acts relating to the reformation and care of children. Reference to the Sections and Acts here summarized will be found in the side notes.

SECTION
213. Connecticut School for Boys.
214. Connecticut Industrial School for Girls.
SECTION
215. Temporary Homes.
216. Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.
217. Imbecile Children.

THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Sec. 213. Any boy under sixteen years of age guilty of any crime or misdemeanor punishable with a fine or imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, and any boy who is destitute of a suitable home, and is being brought up to lead an idle and vicious life, or who is incorrigible and disobeys his parents or guardian, or who resorts to immoral places or practices, or neglects or refuses to perform labor suitable to his years and condition or to attend school, may be committed to the Connecticut School for Boys, by a judge of a criminal or police court or by a justice of the peace, on complaint of any informing officer or of any person having knowledge of the case.

G. S. sec. 3628, et seq. 3659. Public Acts 1893, chs. xcii and cxxii. Public Acts, 1895, ch. lxxi. Conn. Law Reports, vol. 51, page 472.

THE CONNECTICUT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Sec. 214. Any girl between the ages of eight and sixteen years who has committed an offense within the final jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, or who lives idly and mis-spends her time, or who wanders about the streets and public places, having no lawful occupation, and not attending school, or who leads a vagrant and vicious life, or is in manifest danger of falling into habits of vice, may be committed to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls by the judge of a court of probate, a judge of a police court, or a justice of the peace, on complaint of her parent, or a selectman or grand juror, or other informing officer of the town where she is found.

G. S. sec. 1740, 2109, 2110, 2117, 3641, 3642, 3659. Public Acts 1893, ch. cxxii. Public Acts 1895, ch. lxxi.

TEMPORARY HOMES[1]

G. S. sec. 3655, et seq. Public Acts1889, ch. xxviii. Public Acts1893, chs. xxviii, cxxii, cxlviii. cclv. Public Acts1895, chs. lxxi, ccxxii, ccxxviii, cccxiii, cccxxiii, cccxxviii. Public Acts1897, ch. ccx.

Sec. 215. Children under eighteen years of age who are waifs, strays, or are in charge of overseers of the poor, or whose parents are prisoners, drunkards, or paupers, or have been committed to hospitals, almshouses, or workhouses, and children under said age who are deserted, neglected, or cruelly treated, may be placed in the temporary homes by selectmen. And such children between the ages of four and eighteen years, may be committed to said homes by a court of probate, a judge of a city or police borough or town court, on petition or information of a parent, a selectman, or any informing officer, or of the Connecticut Humane Society, or the State Board of Charities. Children less than four may be placed in temporary homes by overseers of the poor if the management consents to receive them.

DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND

Sec. 216. [Provision is made by special acts for the education of indigent deaf-mutes in the American asylum at Hartford, and in the Whipple home school for the education of deaf-mutes, in Groton. Persons desiring the benefit of this provision must make application to the Governor of the State. (Special Acts, 1837, page 26; 1874, page 260.)

Provision is also made by law for the education of blind children.

See chapter clvi of the Public Acts of 1893.

The Board of Education of the Blind has charge of this provision.]

IMBECILE CHILDREN

Sec. 217. Indigent imbecile children may be committed to the school at Lakeville, under Section 489 of the General Statutes.

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[1] See sections 13–15.

CHAPTER XVI

Public Libraries

[Gen. Stat., Title v, Chapter xxiii, Page 34]

Section

218. Connecticut Public Library Committee.
219. Allowance for incidental expenses.
220. Public Library Committee to give advice.
221. Appropriation for town libraries.
222. How paid.
223. No discrimination on account of sex.
224. Reports by libraries.
225. Expenditures by Connecticut Public Library Committee.
226. Establishment of free libraries by towns.
227. Appropriations by towns, etc., for that purpose.
228. Bequests and donations.
229. Board of directors.
230. Election of directors.
231. Directors receive no pay.
232. City councils may establish and maintain public libraries and reading-rooms.

Section

233. Directors of such libraries and reading-rooms.
234. Powers and duties of directors.
235. Libraries and reading-rooms established under section 232 to be free.
236. Annual report to be made by directors.
237. City councils may impose penalties for injuries to libraries or failure to return books.
238. Donations for such libraries may be held by the directors.
239. Towns and boroughs may lay a tax for free public libraries and reading-rooms.
240. No compensation to directors.
241. Session laws to be sent to each free public library.
242. Malicious injury to books, etc, of a public library.

Sec. 218. The State Board of Education shall annually appoint five persons who shall be known as the Connecticut Public Library Committee.

1893, ch. clxxviii, sec. 7.
Connecticut Public Library Committee.

Sec. 219. No member of said library committee shall receive any compensation for his services as such member, but the committee may expend a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars annually for clerical assistance and incidental and necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of its duties.

1893, ch. clxxviii, sec. 8.
Allowance for incidental expenses.
1895, ch. xxiv.

Sec. 220. The librarian or director of any public library and the teachers of any public school may ask said committee for advice and assistance in regard to the selection and purchase of books, the cataloguing of books and any other matters pertaining to the maintenance or administration of the library, and the committee shall give advice and assistance in regard to said matters so far as it shall find it practicable to do so. The committee shall biennially make a report of its doings to the General Assembly.

1893, ch. clxxviii, sec. 9.
Public Library Committee to give advice.
Report.

1893, ch. clxxviii, sec. 10. Appropriation for town libraries.

Sec. 221. If any town having no free public library shall establish a free public library and shall provide for the care, custody, and distribution of books and for the future maintenance and increase of such library in a manner satisfactory to said library committee, said committee is hereby authorized to expend for books to be selected by the said committee a sum not to exceed the amount expended by the said town for the establishment of such library and not to exceed two hundred dollars.

1893, ch. clxxviii, sec. 11. How paid.

Sec. 222. The Treasurer of the State shall pay the bills incurred under this act upon the order of the secretary of the State Board of Education. Said board shall keep an account of all money expended under this act, and the Comptroller shall annually audit said account.

1893, ch. clxxviii, sec. 12. No discrimination on account of sex.

Sec. 223. No person shall be ineligible by reason of sex to serve on the board of directors of any public library or on the Connecticut Public Library Committee.

1895, ch. cclxxxiv, sec. 1. Reports by libraries.

Sec. 224. The libraries established under the provisions of chapter clxxviii of the public acts of 1893, and any free public library receiving a State appropriation, shall annually make a report to the Connecticut Public Library Committee.

1895, ch. cclxxxiv, sec. 2. Expenditures by Connecticut Public Library Committee.

Sec. 225. The Connecticut Public Library Committee is authorized to expend annually for any such library a sum not to exceed the amount annually appropriated and expended by the town, or in the case of a town whose grand list does not exceed six hundred thousand dollars, the amount annually appropriated and expended from any source, for the increase of said library, and not to exceed one hundred dollars, the said sum to be expended for books selected by said committee.

1893, ch. clxxviii, sec. 1. Establishment of free libraries by towns, etc.

Sec. 226. Any town, borough, or city may establish a public library, the use of which, under proper regulations, shall be free to its inhabitants. Any town, borough, or city may expend such sum of money as may be necessary to provide and furnish suitable rooms or a suitable building for the library so established or for a previously existing public library, the use of which is free to its inhabitants.

Sec. 227. Any town, borough, or city may annually expend such sum of money as shall be necessary for the proper maintenance and increase of a public library within its limits whose use is free to its inhabitants. Any town shall have power at any meeting, duly called for the purpose, to fix by a proper by-law the amount which shall be annually expended for the public library therein. The treasurer of such town shall thereafter annually pay upon the order of the officer designated by the directors or trustees managing its public library the bills incurred for the maintenance and increase of said library, not exceeding in the aggregate the sum specified in said by-law. The town clerk may deposit in a public library within his town any books other than records placed by law or otherwise in his custody.

1893, ch. clxxviii, sec. 2. Appropriations by towns, etc., for that purpose.

Deposit by town clerk

Sec. 228. Any town, borough, or city may receive, hold, and manage any devise, bequest, or donation for the establishment, increase, or maintenance of a public library within its limits.

1893, ch. clxxviii, sec. 3. Bequests and donations.

Sec. 229. In the absence of any other lawful provision for the management of a public library in any town or borough, the said town or borough shall elect a board of directors who shall manage said public library. Said board may, from time to time, make by-laws not inconsistent with the laws of this State for its own government, and may adopt rules controlling the use of the library and the administration of its affairs. Said board shall have the exclusive right to expend according to its best judgment all money appropriated by the town or borough for the library, and shall have control of the grounds, buildings, and rooms used for the purposes of the library.

1893, ch. clxxviii, sec. 4. Board of directors.

Sec. 230. The first election of directors may take place at any meeting of the town or borough called for that purpose. It shall first be determined by a by-law of the town to be adopted at this meeting what the number of directors constituting said board shall be, such number to be in all cases one divisible by three. One-third of this number shall then be elected to hold office until the next annual meeting, one-third until the second annual meeting, and the remaining one-third until the

1893, ch. clxxviii, sec 5. Election of directors.

third annual meeting thereafter. At each annual meeting of said town or borough, one-third of the directors shall be elected by ballot to hold office for three years.

1893, ch. clxxviii, sec. 6. Directors receive no pay.

Sec. 231. No director of a public library elected as above provided shall receive compensation for any services rendered as director.

G. S. sec. 145. City councils may establish and maintain public libraries and reading-rooms.

Sec. 232. The city council of any city shall have power to establish and maintain a public library and reading-room, together with such kindred apartments and facilities as said council shall approve, for the use and benefit of such city, and may levy a tax not to exceed one mill and one-half of a mill on the dollar annually on all the taxable property of the city; such tax to be levied and collected in the same manner as the other taxes of said city, and to be known as the "Library Fund."

G. S. sec. 146. Directors of such libraries and reading-rooms.

Sec. 233. When any city council shall have decided to establish and maintain a public library and reading-room under the authority granted by the preceding section, the mayor of such city shall, with the approval of said council, appoint a board of nine directors for the same, chosen from the citizens at large, with reference to their fitness for such office; and not more than one member of the city council shall be a member of said board. Said directors shall hold office, one-third for one year, one-third for two years, and one-third for three years, from the first day of July following their appointment, and at their first regular meeting shall cast lots for their respective terms; and annually thereafter the mayor shall, before the first day of July, appoint as before three directors, to take the place of the retiring directors, who shall hold office for three years and until their successors are appointed. The mayor may, with the consent of the city council, remove any director for misconduct or neglect of duty. Vacancies in the board of directors, occasioned by removal, resignation, or otherwise, shall be reported to the city council, and be filled in the same manner as original appointments.

G. S. sec. 147. Powers and duties of directors.

Sec. 234. Said directors shall, immediately after their appointment, meet, and organize by the election of one of their number as president, and by the election of such other officers as they may deem necessary. They shall make and adopt such by-laws, rules, and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the State, for their own guidance and for the government of the library and reading-room as may be expedient. They shall have the exclusive control of the expenditure of all moneys collected to the credit of the library fund, and of the construction of any library building, and of the supervision, care, and custody of the grounds, rooms, or buildings constructed, leased, given, or set apart for that purpose; *provided*, that all moneys collected and received for such purpose shall be placed in the treasury of said city, to the credit of the "Library Fund," and shall be kept separate from other moneys of the city, and shall be drawn upon by the proper officers of said city, upon the properly authenticated vouchers of said directors. Said board shall have power to purchase, lease, or accept grounds; to erect, lease, or occupy an appropriate building or buildings for the use of said library; to appoint a person of suitable learning, ability, and experience as librarian, and all necessary assistants, and fix their compensation; to remove such appointees; and shall in general carry out the spirit and intent of the law, in establishing and maintaining a public library and reading-room, together with such kindred apartments and facilities as said council shall approve.

G. S. sec. 148. **Libraries and reading-rooms established under sec. 232 to be free.**

Sec. 235. Every library and reading-room, established under the authority granted by section 232, shall be forever free to the use of the inhabitants of the city where located, always subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as the board of directors may adopt, in order to render the use of said library and reading-room of the greatest benefit to the greatest number; and said board may exclude from the use of said library and reading-room any and all persons who shall willfully violate such rules. And said board may extend the privileges and use of such library and reading-room to persons residing outside of such city in this State, upon such terms and conditions as said board may from time to time prescribe.

G. S. sec. 149. Annual report to be made by directors.

Sec. 236. The said board of directors shall make, on or before the second Monday in June, an annual report to the city council, stating the condition of their trust on the first day of June of that year, the various sums of money received from the library fund and other sources, and how such moneys have been expended, and for what purposes; the number of books and periodicals on hand; the number added by purchase, gift, or otherwise, during the year; the number lost or missing; the number of visitors attending; the number of books loaned out, and the general character of such books; with such other statistics, information, and suggestions as they may deem of general interest. All such portions of said report as relate to the receipt and expenditure of money, as well as the number of books on hand, books lost or missing, and books purchased, shall be verified by affidavit.

G. S. sec. 150. City council may impose penalties for injuries to libraries or failure to return books.

Sec. 237. The city council of said city shall have power to pass ordinances imposing suitable penalties for the punishment of persons committing injury upon such library, or the grounds or other property thereof, and for injury to, or failure to return, any book belonging to such library. It shall be the duty of every librarian or board of directors, having charge or control of such library or property, to post up in one or more conspicuous places connected therewith a printed copy of this section. And justices of the peace, or city or police courts, in their respective counties, shall have jurisdiction to hear, try, and determine all prosecutions under this section.

G. S. sec. 151. Donations for such libraries may be held by the directors.

Sec. 238. Any person desiring to make donations of money, personal property, or real estate for the benefit of such library, shall have the right to vest the title to such donation in the board of directors of such library, to be held and controlled when accepted by such board according to the terms of the deed, gift, devise, or bequest of such property ; and as to such property the said board shall be held to be special trustees.

G. S. sec. 152. Towns and boroughs may lay a tax for free public libraries and reading-rooms.

Sec. 239. When fifty legal voters of any town or borough shall present a petition to the clerk of the town or borough, asking that an annual tax may be levied for the establishment and maintenance of a free public library and reading-room in such town or borough, and shall specify in their petition the rate of taxation, not to exceed three mills on the dollar, such clerk shall, in the next legal notice of the regular annual election in such town or borough, give notice that at such election every legal voter may vote "for a —— mill tax for a free public library and reading-room," or "against a —— mill tax for a free public library and reading-room," specifying in such notice the rate of taxation mentioned in said petition; and if the majority of all the votes cast in such town or borough shall be "for the tax for a free public library and reading-room," the tax specified in such notice shall be levied and collected in the same manner as other general taxes of said town, or borough, and shall be known as the "Library Fund." But such tax may be lessened or increased within the three-mill limit, or made to cease in case the legal voters of any such town or borough shall so determine by major vote at any annual election held therein; and the corporate authorities of such town or borough shall have and may exercise the same powers relative to free public libraries and reading-rooms as are conferred upon the corporate authorities of cities.

Sec. 240. No director of any free public library and reading-room, established under the provisions of this chapter in any city, town, or borough, shall receive any compensation for any services rendered as such director.

G. S. sec. 154. No compensation to directors.

Sec. 241. The Secretary of the State is authorized to send a copy of the laws passed by the General Assembly at each session, together with the legislative documents and journals, to each free library which shall desire them.

G. S. sec. 155. Session laws to each free public library.

Sec. 242. Every person who shall willfully write upon, injure, or destroy any book, plate, picture, engraving or statue, belonging to any library not exclusively owned by himself, shall be fined not less than five, nor more than five hundred dollars.

G. S. sec. 1428. Malicious injury to books, etc., of a public library.

Every person, who shall willfully detain any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet, manuscript, or other property belonging to any town, city, law, university, college, school, or other public or incorporated library for

1889, ch. civ.

thirty days after notice in writing from the librarian of such library, sent by mail or otherwise to the last known or registered place of residence of such person, after the expiration of the time, which by the by-laws, rules, or regulations of such library, such book, paper, magazine, pamphlet, manuscript, or other property may be kept, shall be fined not less than one nor more than one hundred dollars. The notice herein required shall bear upon its face a copy of this act.

CHAPTER XVII

School District Taxes

[Gen. Stat., Title lxxvi, Chapter ccxliii, Page 869]

Section
243. To be levied on what.
244. Certain town real estate not exempt from school district taxes, when.
245. Assessment of real estate in two districts.
246. Board of relief, how constituted; deduction for indebtedness.
247. Assessment of real estate omitted from grand list.
248. Of land sold since completion of grand list.
249. Mode of assessment.
250. Taxes to be laid on preceding or succeeding year.

Section
251. Correction of clerical error.
252. Collectors to give bonds.
253. Tax book to be open to public inspection.
254. Interest on unpaid taxes.
255. Taxes when due.
256. Additional remedy for collection of taxes.
257. Form of tax warrant.
258. Exemption of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, etc., from taxation by boards of relief; and pensioners; board of relief to file list of exempts with town clerks.

G. S. sec. 3908.
To be levied on what.

Sec. 243. All taxes imposed by any school district shall be levied on the real estate situated therein, and the ratable personal property and polls of those persons who belonged to said district at the time of laying such tax, which polls shall be set in the list at one hundred dollars each, and upon any manufacturing or mechanical business, subject to taxation, which is located or carried on in said district, not including therein the value of any real estate situated out of the district, and also upon any mercantile business carried on in said district by any person or persons who do not reside in the town in which said school district is situated; and neither the business so taxed, nor any real estate in said district, shall be taxed in any other district.[1]

Sec. 244. When any school district, having within its boundaries any town almshouse and farm, shall impose any tax for the purpose of building or repairing its schoolhouse, said real estate owned by said town shall not be exempt from such taxation.

G. S. sec. 3909. Certain town real estate not exempt from school district taxes, when.

Sec. 245. When real estate in any district is so entered in the list of the town in common with other estate situated out of said district, that there is no distinct and separate value put by the assessors upon the part lying in said district, one or more of the assessors of the town in which said property is situated shall, on application of said district, value said part of said estate, and return a list of the same to the clerk of said district; and notice of such valuation and of the meeting of the assessors and selectmen hereafter mentioned, shall be given by the district committee, in the same way as a notice for district meetings.[2]

G. S. sec. 3910. Assessment of real estate in two districts.

Sec. 246. At the end of ten days after such return of said list, said assessors and selectmen shall meet in such place as said committee shall designate in such notice, and shall have the same power, in relation to such list, that the board of relief has in relation to town lists; and no deduction or abatement shall be made on account of the indebtedness of the owner of any real estate so taxed, unless both the debtor and the creditor belong to said district, and the debt is secured by a mortgage of real estate situated therein; and such list, when perfected by said assessors and selectmen, shall be lodged with the town clerk; and said valuation shall be the rule of taxation for said estate, by said district, for the year ensuing;

G. S. sec. 3911. Board of relief, how constituted.

Deductions for indebtedness.

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[1] Real estate in any district is taxable there, whether the owner belongs there or not. 11 Conn., 486, 487; 4 Day, 382.—That votes imposing school taxes, if inartificially drawn, will be favorably construed, see 15 Conn., 332.

[2] That the doings of assessors, when called out under this section, will be favorably construed, see 15 Conn., 455, 456.

"Buildings or portions of buildings exclusively occupied as colleges, academies, churches, or public schoolhouses or infirmaries" are exempt. Gen Stat., p. 849, sec. 3820.

and said assessors shall be paid by said district a reasonable compensation for their services.

G. S. sec. 3912. Assessment of real estate omitted from grand list.

Sec. 247. When any real estate in any district has not been put into the town list, or, when any polls in any district, liable to taxation, have not been entered in said list, one or more of the assessors of the town in which such omission has occurred, on application of said district, shall value such real estate, and make a list of said polls, and add such property and polls to the list of the district.

G. S. sec. 3913. Of land sold since completion of grand list.

Sec. 248. When a district lays a tax on the town list last completed, and the title to any real estate has been in any way changed between the first day of October next preceding, and the time of laying said tax, one or more of the assessors of the town in which such change of property has occurred on application of such district, shall value said real estate in the name of the person owning it at the time of laying said tax, and deduct the same from the list of the person in whose name it stood on the town list.

G. S. sec. 3914. Mode of assessment.

Sec. 249. The assessors, in performing the duties mentioned in the two preceding sections, shall proceed in the manner prescribed for assessing real estate in section 245.

G. S. sec. 3867. Taxes to be laid on list of preceding or succeeding year.

Sec. 250. Town, society, school district, and highway taxes shall be laid either on the assessment list of the town last before or on that next thereafter completed, and be payable within one year after they are laid.

G. S. sec. 3869. Correction of clerical error.

Sec. 251. Any clerical omission or mistake in the assessment of taxes may be at any time corrected according to the fact, by the assessors or board of relief, and the tax shall be levied and collected according to such corrected assessment.

G. S. sec. 3877. Collectors to give bonds.

Sec. 252. Every collector of taxes shall, before he receives any such warrant, give to the community of which he is collector a bond with surety to the acceptance of the selectmen, or committee, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

G. S. sec. 3878. Tax-books open to public inspection.

Sec. 253. The tax-book of any collector of town, city, borough, or school district taxes shall be at all reasonable times open to the inspection of any taxpayer, and to any auditor of public accounts of such town, city, borough, or school district. And any collector who shall, after request, refuse to exhibit his tax-book, as aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars to the use of the treasury of such town, city, borough, or school district, and such penalty may be recovered by an action on such collector's official bond.

G. S. sec. 3886.
Interest on unpaid taxes.

Sec. 254. . . . If any tax laid by any town, city, borough, or school district, except the town and city of New Haven, and any school district within the limits of said town of New Haven, shall remain unpaid for one month, or in said town or city of New Haven, or in any school district within the limits of said town of New Haven for two months, after the same shall become due and payable, interest at the rate of nine per cent. shall be charged from the time when such tax became due until the same shall be paid, which shall be collectible as a part of said tax; and said collectors shall keep an accurate and separate account of all such additions, and the time when the same may be received, and shall pay over the same as a part of said tax.

G. S. sec. 3888.
1887, ch. cx.
Taxes when due.

Sec. 255. Taxes shall be deemed to become due on the first day on which the collector thereof, according to the terms of the notice given by him, is ready to receive them.

G. S. sec. 3901.
Additional remedy for collection of taxes.

Sec. 256. All taxes, properly assessed, shall become a debt due from the person, persons, or corporation, against whom they are respectively assessed, to the city, town, district, or community in whose favor they are assessed, and may be in addition to the other remedies provided by law, recovered by any proper complaint or proceeding at law, in the name of the community in whose favor they are assessed.

G. S. sec. 3907.
Form of tax warrants.

Sec. 257. Warrants for the collection of taxes may be in the following form:

To A. B., collector of taxes of the [*here insert the name of the community laying the tax*], in the county of ——, greeting:

By authority of the State of Connecticut, you are hereby commanded forthwith to collect of each person named in the annexed list, his proportion of the same, as therein stated, being a tax laid by [*name of community*], on the ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—. And you are to pay the amount of said tax, less abatements, and less taxes, the lien for which has been continued by certificate, to the treasurer of said [*name of community*], on or before the ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—. And if any person fails to pay his proportion of said tax, upon demand, you are to levy upon his goods and chattels, and dispose of the same as the law directs; and after satisfying said tax and the lawful charges, return the overplus, if any, to him; and if such goods and chattels do not come to your knowledge, you are to levy upon his real estate, and sell enough thereof to pay his tax and the costs of levy, and give to the purchaser a deed thereof, or take the body of said person and him commit unto the keeper of the jail of said county within the prison, who is hereby commanded to receive and safely keep him until he shall pay said sum, together with your fees, or be discharged in due course of law.

Dated at ———, this ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

A. B., *Justice of the Peace.*

1895, ch. cc. Exemption of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, etc., from taxation by boards of relief.

And of pensioners.

Sec. 258. The board of relief for each town shall exempt from taxation, to the amount of one thousand dollars, the property of every resident of this State who has served in the army, navy, marine corps, or revenue marine service of the United States in time of war and received an honorable discharge therefrom, or, lacking such amount of property in his own name, so much of the property of the wife of any such person as shall be necessary to equal said amount; and property to the same amount of the resident widow; or, if there be no widow, of the widowed mother of every person having died during his term of service, or after receiving honorable discharge from said service; and of resident pensioned widows, fathers, and mothers of soldiers, sailors, and marines, who served in the army, navy, or marine corps, or revenue marine service of the United States. Such exemption shall first be made in the town in which the person entitled thereto resides, and any person asking such exemption in any other town shall make oath before, or forward his or her affidavit to, the board of relief of such town that such exemption, if allowed, will not, together with any other exemptions which may have been granted under the provisions of this section, exceed the amount of one thousand dollars. The board of relief of each town shall annually make a certified list of all persons, resident in such town, who are found to be entitled to exemption under the provisions of this section, which shall be filed in the town clerk's office, and shall be *prima facie* evidence that such persons are entitled to such exemption so long as they reside in said town; but such board may at any time require any such person to appear before it for the purpose of furnishing additional evidence.

Board of relief to file list of exempts with town clerk.

CHAPTER XVIII

General Provisions

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285. Penalty.

ARBOR DAY

Sec 259. The Governor shall annually, in the spring, designate by official proclamation, an arbor and bird day, to be observed in the schools and for economic tree-planting.

G. S. sec. 1756.
Arbor Day.
1899, ch. 14.

BALLOTS

1899, ch. ccvii, sec. 2. School officers on each ballot.

Sec. 260. Votes cast for representatives, justices of the peace, town, city, borough, and school officers, or so many thereof as shall be voted for at one and the same election, shall be on one ballot, which ballot shall be six inches long by five and one-half inches wide.

1899, ch. ccvii, sec. 3. Ballots in any envelope.

Sec. 261. Each elector may place in the envelope received by him . . . one ballot for representative or representatives, as the case may be, justices of the peace, town, city, borough, and school officers, or so many thereof as shall be voted for at one and the same election, and one vote for or against any educational purpose under the special laws of this State.

WOMEN

G. S. sec. 2101. Women may be school officers. 1887, ch. cxxxvi.

Sec. 262. No person shall be deemed ineligible to serve as a member of any board of education, board of school visitors, school committee, or district committee, or disqualified from holding such office by reason of sex.

1893, ch. cclxvi, sec. 1. Women may vote for school officers.

Sec. 263. Every woman who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, who shall be a citizen of this State, or of the United States, and who shall have resided in the State one year, and in the town for six months, and can read the English language, shall have the right to vote at any meeting held for the purpose of choosing any officer of schools or for any educational purpose under the general or special laws of this State.

1897, ch. cxiv, sec. 1. Names of women desiring to be made voters to be published.

Sec. 264. Every woman who is entitled to vote under any of the special or general laws of this State must first have her name published on the list of voters "to be made" and qualify before the proper board the same as is required, by law, of men.

1893, ch. cclxvi, sec. 4. Separate voting lists.

Sec. 265. Whenever, in any school district, registry lists shall be used by those voting in school district meetings, it shall be the duty of the registrars of voters of the town in which such districts are situated to prepare separate lists of the names of those women residing in such school districts, or the voting districts of any such school districts, that have been registered by the town clerk under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 266. At all elections at which women are by law entitled to vote, there shall be provided separate ballots containing, in addition to the name of the party issuing the same, only the names of candidates and offices for which women are entitled to vote, and there shall be provided at such elections a separate ballot-box distinctly marked "for women's ballots," in which shall be deposited all ballots cast by women.

1899, ch. ccvii, sec. 5. Women's ballots. Separate ballot boxes

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Sec. 267. In the construction of all statutes of this State, the term "public buildings" shall include . . any college, academy, schoolhouse, or other building generally used for literary instruction.

G. S. sec. 1. Public buildings.

WARNINGS

Sec. 268. The warning of every town meeting, annual or special, and of every meeting of a city, borough, school society, school district,[1] or other public community, or of an ecclesiastical society, or of proprietors of common fields, shall specify the objects for which such meeting is to be held. . .[2]

G. S. sec. 33. Warnings.

MODERATOR

Sec. 269. . . All towns when lawfully assembled for any other purpose than the election of town officers, and all societies and other communities, when lawfully assembled, shall have power to choose a moderator to preside at said meetings, unless it be otherwise specially provided by law; and all questions arising in such meetings shall be decided by a major vote of the qualified voters present and voting, or, when there shall be an equal vote, by the moderator.

G. S. sec. 35. Moderator. Tie vote.

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[1] Sec. 116.

[2] The objects must be intelligently stated. 13 Conn., 234.— The general clause "and to do any other proper business" does not justify passing new by-laws. 5 Conn., 396; 8 Conn., 253; 37, 398.— Record of a meeting as "duly warned" *prima facie* evidence of such fact. 25 Conn., 563.

G.S. sec. 52.
Power of moderator to suppress disorder.

Sec. 270. The moderator of any town meeting, annual or special, and of any meeting of any society or other community lawfully assembled, may, when any disorder arises in the meeting, and the offender shall refuse to submit to his lawful authority, order any proper officer to take him into custody, and, if necessary, to remove him out of such meeting until he shall conform to order, or, if need be, until such meeting shall be closed, and thereupon such officer shall have power to command all necessary assistance, and any person refusing to assist when commanded shall be liable to the same penalties as for refusing to assist sheriffs and constables in the execution of their offices; but no person commanded to assist shall be deprived of his right to act in the meeting, nor shall the offender be so deprived any longer than he refuses to conform to order

FLAGS UPON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND SCHOOLHOUSES.

1895, ch. lxxxiv, sec. 1.
Unlawful to display foreign flag.

Sec. 271. It shall be unlawful to display the flag or emblem of any foreign country upon the outside of any state, county, city, or town building, or public schoolhouse within this State; *provided, however,* that when any foreigner shall become the guest of the United States, or of this State, upon proclamation by the governor, the flag of the country of which such public guest shall be a citizen may be displayed upon public buildings, but not upon public schoolhouses.

1895, ch. lxxxiv, sec. 2.
Penalty for violation.

Sec. 272. A violation of this act shall subject the offender to a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars.

OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON

G. S. sec. 1417.
Unlawful exhibition and employment of child under the age of 12 years.

Sec. 273. Every person who shall exhibit, use, employ, apprentice, give away, let out, or otherwise dispose of any child under the age of twelve years, in or for the vocation, occupation, service, or purpose of rope or wire walking, dancing, skating, bicycling, or peddling, or as a gymnast, contortionist, rider, or acrobat, in any place whatever, or for or in any obscene, indecent, or immoral purpose, exhibition, or practice, whatsoever; or for or in any business, exhibition, or vocation, injurious to the health, or dangerous to the life or limb of such child; or who shall cause, procure, or encourage any such child to engage therein, shall be fined not more than two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisoned not less than thirty days, nor more than one year, or both. But nothing herein shall prevent the employment of any such child as a singer or musician, in any church or school, or in learning or teaching the science or practice of music.

MINORS[1] IN POOL OR BILLIARD ROOMS

G. S. sec. 2563. Minors not to loiter or play in pool or billiard rooms.

Sec. 274. The proprietor or keeper of any public pool or billiard room, who shall permit any minor under the age of sixteen years to loiter in or about such room, or to play any game upon the table or tables therein, shall be fined not more than seven dollars.

Penalty.

OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PROPERTY

G. S. sec. 1423. Injuries to public buildings or furniture.

Sec. 275. Every person who shall willfully[2] injure any public building, house of public worship, college, or schoolhouse, or who shall willfully injure or carry away any stove, stovepipe, or furniture, in and belonging to any such building, shall be fined not more than twenty dollars, or imprisoned not more than ninety days, or both.

OFFENSES AGAINST PRIVATE PROPERTY

G. S. sec. 1440. Breaking and entering in the day or night season, with intent to put in fear, etc.

Sec. 276. Every person who, in the night season, with intent to commit any crime therein, shall break and enter any building or vessel in the possession of another used as a place for the custody of property, or any building used as a place of instruction or of public worship; or, in the daytime, with like intent, shall break and enter any building or vessel in the possession of another used as a dwelling; or, in the daytime, with like intent, shall break and enter any building in the possession of another, any person therein being put in fear or dread, shall be imprisoned in the State prison not more than four years.

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[1] See also Gen. Stat., secs. 3080 and 3092.

[2] The word willfully means that the injury must have been committed in a spirit of wantonness, or with an evil intent, or guilty purpose. State *v.* Foote, 71 Conn., 737.

G. S. sec. 1441. Breaking and entering in the daytime with intent to commit crime.

Sec. 277. Every person who, in the daytime, with intent to commit any crime therein, shall break and enter any building or vessel in the possession of another used as a place for the custody of property, or any building used as a place of instruction or of public worship, shall be imprisoned not more than three years.

G. S. sec. 1442. Penalty.

Sec. 278. Every person who shall attempt to violate any of the provisions of the two preceding sections shall be imprisoned not more than two years.

G. S. sec. 1506. Interrupting or disturbing schools or meetings.

Sec. 279. Every person who shall willfully interrupt or disturb any school, or any assembly of people met for a lawful purpose, shall be fined not more than seven dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.[1]

OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE AND SAFETY

G. S. sec. 1520. Disturbance of meetings.

Sec. 280. Every person who shall prevent a lawful meeting of any community from proceeding, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to the appointment of a moderator, or shall abuse him, or a presiding officer of an electors' meeting, or interrupt either in the discharge of his duty, or, after he has commanded silence, shall speak in the meeting without his liberty, except to ask reasonable liberty to speak, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars.

OFFENSES AGAINST MORALITY

G. S. sec. 1537. Obscene literature, etc.

Sec. 281. Every person who shall buy, sell, advertise, lend, give, offer, or show, or have in his possession with intent to sell, lend, give, offer, or show any obscene or indecent book, pamphlet, paper, picture, print, drawing, figure, image, or other engraved, printed, or written matter, or any article or instrument of indecent or immoral use or purpose, unless with intent to aid in their suppression, or in enforcing the provisions hereof, or shall design, copy, draw, photograph, print, etch, engrave, cut, carve, make, utter, publish, or otherwise prepare, or assist in preparing, anything herein named, shall be fined not more than three hundred dollars, or imprisoned in a jail not more than twelve months, or both.

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[1] This section includes singing schools. 26 Conn., 607.—What constitutes a school. 23 Conn., 232.

G. S. sec. 1533. Books and periodicals devoted wholly to criminal news.

Sec. 282. Every person who shall sell, lend, give, or offer, or have in his possession with intent to sell, lend, give, or offer, any book, magazine, pamphlet, or paper, devoted wholly, or principally, to the publication of criminal news or pictures, and stories of deeds of bloodshed, lust, or crime, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than three months, or both.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

G. S. sec. 2623. Public buildings to be provided with safe exits.

Sec. 283. In all cities the court of common council, in all boroughs the warden and burgesses, and in all towns and parts of towns not within the limits of any city or borough, the selectmen shall require that all churches, schoolhouses, and all public halls that are used for lectures, amusements, exhibitions, or assemblages of people, shall be provided with ample facilities for safe and speedy entrance and exit in case of necessity, and be arranged so as to promote the comfort and safety of persons visiting them, and be closed till such requisitions are complied with ; and any city, borough, or town may make suitable by-laws regarding the same.

1889, ch. cxliii, sec. 1. Barbed wire fences.

Sec. 284. No barbed wire shall be used in the construction of fences, or retained upon existing fences, connected with or enclosing the grounds of any public school or other public building in this State.

1889, ch. cxliii, sec. 2. Penalty.

Sec. 285. Any person who shall violate the provisions of the preceding section shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.

Special Acts relating to Schools

ANSONIA

Special Acts of 1893, Page 940

Sec. 19. Said city shall be, as said town has been, a consolidated school district; and said city shall be substituted for and take the place of the town of Ansonia in all matters, meetings, duties, powers, obligations, and proceedings required by law of or by the town of Ansonia in all matters concerning education, and shall act instead of said town; and all the powers, obligations, duties, rights, and property of said town of Ansonia, whether as such town or as a consolidated school district, shall, with reference to education, be vested in and belong to said city of Ansonia, which shall be and act to all intents and purposes as such consolidated school district. The election of officers heretofore chosen by the town of Ansonia, a consolidated school district, as school officers known by the name of board of education and being a school committee of said district, is hereby validated and confirmed with their doings, and such officers being the present members of the school committee of said town and district, shall be and constitute the board of education of said city, and such officers shall hold their offices during their respective terms, and until their successors are chosen and qualified. Should any vacancy occur before the expiration of the term of office of any member of the said board, the remaining members of said board may appoint some person to fill such vacancy for the remainder of such term; and the members of said board of education shall be electors of said city. Said board of education shall have all the powers now or hereafter vested in, and shall perform all the duties now or hereafter imposed by law on the school committee and selectmen of towns relative to schools and educational matters, and such board shall have the superintendence, management, and control of all matters concerning education, schools, and school property, and the power of fixing or changing the sites of schoolhouses in said city. The mayor of said city shall assign one or more patrolmen to act as truant officers in enforcing the general statutes in such cases made and provided.

Approved, June 29, 1893.

BRIDGEPORT

Special Acts of 1889, Page 859

Sec. 15. Said city shall be, as said town has been, a consolidated school district; and said city shall be substituted for and take the place of the town of Bridgeport in all matters, meetings, duties, powers, obligations, and proceedings required by law of or by the town of Bridgeport in all matters concerning education, and shall act instead of said town; and all the powers, obligations, duties, rights, and property of said town of Bridgeport, whether as such town or as a consolidated school district, shall, with reference to education, be vested in and belong to said city of Bridgeport, which shall be and act to all intents and purposes as such consolidated school district. The election of officers heretofore chosen by the town of Bridgeport, a consolidated school district, as school officers known by the name of the " board of education," and being a school committee of said district, is hereby validated and confirmed with their doings, and such officers, being the present members of the school committee of said town and district, shall be and constitute the board of education of said city, and such officers shall hold their offices during their respective terms, and until their successors are chosen and qualified. At the meeting of the electors of said city, held on the first Monday of April, 1889, and annually thereafter, on the same day, there shall be chosen by ballot four members of said board of education for the term of three years from and after the first Monday of May next succeeding their election, and at said election no person shall vote for more than one-half the number of said members to be chosen. Should any vacancy occur before the expiration of the term of office of any member of said board, the remaining members of said board may appoint some person to fill such vacancy for the remainder of such term; and the members of said board of education shall be electors of said city. Said board of education shall have all the powers now or hereafter vested in and shall perform all the duties now or hereafter imposed by law on the school committee and selectmen of towns relative to schools and educational matters, and such board shall have the superintendence, management, and control of all matters concerning education, schools, and school property, and the power of fixing or changing the sites of schoolhouses in said city. The police commissioners of said city shall assign one or more patrolmen to act as truant officers in enforcing the statutes of this state in such cases made and provided.

Special Act of 1893, Page 278

Applies to the school appropriations of Bridgeport.

DERBY

Special Acts of 1893, Page 626

Sec. 28. Said city shall be a consolidated school district; and said city shall be substituted for and take the place of the town of Derby in all meetings, matters, duties, powers, obligations, and proceedings required by law of or by the town of Derby in all matters concerning education, and shall act instead of said town; and all the powers, obligations, duties, rights, and property of the several school districts and said town shall, with reference to education, be vested in and belong to said city, which shall be and act to all intents and purposes as such consolidated school district.

There shall be in said city a board of education consisting of six electors, who shall hold office for the term of four years from the first Monday of January succeeding their election, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. Each ward shall elect two members of the board of education, and in the second ward one member of said board shall be a resident of the present third school district of said town, and one member of said board shall be a resident of the present sixth school district; in the third ward one member of said board shall be a resident of the present first school district, and one member of said board shall be a resident of the present second school district.

At the city election held on the first Monday of December, 1893, two members of the board of education shall be elected in each ward, but no person shall vote for more than one member of such board. Of the members elected at such election in each ward one shall be elected for three years, and one for one year from the first Monday of January, 1894, the person in each ward having the greatest number of votes shall be elected for the three-year term, and the person in each ward having the next greatest number of votes shall be elected for the one-year term. At the city election held on the first Monday of December, 1894, and biennially thereafter, one member of said board shall be elected from each ward for the term of four years. Vacancies in said board may be filled by the remaining members of said board until the same shall be filled by the voters of the ward in which such vacancy occurs, and in case it is filled by the voters of said ward, it shall only be for the unexpired term. Said board of education shall have all the powers now or hereafter vested in and shall perform all the duties now or hereafter imposed by law on the school committee and selectmen of towns, and the board of school visitors relative to schools and educational matters, and such board shall have the superintendence, management, and control of all matters concerning education, schools, and school property in said city.

The police commissioner of said city shall assign one or more policemen to act as truant officers in enforcing the statutes of this state in such cases provided.

The membership of said board shall be divided equally between the two leading political parties, for the time being, and vacancies shall be filled from the same political party in which the vacancy exists.

Said board of education shall, monthly, audit and approve all bills for the ordinary current expenses of its department, and report the same to the city clerk, who shall thereupon certify whether or not the appropriation is sufficient for the payment thereof; and if sufficient he shall draw his order for the same upon the city treasurer in favor of the persons entitled to payment thereof. Said board of education shall submit to the mayor on or before the first Monday of October in each year an estimate of the amount required for the support and maintenance of the public schools in said city for the ensuing fiscal year.

Sec. 29. All the property of the town of Derby, the borough of Birmingham, and the several school districts of said town and all rights of action and all securities of said municipalities and liens therefor, including liens for taxes or assessments due the town of Derby, the borough of Birmingham, and the several school districts in said town, are hereby transferred to and vested in said city of Derby, and the city of Derby is hereby made liable for all the debts, dues, bonds, and obligations of every kind and nature of the town of Derby, the borough of Birmingham, and the several school districts of said town, that are now due or may hereafter become due, and shall execute, abide by, and perform all of the duties and obligations and have and exercise all the rights of said town of Derby, the borough of Birmingham, and the several school districts of said town, and any creditor or person whomsoever having any claim or right of action arising out of any contract, obligation, or otherwise against said town, said borough, or said school districts, may enforce the same against the said city of Derby in the same manner as if said claim, right, or obligation had originally accrued against said city of Derby.

Approved, June 7, 1893.

HARTFORD

Special Acts of 1899, Page 354

Concerning the Northwest School District of Hartford

That the resolution passed at the January session of 1897 (special acts, volume XII, page 1032), Changing School District Lines in Hartford, be and it is hereby amended by adding the following section:

Sec. 5. The chairman of the school committee of the Northwest school district, on or before the twentieth day of October in each year, shall file with the town clerk of the town of Bloomfield a sworn statement of the names and the number of persons over four and under sixteen years of age who shall belong, on the first Monday of said month, to that section of the Northwest school district which lies in the town of Bloomfield, together with the names of the parents, guardians, or employers of such persons, as ascertained by the enumeration made during said month according to the provisions of chapter L of the public acts of 1897, and the selectmen of the town of Bloomfield shall cause to be paid annually to the town of Hartford for each person so enumerated the sum of fifteen dollars in discharge of any legal obligation of the town of Bloomfield to contribute towards the cost of maintaining the public schools in said Northwest school district.

MANCHESTER

Special Acts of 1895, Page 408

Ninth School District

Section **1.** That the territory and inhabitants within the limits of the Ninth school district of Manchester are hereby made a body politic and corporate by the name of the Ninth School District of Manchester, and shall have all the powers and privileges of school districts under the laws of this state.

Sec. 2. The first meeting of said district shall be held in June, 1895, and shall be called by the present district committee. At said meeting shall be elected, by ballot, a committee consisting of five persons, whose terms of office shall begin July 15, 1895. One of this number shall be elected to hold office until the next annual meeting, two until the second annual meeting, and the remaining two until the third annual meeting thereafter. At each annual meeting of the said district, which shall be held in June, so many members of said committee shall be elected by ballot to hold office for three years as, together with those previously elected to hold office beyond said annual meeting, will make the whole number five; and all members of said committee shall be residents of said district. In case of vacancy caused by resignation, death, or removal from the district, the remaining members of the committee shall fill the vacancy until the next annual meeting of said district, when a member shall be elected for the unexpired term. The chairman of the district committee shall give due notice of all meetings of said district, and may call a special meeting thereof at any time, and shall call one on the written request of twenty legal voters of the district.

Sec. 3. Said committee shall examine, employ, and dismiss teachers, shall determine the number and qualifications of the scholars to be admitted into each school, provided that all children of school age within said district shall be admitted to some one of the schools maintained by said district, may prescribe the course of study to be followed in the schools, and shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of district committees and school visitors. The authority of the school visitors of the town in which said district is situated shall extend only to the remaining portion of said town.

Sec. 4. In the town of Manchester, in each year, before the third Tuesday of June, the school visitors shall elect three of their own number, and the committee chosen under the provisions of this resolution shall also elect three of their own number, and these six persons, together with the selectmen of said town, shall be the joint board of the town of Manchester in lieu of that provided for in Section 2234 of the general statutes, and shall have the rights and perform the duties of said joint board prescribed in sections 2234, 2236, and 2237 of the general statutes.

NAUGATUCK

Special Laws of 1895, Page 221

Sec. 6. All burdens and all expenses imposed by law upon the town of Naugatuck, for the support of schools, shall hereafter be borne by said borough; and said borough shall hereafter perform all the duties, and have and exercise all the rights, powers, and privileges of and relative to said purposes and matters by law conferred upon said town; and all laws of the state imposing such duties, burdens, and expenses, and conferring such rights, powers, and privileges upon said town, are hereby amended, so as to be hereafter applicable to, and operative upon, said borough, except as is herein otherwise provided.

Sec. 23. There shall be in said borough a board of education consisting of six electors of said borough. Of the members elected at the annual electors' meeting of said borough in May, 1895, two shall be elected for the term of three years, two for the term of two years, and two for the term of one year, respectively, and at said election in May, 1895, no person shall vote for more than one person for each of the respective terms last above named. At the borough election held on the first Monday of May, 1896, and annually thereafter, two members of said board of education shall be elected for the term of three years, but no person shall vote for more than one member of said board at any election after May, 1895, except for persons to fill vacancies. Vacancies in said board may be filled by the remaining members of said board until the same shall be filled by the voters thereof, but only for the unexpired term. Said board of education shall have all the powers now or hereafter vested in, and shall perform all the duties now or hereafter imposed by law on the school visitors of the several towns in this state. The board of education and the warden and burgesses of said borough shall meet as a joint board on the second Tuesday in June in each year, and prepare a statement showing the estimated cost of each and all the public schools in the borough for the succeeding school year, and shall immediately thereafter notify the committees of the respective school districts of the several amounts so estimated, and said board of education shall present, at the annual borough meeting, a written or printed statement of the total cost of each and all of the public schools in said borough for the school year next preceding, and shall present an estimate of the cost of such schools for the current school year, at a meeting of the freemen of the borough held in July in each year; and said joint board shall hereafter do and perform all other acts and things that the school visitors and the selectmen of said town of Naugatuck have heretofore done and performed, and as may be hereafter required by law to be done and performed, in the several towns by the board of school visitors and selectmen.

NEW HAVEN

Special Acts of 1899, Page 419

Department of Education

Sec. 104. There shall be in said city a department of education, which shall have the care and management of all the affairs of the New Haven city school district. After this act takes effect no meeting of the New Haven city school district shall be held for any purpose whatever.

Sec. 105. Said department shall be under the control of a board of education of seven members who shall serve without compensation. The members of the board of education in office at the time this act takes effect shall hold their respective offices during the terms for which they were appointed unless sooner removed for cause according to the provisions of this act. On or before the first day of September, 1899, the mayor shall appoint two members of said board to serve four years from the third Monday in September next following; on or before the first day of September, 1900, the mayor shall appoint two members of said board to serve four years from the third Monday of September next following; on or before the first day of September, 1901, he shall appoint two members of said board to serve for four years from the third Monday of September next following; and on or before the first day of September, 1902, said Mayor shall appoint one member of said board to serve for a period of four years from the third Monday of September next following. And on or before the first day of September in every year thereafter the mayor shall fill the vacancies about to occur in said board by appointing one or two members, as the case may be, to serve for four years from the third Monday in September following their appointment. Not more than four members of the same political party shall at any one time be members of said board. The mayor shall fill all vacancies caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, by appointment, for the unexpired term. If the mayor shall refuse, fail, or neglect for thirty days to make an appointment to fill any vacancy that may occur in said board, either by death, resignation, removal, or otherwise, then the remaining members of said board may elect a suitable person to fill such vacancy.

Sec. 106. The board of education shall appoint a superintendent of schools, and shall decide the number of principals, assistants, and teachers to be employed. It may appoint or employ a secretary, an inspector of buildings, and such other officers and employes as may be necessary for the proper conduct of its business. It shall fix their terms of office and their salaries and prescribe their duties in each case, except as hereinafter provided. The officers and employes of the New Haven city school district, at the time of the taking effect of this act, shall retain their respective offices until their successors shall be chosen, and the rules and regulations of the board of education then in existence, not inconsistent with this act, shall remain in full force until repealed. Said board shall have the entire charge and direction of all the public schools of said district, and of the expenditure of all moneys appropriated for the support of the same, and shall have charge of the construction, management, and repair of all school buildings, and shall possess all other powers and be subject to all of the general duties of boards of education, school committees, and school visitors in this state, so far as the same are consistent with the terms of this act. It shall annually choose a president from among its own members, make its own by-laws, keep a journal of its proceedings, define the duties of its officers and committees, and prescribe such rules and regulations for discipline in said public schools as are not inconsistent with the laws of the state.

Sec. 107. The superintendent of schools, if he has not held the office before, shall be appointed for one year, and if continued in office thereafter may be appointed for a term of five years, and his salary shall not be reduced before the expiration of said term of five years. He shall not be removed during said term except by the vote of five members of the board of education. He shall appoint from those eligible under the rules of the board all principals, assistants, and teachers necessary to fill positions authorized by the board. He shall assign all principals, assistants, and teachers to their respective positions and re-assign them or dismiss them from office at his discretion. He shall report at each meeting of the board all appointments, re-assignments, and dismissals made by him since the previous meeting. Any appointment by the superintendent may be rejected by a vote of five members of the board. Any dismissal by the superintendent shall be final unless reversed by a vote of five members of the board at the meeting when such dismissal is reported. Notice of dismissal on the part of the superintendent shall be given to the principal, assistant, or teacher, by the superintendent in writing at least one week before the meeting of the board when the superintendent reports such dismissal. He shall, with the approval of the board of education, prescribe the courses of study in all the schools, but the text-books to be used in said courses shall be designated by the board. The superintendent shall annually, at a date to be fixed by the board, submit to the board a full report of the work and condition of the schools during the previous year, with recommendations for the ensuing year, which report, when accepted by the board, shall form part of its report to the mayor. He shall also report, each month during the school year, to the board in writing, any changes made in the several courses of study, and what principals, assistants, and teachers he has assigned, re-assigned, or dismissed, and shall furnish such additional information regarding the condition of the schools and the efficiency of the teaching force as may be required by the board. Said monthly reports shall be entered in a suitable book provided for the purpose, and shall be kept as a part of the records of the department.

Sec. 108. The treasurer of the city shall receive the amount of school money to which the district is entitled from the school moneys of the state, from the town of New Haven, from state appropriations for school purposes, from gifts, and from the tax laid within the district for school purposes, which moneys shall be subject to the order of the board of education under such rules and regulations as the board of finance may from time to time establish.

Sec. 109. The board of education shall submit to the board of finance of the city, at the time fixed by law for the submission of the estimates of the other departments of said city, a detailed estimate of its expenses for the next year for which the appropriations for city purposes are by law required to be made, specifying separately the sums needed for current and special expenses.

Sec. 110. Said board of finance shall annually appropriate for the purpose of said district such amount as it may deem necessary for such purposes. Appropriations made for school sites and the building and furnishing of new schoolhouses or additions to old ones shall be known as the special school fund, and it shall be the duty of the board of education to cause accurate accounts to be kept of its receipts and expenditures, distinguishing between those of a general and those of a special character. The board of finance shall levy, for school purposes, a tax upon all property within said district as now or hereafter constituted.

Sec. 111. The board of education shall have power to maintain one or two high schools, as it may deem advisable, and a manual training school, and it shall determine the number and location of primary and grammar schools, but no expenditure involving any expense to the city of New Haven or the New Haven city school district for the purchase of ground or the erection of schoolhouses shall be made until a special appropriation for that purpose shall have been made.

Sec. 112. Said board shall annually, at a date to be fixed by the mayor, transmit to the mayor a full report of its proceedings during the previous year, together with a statement of its receipts and expenditures, specifying those on account of current expenses, and special expenses for land and buildings respectively, with such other details as the mayor may from time to time require.

Sec. 113. Said board shall have power to divide the school district into as many sub-districts as it may deem advisable for the purpose of determining the limits within which children may attend each school.

Sec. 114. The city of New Haven, upon the recommendation of the board of education, shall have power to take sites for schoolhouses, or for the enlargement of sites already acquired, in the manner provided by law for the taking of land for public parks.

Sec. 115. The title to all property, legal or equitable, owned by such district, or which may hereafter be acquired for school purposes in said district, is hereby vested in the board of education, as trustee for said New Haven city school district.

Sec. 116. The Westville school district and the South school district are excepted from the provisions hereof. Whenever the electors of either the Westville school district or the South school district in the town and city of New Haven shall, by a majority vote in district meeting, in the manner provided for the admission of the different wards in section 218 of this act, express their desire to have their district annexed to the New Haven city school district, said vote shall be certified to the board of education of the New Haven city school district, and said board shall then, by a proper vote, declare the district in question to be a part of the New Haven city school district, and it shall thereafter be included in said New Haven city school district, and be governed by all the provisions of this act relating to said district.

NEW LONDON

Special Acts of 1893, Page 699

Sec. 55. All the rights, powers, and duties relative to education, schools, school districts, schoolhouses, school lands, school property, and school officers, of whatsoever kind, heretofore conferred or imposed, or hereafter to be conferred or imposed upon towns, shall be and they are imposed and conferred, within the limits of the city of New London, upon said city, and upon the officers chosen by it for school purposes.

Sec. 56. The school visitors of said city shall continue to be such school officers and shall be charged with and perform all the duties of a school committee and shall have all its powers, and shall act in the place and stead of such committee in all things; and the city of New London shall be substituted for and take the place of the town of New London in all matters concerning education, and shall act instead of said town in all of the same.

Sec. 57. All the powers, obligatory duties, rights, and property of said city of New London, whether as such city, or as a union school district, in respect to education and schools, shall be vested in and belong to said city of New London, which shall be and act, for all intents and purposes, as such union school district, and all such powers and duties of said city shall be exercised and performed by said board of school visitors, unless otherwise ordered by said city.

Special Acts of 1899, Page 264

An Act Annexing a Portion of the Town of Waterford to the Town and City of New London

Sec. 5. The territory hereby annexed shall be a part of the Union school district of the city of New London, and from the time when this act takes effect said city shall assume and become liable for all obligations for the care and expense of schools and education in said territory.

Special Acts of 1899, Page 371

An Act amending the Charter of the City of New London

Sec. 3. The title to the public schoolhouses, school lands, and school property in said city, other than that endowed or specially dedicated by private bequests, shall vest in said city of New London, and shall not be conveyed by deed, lease, or otherwise without the authority of the court of common council of said city.

Sec. 7. The mayor of said city, for the time being, shall be a member, *ex officio,* of the board of water commissioners, the board of sewer commissioners, and the board of school visitors.

NORWICH

Special Acts of 1897, Page 1058

Amending the Charter of the Falls District

Section 1. That the third or Falls school district in the town of Norwich be and the same is hereby made and constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of the Falls District. Said district shall receive its proportion of the public money, shall have entire control of all the schools within its limits, may establish and maintain schools of different grades, and shall have and enjoy all the powers and privileges at present enjoyed by school districts in this state.

Sec. 2. There shall be elected at a meeting held within and for said The Falls District, on the Friday following the second Monday of June, 1897, at 7.30 o'clock P. M., at the schoolhouse in said The Falls District, a committee consisting of seven persons, voters in said district, by ballot and by a majority vote, three of the members of said committee to be elected for one year from and after the date of said meeting, two members of said committee to be elected for two years from and after the date of said meeting, and two members of said committee to be elected for three years from and after the date of said meeting. The terms for which said members are to be elected shall be designated upon the ballot cast for the same, and they and their successors in office shall have the control and management of the schools in said district, examine, approve, employ, and dismiss teachers, prescribe the course of study to be pursued in the schools, and make such by-laws and rules, not inconsistent with the laws of this state, as they shall from time to time deem necessary, choose by ballot and by a majority vote of the said committee a president of said committee, who shall preside at its meetings when present, and at meetings of the district when present, and if the president of said committee shall be absent from any of said meetings then the presiding officer of said meetings shall be selected from any of the voters of said district present, at any of said annual and special meetings of said district, and shall choose in like manner a treasurer of said district from among members of said committee; and shall choose in like manner as aforesaid a clerk of said district; and said committee and their successors in office shall also have the power and authority to borrow money for school purposes upon the credit of said district when authorized by vote of said district. In case of vacancy caused by resignation, death, or removal from the district, the remaining members of said committee by a majority vote shall fill the vacancy until the next annual meeting of said district, when some person shall be elected by the said district for the unexpired term, and said committee shall do and perform all such acts as are now by law devolved upon the district committee of said third school district. The compensation of all of the officers and committees shall be determined by a vote of the district.

Sec. 3. Said committee shall hold its regular meetings on the first Monday of each month, and special meetings may be called by the president upon three days' notice thereof, and shall be called by him upon the written application of four members of the committee.

Sec. 4. The annual meeting of said The Falls District shall be held on the Friday after the second Monday of June in each year, at which meeting said district shall elect, by ballot and by a majority vote of the qualified electors of the district present and voting, two members of the said committee for a term of three years, to fill the places of the members whose terms of office shall have expired; and shall elect in the manner hereinbefore provided a member or members to fill the unexpired term of any member or members of said committee who shall have resigned, died, or moved out of the district, as provided by section two of this charter, and a collector of taxes. The annual report of the committee and of the district treasurer shall be submitted to said meeting.

Sec. 5. There shall also be elected at each annual meeting for the election of the said committee, in addition to the number specified in section four, by a majority vote, by ballot, a member of said committee who shall hold office for one year from and after the date of his said election.

Sec. 6. The annual tax meeting of The Falls District shall be held on the Friday following the second Monday of June in each year, and the special meetings of the district may be called by the said committee as occasion may require, and shall be called on application in writing of fifteen legal voters of said district.

Sec. 7. The district treasurer and the collector of taxes shall each give a bond to the satisfaction of a committee of three voters of said district, elected by the voters of said district at its annual meeting for the purposes mentioned in this section, conditioned for the faithful performance of their respective duties, and for an accounting of all moneys that may be received by either of them.

Approved, May 26, 1897.

Special Acts of 1899, Page 85

Incorporating the Greeneville School District

Section 1. That the Greeneville school district in the town of Norwich be and is hereby made and constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of The Greeneville School District.

Sec. 2. Said The Greeneville School District shall receive its proportionate share of the public money; shall have entire and exclusive control of all the public schools within the limits of said district; may establish, maintain, and manage schools of different grades therein, and shall have and may exercise all the powers and privileges at present enjoyed by school districts in this state.

Sec. 3. The first meeting of said corporation shall be held in the brick schoolhouse in said district on the Friday next following the third Monday of June, 1899, at half-past seven o'clock in the evening, and there shall be held a regular annual meeting of said corporation at the same place and hour on the Friday next following the third Monday of each June thereafter.

Sec. 4. Notice of said first meeting, as well as of all regular and special meetings, shall be given by publishing a notice thereof once in a daily newspaper published in the said town of Norwich, not less than five days and not more than ten days prior to such meeting, and also by posting a copy of such notice on the outside of the main entrance door of said schoolhouse, and a similar copy on the public sign-post nearest to said schoolhouse at least five days prior to the date of such meeting. The notice of said first meeting shall be signed and given by the present district committee of said district, and notice of all other meetings shall be signed and given by the board of education of said corporation. The notice of every special meeting shall state the purpose of such meeting. Special meetings may be called and held as occasion may require and shall be called by the said board upon the written request of not less than twenty of the legal voters residing in said district.

Sec. 5. All the legal voters of said district shall be entitled to vote at all meetings of said corporation, and no other person shall have the right to vote or otherwise to participate in said meetings.

Sec. 6. The officers of said corporation shall be a board of education consisting of six persons, a clerk, a treasurer, a collector, and an auditor, each of whom must be a legal voter residing in said district.

Sec. 7. All of said officers shall be elected by ballot, and a majority of the lawful ballots cast shall be requisite to elect.

Sec. 8. At said first meeting there shall be chosen two members of said board of education to serve for one year from the date of said meeting, two to serve for two years from said date, and two to serve for three years from said date, and the ballots for members of said board cast at said first meeting shall state the number of years for which each member of said board shall serve. At each annual meeting thereafter there shall be elected two members of said board to serve for three years. At said first meeting there shall also be elected a clerk, a treasurer, a collector, and an auditor, each to serve for one year from the date of said meeting; and at each annual meeting thereafter there shall be chosen a clerk, a treasurer, a collector, and an auditor, each for one year from date of election and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 9. The said board of education shall have the entire and exclusive control, supervision, and management of all public schools within the limits of said school district; and shall possess, enjoy, and exercise all the powers, and shall perform all the duties of school district committees and of school visitors; and the school visitors of said town of Norwich shall cease to have and to exercise any authority in said district when this resolution takes effect.

Sec. 10. Said board of education shall also have the power to make and to enforce proper rules and by-laws for its own government, and for the management of said corporation and of its affairs; and to amend, alter, or suspend the same; and to choose such officers of said board as it may deem requisite, including a president thereof.

Sec. 11. The president of said board shall preside at all the meetings thereof, as well as at all meetings of said corporation, but in case the president is absent, or when there is a vacancy in his office, his duties shall be performed by such other member of said board as shall be designated by vote of the remaining members of said board; provided, that at the said first meeting of said corporation the legal voters present shall elect *viva voce* the presiding officer of said first meeting.

Sec. 12. The auditor shall duly examine all the books, accounts, and vouchers of said corporation and of its officers, shall make a true and full report of his examinations and doings, when and as required by the rules and by-laws adopted by said board; and shall perform such other duties as said board may impose on him. The other officers shall discharge the duties, and shall have and exercise the powers and privileges of the corresponding officers of said school district, as constituted before the creation of said corporation.

Sec. 13. Said board shall hold meetings for the transaction of business at such times and places as shall be determined by said board, and a majority of the members thereof shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all proper business.

Sec. 14. Said board shall have full and exclusive power to examine, employ, and dismiss teachers for the public schools in said district, and also to perform all the duties and to exercise all the powers and privileges now possessed and enjoyed by school district committees in this state.

Sec. 15. Said board of education shall have power to borrow money for the legitimate needs of said corporation, upon the credit of said corporation, and to execute and negotiate its suitable obligations therefor.

Sec. 16. The treasurer and collector shall each furnish a bond, with surety or sureties satisfactory to said board and conditioned for the faithful performance of their respective duties; and no person shall enter upon the duties of the office of either treasurer or collector until his bond shall have been accepted and approved by said board.

Sec. 17. Said board shall fix the compensation of all officers and of all other employes of said corporation.

Sec. 18. At each annual meeting after June 23, 1899, there shall be presented written reports of the treasurer and the board of education for the preceding twelve months, and a written estimate by said board of the receipts and expenses of the twelve months following.

Sec. 19. Any vacancy in any of said offices shall be filled by said board, or the remaining members thereof, until the next annual meeting.

Sec. 20. This act shall take effect on the twenty-third day of June, 1899, on the organization of the first meeting of said corporation as provided in said act; and the terms of all the present officers of the Greeneville School District shall terminate at the time this act takes effect as herein provided; and the report of the officers of said district shall be made at said first meeting.

ORANGE

Special Acts of 1899, Page 269

An Act concerning the Union School District of Orange

Section 1. The Union School District of the town of Orange may, at its next annual meeting, vote upon the question of whether or not said district will adopt the form of school government provided for in sections 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, and 2134 of the general statutes, and if a majority of the voters of said district shall at said meeting vote in favor of adopting said form of government, then the officers of said district elected at said annual meeting shall hold office until the third Monday of September, 1899.

Sec. 2. If said district shall vote to adopt said form of government, then said district shall hold its annual meeting on the third Monday of September, 1899, and annually thereafter; and at the annual meeting held on the third Monday of September, 1899, elect the officers provided for in said section 2130 of the general statutes, and shall elect two members of a board of education to serve for one year, two members to serve for two years, and two members to serve for three years, and annually thereafter two members to serve for three years, as provided in said statutes.

Sec. 3. Upon said district voting as herein provided, and upon the election of officers of said district as provided in section two, said district and said officers shall have all the powers, rights, and duties, and be subject to all the obligations imposed upon school districts so organized as provided in sections 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, and 2134 of the general statutes, and all other acts relating to school districts so far as the same are applicable; and in case of a vacancy occurring in any office, the board of education may fill the same till the next annual meeting.

Sec. 4. The adoption by said district of said form of government shall in no manner affect the rights, property, or obligations of said school district, but the same shall continue in the same manner as if this act had not been passed, and shall be administered, adjusted, and liquidated by said district and by the officers elected in pursuance of this act, in lieu of the officers now administering the same, and all debts due said district and all obligations due from said district shall be collected and paid by said district and by the officers elected hereunder, to the same extent as if this act had not been passed.

Sec. 5. If said district shall vote to adopt said form of government, the school visitors of the town of Orange shall only have jurisdiction in the remaining portion of the town after the third Monday of September, 1899.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect from its passage.

WATERBURY

Special Acts of 1899, Page 498

An Act in addition to an Act Revising and Amending the Charter of the City of Waterbury

Section 1. The territorial limits of the body politic and corporate existing under the name of the city of Waterbury shall hereafter include all land and territory situated within the limits of the Center School District of Waterbury as now or hereafter defined.

Sec. 2. There shall be in the city of Waterbury a department of education which shall have the care and management of all the property and affairs of the Center school district of Waterbury. After this act shall take effect no meeting of said Center school district shall be held for any purpose whatever.

Sec. 3. Said department shall be under the control of the board of education, consisting of the mayor, who shall be *ex officio* chairman, and seven members, who shall be elected biennially at the meetings of said city for the election of officers; and for this purpose separate ballots shall be provided in the several voting places in said city. The terms of office of said members shall begin on the first Monday of January next following their election, and the provisions of the charter of said city in relation to the powers and duties of city officers shall apply to said members.

Sec. 4. No person shall vote for more than four members of the board of education. If any ballot found in said boxes shall have the names of more than four persons for members of said board, the first four names only shall be counted, and the seven persons of the whole number voted for and counted as aforesaid having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected members of the board of education of said city. In case a vacancy shall occur in said board by reason of a tie vote, or death, resignation, or removal, or any other cause, such vacancy may be filled in the manner now provided for filling vacancies in other city offices.

Sec. 5. The members of said board of education shall receive such compensation for their services as shall be prescribed by the board of aldermen.

Sec. 6. Said board shall hold regular meetings every month, and special meetings at such times as it may appoint or the mayor may call. Except in case of a tie, the mayor shall have no vote in any meeting.

Sec. 7. The board of education shall appoint a superintendent of schools, and shall decide the number of principals, assistants, and teachers to be employed. It may appoint or employ a clerk, an inspector of buildings, and such other officers and employes as may be necessary for the proper conduct of its business. It shall fix their salaries, subject to the approval of the board of finance, and prescribe their terms of office, and their duties, in each case, except as hereinafter provided. The officers and employes of the Center school district, at the time when this act shall take effect, shall retain their respective offices until their successors shall be chosen and duly qualified, and the rules and regulations of the board of education and district committee then in existence, not inconsistent with this act, shall remain in full force until repealed. The board of education herein provided for shall have the entire charge and direction of all the public schools of said district, and of the expenditure of all moneys appropriated for the support of the same, and shall have power to construct, manage, and repair all school buildings, and shall possess all other powers and be subject to all of the general duties of boards of education, school committees, and school visitors in this state, so far as the same are consistent with the terms of this act. It shall make its own by-laws, keep a journal of its proceedings, define the duties of its officers and committees, and prescribe such rules and regulations for discipline in the said public schools as are not inconsistent with the laws of the state.

Sec. 8. The superintendent of schools shall be appointed for the term of two years, and his salary shall not be increased or decreased during any term except in the manner provided by the charter of said city. He shall not be removed during said term except by the vote of five members of the board of education. He shall appoint from those eligible under the rules of the board, all principals, assistants, and teachers necessary to fill positions authorized by the board. He shall assign all principals, assistants, and teachers to their respective positions, and re-assign them or dismiss them from office at his discretion. He shall report at each meeting of the board all appointments, re-assignments, and dismissals made by him since the previous meeting. Any appointment by the superintendent may be rejected by a vote of the majority of the board. Any dismissal by the superintendent shall be final unless reversed by a vote of a majority of the board at the meeting when such dismissal is reported. Notice of dismissal on the part of the superintendent shall be given to the principal, assistant, or teacher by the superintendent in writing at least one week before the meeting of the board when the superintendent reports such dismissal. He shall, with the approval of the board of education, prescribe the course of study in all the schools, but the text-books to be used in said courses shall be designated by the board. The superintendent shall annually, at a date to be fixed by the board, submit to the board a full report of the work and condition of the schools during the previous year, with recommendations for the ensuing year, which report, when accepted by the board, shall form part of its report to the mayor. He shall also report, each month during the school year, to the board in writing, any changes made in the course of study, and what principals, assistants, and teachers he has assigned, re-assigned, or dismissed, and shall furnish such additional information regarding the condition of the schools and the efficiency of the teaching force as may be required by the board. Said monthly reports shall be entered in a suitable book provided for that purpose, and shall be kept as part of the records of the department.

Sec. 9. The treasurer of the city shall receive the amount of school money to which the district is entitled from the school moneys of the state, from the town of Waterbury, from state appropriations for school purposes, from gifts, and from the tax laid within the district for school purposes, which moneys shall be subject to the order of the board of education under such rules and regulations as the board of finance may from time to time establish.

Sec. 10. The board of education shall submit to the board of finance of the city, at the time fixed by law for the submission of the estimates of the other departments of said city, a detailed estimate of its expenses for the next year for which the appropriations for city purposes are by law required to be made, specifying separately the sums needed for current and for special expenses.

Sec. 11. The provisions of sections 92 and 93 of the charter of the city of Waterbury shall apply to such estimates, and to all taxes and appropriations based thereon; but no tax shall be laid upon any property lying outside of the present limits of the city of Waterbury and within the limits of said city as hereby established at a rate exceeding one-half of the rate of taxation upon property lying within the present limits of said city.

Sec. 12. The board of education shall annually, at a date fixed by the mayor, transmit to the mayor a full report of its proceedings during the previous year, together with a statement of its receipts and expenditures, specifying those on account of current expenses and special expenses for land and buildings respectively, with such other details as the mayor may from time to time require.

Sec. 13. Said board shall have power to divide the school district into as many sub-districts as it may deem advisable, for the purpose of determining the limits within which children may attend each school.

Sec. 14. The city of Waterbury, upon the recommendation of the board of education, shall have power to take sites for schoolhouses, or for the enlargement of sites already acquired, in the manner provided by law for taking of land for public parks.

Sec. 15. The title to all property, legal or equitable, owned by said district, or which may hereafter be acquired for school purposes in said district, is hereby vested in the board of education, as trustee for said Center School district.

Sec. 16. Nothing in this act shall be construed to restrict the right of any woman to vote at any meeting held for the purpose of choosing any officer of schools, or for any educational purpose under the general or special laws of this state, and nothing herein shall confer upon any woman the right to vote for the mayor of said city of Waterbury or any other city officer.

Special Acts of 1899, Page 339

Concerning the Bucks Hill School District of Waterbury

That all that part of the Bucks Hill school district of the town of Waterbury lying on the southerly side of a line drawn from the southwesterly corner of said district to a point in the Bucks Hill highway opposite the dividing line between property of Henry Simpkins and E. Goodenough, adjacent to said highway, and from thence easterly to the southeast corner of said district, with all persons now and hereafter residing on said territory be and hereby are transferred to the center school district of the town of Waterbury, to which latter district they shall hereafter belong.

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CONNECTICUT PUBLIC DOCUMENT

ANNUAL REPORT

IN RELATION TO THE

Criminal Business of the Courts

OF THE

State of Connecticut

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING JULY 1, 1899

As Shown by the Returns of the State and Prosecuting Attorneys

COMPILED BY THE COMPTROLLER

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE

HARTFORD PRESS
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1899

State of Connecticut.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, October 18, 1899.

To His Excellency, the Governor:

In compliance with the statute, I herewith submit the annual report of the State Attorneys and Prosecuting Attorneys concerning the Criminal Business of the Courts for the year ending July 1, 1899.

The total number of cases disposed of during the year was eleven hundred fifty-seven (1,157), being a decrease of two hundred forty-three (243) from the preceding year.

Total number of convictions, ninety-eight (98), a decrease of twenty-three (23). The amount of forfeited bonds reported is seven thousand, eight hundred fifty dollars ($7,850), a decrease of four thousand, four hundred seventy-five dollars ($4,475) from the amount of the preceding year.

Respectfully submitted,
THOMPSON S. GRANT,
Comptroller.

Reports of the State's Attorneys.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

To the Comptroller:

Sir, — Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1899 :

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	192
Number of terms they were in court — 176 for 1 term; 10 for 2 terms; 4 for 3 terms; 1 for 6 terms; 1 for 9 terms.	
Total number of trials, and their results :	
Number of convictions,	5
Number of acquittals,	1
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	1
Number of pleas of guilty,	151
Bonds forfeited :	
Number,	2
Amount,	$200.00
Number of *nolles* absolute,	52
Number of *nolles* upon terms,	4
Number of original informations,	71
*Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict :	
Number by verdict,	1
Number of pleas of guilty,	47
Number of *nolles* absolute,	32
Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost,	2
Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes,	192
Number of second convictions for the same crime,	none
Number of third convictions for the same crime,	7

ARTHUR F. EGGLESTON,
State's Attorney for Hartford County.

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* Seven appeals vacated. One erased. One disposed of by death of appellant.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

To the Comptroller:

Sir, — Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1899 :

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	160
Number of terms they were in court — 139 for 1 term; 11 for 2 terms; 8 for 3 terms; 2 for 5 terms.	
Total number of trials, and their results :	
Number of convictions,	22
*Number of acquittals,	2
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	2
Number of pleas of guilty,	82
Bonds forfeited :	
Number,	9
Amount,	$5,300.00
Number of *nolles* absolute,	40
Number of *nolles* upon terms,	5
Number of original informations,	5
Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict :	
Number by verdict,	none
Number of pleas of guilty,	none
Number of *nolles* absolute,	none
Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost,	none
Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes,	160
Number of second convictions for the same crime,	1
Number of third convictions for the same crime,	none

WM. H. WILLIAMS,
State's Attorney for New Haven County.

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* One on ground of insanity.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

To the Comptroller:

Sir, — Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1899 :

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	39
Number of terms they were in court — 32 for 1 term ; 4 for 2 terms; 2 for 3 terms ; 1 for 5 terms.	

Total number of trials and their results :	
Number of convictions,	4
Number of acquittals,	2
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	1
Number of pleas of guilty,	16
Bonds forfeited :	
Number,	1
Amount,	$200.00
Number of *nolles* absolute,	11
Number of *nolles* upon terms,	6
Number of original informations,	27
*Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict :	
Number by verdict,	none.
Number of pleas of guilty,	none.
Number of *nolles* absolute,	none.
Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost,	none.
Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes,	39
Number of second convictions for the same crime,	none.
Number of third convictions for the same crime,	none.

JOHN P. KELLOGG,
Assistant State's Attorney,
New Haven Superior Court at Waterbury.

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* No appealed cases in this court.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

To the Comptroller :

SIR, — Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1899 :

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	54
Number of terms they were in court, — 42 for 1 term; 9 for 2 terms; 1 for 3 terms; 2 for 4 terms.	
Total number of trials and their results,	12
Number of convictions,	9
Number of acquittals,	2
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	1
Number of pleas of guilty,	7
Bonds forfeited :	
Number,	1
Amount,	$200.00

Number of *nolles* absolute,	19
Number of *nolles* upon terms,	25
Number of original informations,	6
Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict :	
Number by verdict,	3
Number of pleas of guilty,	7
Number of *nolles* absolute,	19
Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost,	25
Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes,	68
Number of second convictions for the same crime,	none.
Number of third convictions for the same crime,	none.

N. R. BRONSON,
Prosecuting Attorney for
District Court of Waterbury.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

To the Comptroller :

Sir, — Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1899 :

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	131
Number of terms they were in court — 67 for 1 term ; 49 for 2 terms ; 8 for 3 terms ; 3 for 4 terms ; 4 for 6 terms.	
Total number of trials, and their results :	
Number of convictions,	12
Number of acquittals,	3
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	3
Number of pleas of guilty,	49
Bonds forfeited :	
Number,	none
Amount,	none
Number of *nolles* absolute,	49
Number of *nolles* upon terms,	18
Number of original informations,	4
Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict :	
Number by verdict,	14
Number of pleas of guilty,	45
Number of *nolles* absolute,	49
Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost,	18

Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes,	131
Number of second convictions for the same crime,	none
Number of third convictions for the same crime,	none

GEORGE M. GUNN,
Prosecuting Attorney Criminal Court of Common Pleas,
New Haven County.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

To the Comptroller :

Sir, — Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1899 :

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	49
Number of terms they were in court — 39 for 1 term ; 8 for 2 terms ; 1 for 3 terms ; 1 for 4 terms.	
Total number of trials, and their results :	
Number of convictions,	2
Number of acquittals,	1
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	2
Number of pleas of guilty,	34
Bonds forfeited :	
Number,	none
Amount,	none
Number of *nolles* absolute,	8
Number of *nolles* upon terms,	2
Number of original informations,	46
Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict :	
Number by verdict,	none
Number of pleas of guilty,	none
Number of *nolles* absolute,	none
Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost,	none
Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes,	49
Number of second convictions for the same crime,	1
Number of third convictions for the same crime,	none

SOLOMON LUCAS,
State's Attorney for New London County.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

To the Comptroller :

Sir, — Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1899 :

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	55
Number of terms they were in court — 28 for 1 term; 16 for two terms; 6 for 3 terms; 5 for 4 terms.	
Total number of trials, and their results :	
Number of convictions,	7
Number of acquittals,	2
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	none
Number of pleas of guilty,	none
Bonds forfeited :	
Number,	1
Amount,	$100.00
Number of *nolles* absolute,	none
Number of *nolles* upon terms,	none
Number of original informations,	5
Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict :	
Number by verdict,	9
Number of pleas of guilty,	12
Number of *nolles* absolute,	12
Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost,	5
Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes,	39
Number of second convictions for the same crime,	none
Number of third convictions for the same crime,	none

H. A. HULL,

Prosecuting Attorney, Criminal Court of Common Pleas, for New London County.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

To the Comptroller:

Sir, — Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1899 :

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	149
Number of terms they were in court — 115 for 1 term; 6 for 2 terms; 6 for 3 terms; 9 for 4 terms; 5 for 5 terms; 2 for 6 terms; 2 for 7 terms; 3 for 9 terms; 1 for 11 terms.	

Total number of trials, and their results:	
Number of convictions,	12
Number of acquittals,	3
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	none
Number of pleas of guilty,	58
Bonds forfeited:	
Number,	1
Amount,	$1,000.00
Number of *nolles* absolute,	4
Number of *nolles* upon terms,	1
Number of original informations.	5
Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict:	
Number by verdict,	none
Number of pleas of guilty,	none
Number of *nolles* absolute,	none
Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost,	none
Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes,	149
Number of second convictions for the same crime,	none
Number of third convictions for the same crime,	none

SAMUEL FESSENDEN,
State's Attorney for Fairfield County.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

To the Comptroller:

Sir,— Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1899:

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	134

Number of terms they were in court — 80 for 1 term; 13 for 2 terms; 10 for 3 terms; 11 for 4 terms; 4 for 5 terms; 8 for 6 terms; 4 for 8 terms; 2 for 9 terms; 1 for 10 terms; 1 for 13 terms.

Total number of trials and their results:	
Number of convictions,	none
Number of acquittals,	2
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	none
Number of pleas of guilty,	none
Bonds forfeited:	
Number,	5
Amount,	$575.00

Number of *nolles* absolute,	0
Number of *nolles* upon terms,	18
Number of original informations,	none
Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict :	
Number by verdict,	3
Number of pleas of guilty,	56
Number of *nolles* absolute,	49
Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost,	1
Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes,	134
Number of second convictions for the same crime,	none
Number of third convictions for the same crime,	none

JOHN H. LIGHT,
Prosecuting Attorney Criminal Court of Common Pleas
for Fairfield County.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

To the Comptroller :

Sir,— Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1899 :

* Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	55
Number of terms they were in court — 41 for 1 term ; 8 for 2 terms ; 4 for 3 terms ; 1 for 4 terms ; 1 for 5 terms.	
Total number of trials, and their results :	
Number of convictions,	8
Number of acquittals,	1
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	1
Number of pleas of guilty,	23
Bonds forfeited :	
Number,	1
Amount,	$75.00
Number of *nolles* absolute,	16
Number of *nolles* upon terms,	4
† Number of original informations,	22
Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict :	
Number by verdict,	5
Number of pleas of guilty,	0
Number of *nolles* absolute,	12

---

* One case erased from docket for improper appeal.
† Two bench warrants.

Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost,	3
Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes,	55
Number of second convictions for the same crime,	none
Number of third convictions for the same crime,	none

JOHN L. HUNTER,
State's Attorney for Windham County.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

To the Comptroller :

Sir,— Herewith I send you a atatement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1899 :

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	71
Number of terms they were in court — 52 for 1 term ; 11 for 2 terms ; 5 for 3 terms ; 1 for 4 terms ; 2 for 8 terms.	
Total number of trials, and their results :	
Number of convictions,	11
Number of acquittals,	1
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	none
Number of pleas of guilty,	23
Bonds forfeited :	
Number,	1
Amount,	$200.00
Number of *nolles* absolute,	11
Number of *nolles* upon terms,	24
Number of original informations,	5
Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict :	
Number by verdict,	1
Number of pleas of guilty,	1
Number of *nolles* absolute,	2
Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost,	14
Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes,	71
Number of second convictions for the same crime,	1
Number of third convictions for the same crime,	none

DONALD T. WARNER,
State's Attorney for Litchfield County.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

To the Comptroller:

Sir,— Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1899:

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	49
Number of terms they were in court — 45 for 1 term; 3 for 2 terms; 1 for 3 terms.	
Total number of trials, and their results:	
Number of convictions,	2
Number of acquittals,	1
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	none
Number of pleas of guilty,	27
Bonds forfeited:	
Number,	none
Amount,	none
Number of *nolles* absolute,	13
Number of *nolles* upon terms,	8
Number of original informations,	23
Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict:	
Number by verdict,	none
Number of pleas of guilty,	1
Number of *nolles* absolute,	10
Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost,	10
Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes,	49
Number of second convictions for the same crime,	none
Number of third convictions for the same crime,	none

JOHN M. MURDOCK,
State's Attorney for Middlesex County.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

To the Comptroller:

Sir,— Herewith I send you a statement of the business of this office for the year ending July 1, 1899:

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	19
Number of terms they were in court — 15 for 1 term; 4 for 2 terms.	

Total number of trials, and their results:	
Number of convictions,	4
*Number of acquittals,	3
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	none
Number of pleas of guilty,	9
Bonds forfeited :	
Number,	none
Amount,	none
Number of *nolles* absolute,	1
Number of *nolles* upon terms,	1
Number of original informations,	15
†Appealed cases and their disposition by verdict:	
Number by verdict,	3
Number of pleas of guilty,	3
Number of *nolles* absolute,	none
Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost,	none
Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes,	19
Number of second convictions for the same crime,	none
Number of third convictions for the same crime,	none

JOEL H. REED,
State's Attorney for Tolland County.

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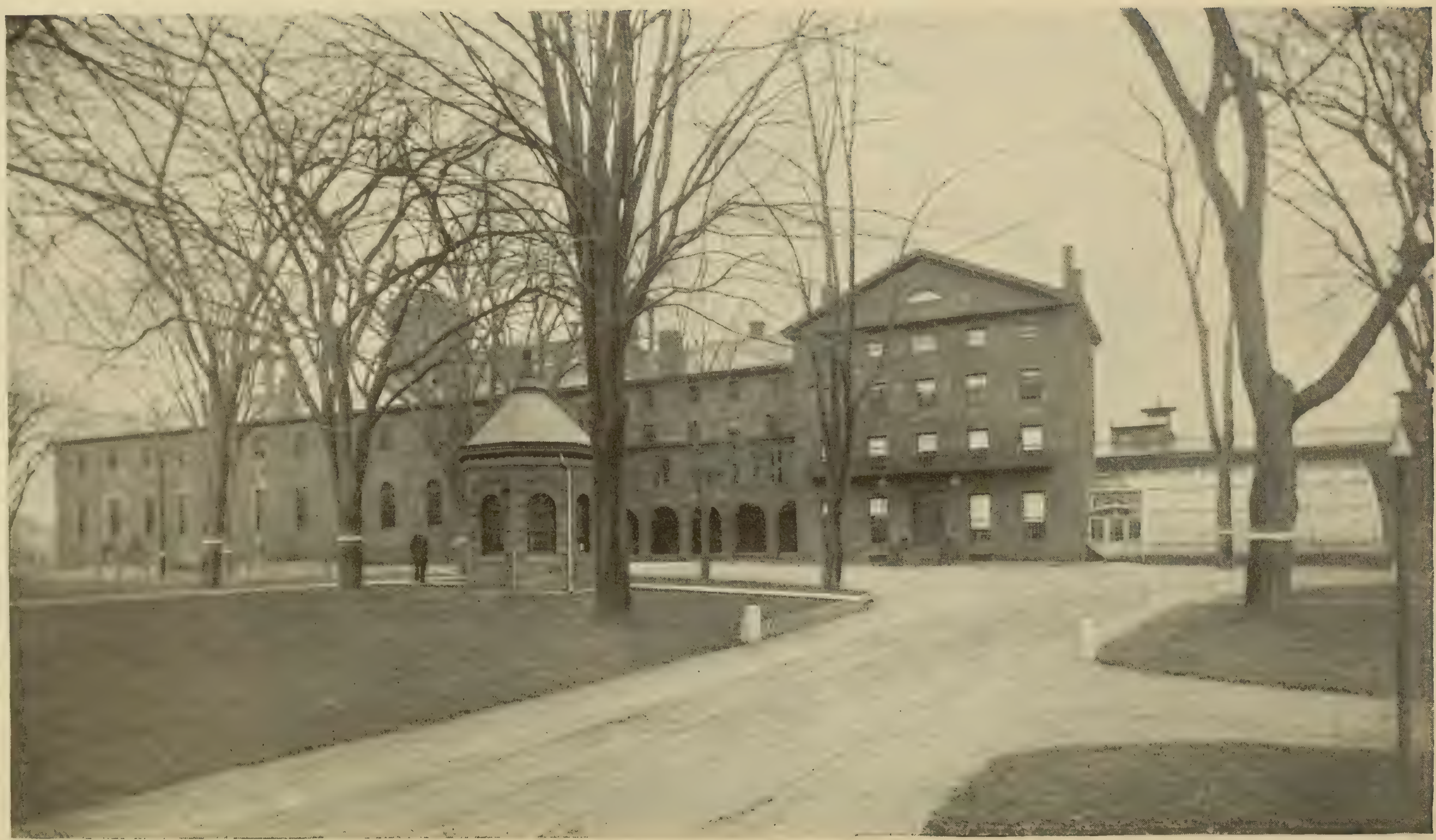
* One on ground of insanity.

† Two appeals vacated.

SUMMARY.

The following is a summary of the statements of the attorneys for the several counties of the state, as shown by the foregoing returns :

Total number of cases disposed of during the year,	1,157
Number of terms they were in court — 871 for 1 term; 152 for 2 terms; 56 for 3 terms ; 33 for 4 terms ; 13 for 5 terms ; 15 for 6 terms ; 2 for 7 terms ; 6 for 8 terms; 6 for 9 terms ; 1 for 10 terms; 1 for 11 terms ; 1 for 13 terms.	
Total number of trials, and their results:	
Number of convictions,	98
Number of acquittals,	24
Number of cases in which there was disagreement of jury,	11
Number of pleas of guilty,	421
Bonds forfeited :	
Number,	22
Amount,	$7,850
Number of *nolles* absolute,	224
Number of *nolles* upon terms,	116
Number of original informations,	234
Appealed cases and their disposition :	
Number by verdict,	39
Number of pleas of guilty,	172
Number of *nolles* absolute,	185
Number disposed of upon payment or part payment of fine below and cost,	78
Whole number of prosecutions for different crimes,	1,155
Number of second convictions for the same crime,	3
Number of third convictions for the same crime,	7



CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON.

State of Connecticut
PUBLIC DOCUMENT.

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS

OF THE

CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON

TO THE

GOVERNOR

For the fiscal year ending
September 30, 1899.

Printed by Order of the General Assembly

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.:
PRESS OF THE MARIGOLD PRINTING COMPANY
1899

OFFICERS

OF THE

CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON

Directors.

JAMES W. CHENEY, *President*, South Manchester.
THOMAS DUDLEY WELLS, *Secretary*, Waterbury.
FRANK C. SUMNER, Hartford.
FREDERICK M. SALMON, Westport.
WILSON C. REYNOLDS, East Haddam.
EDWARD C. FRISBIE, Hartford.
WILLIE O. BURR, Hartford.

ALBERT GARVIN, *Warden.*
GEORGE E. BAISDEN, *Deputy Warden.*
LUCIUS W. BARTLETT, *Clerk.*
LINVILLE J. HALL, *Chaplain.*
WALTER N. THAYER, Jr., *Physician.*

State of Connecticut.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

To His Excellency, George E. Lounsbury, Governor:

The Directors of the Connecticut State Prison have the honor herewith to submit their annual report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1899.

Jabez L. Woodbridge retired from the wardenship on March 1, after holding the office for five years and a half, and he was succeeded by Albert Garvin, who came to Connecticut from the Indiana State Reformatory at Jeffersonville. Mr. Garvin's experience in penal and reformatory institutions in the middle west, covering a score of years, has been singularly successful, and has rendered him familiar with all the phases, problems and perplexities of prison management. Progressive in his views and practices and skilled alike in handling criminals and in conducting business affairs, he brings to the prison an executive equipment which, as the Directors confidently believe, will promote the interests of the State.

The adoption of plans and specifications for the substantial enlargement of the plant of the prison, under the special legislative appropriation of $125,000 granted at the recent session of the General Assembly, marks an important step in the physical development of the institution. The plans, carefully wrought out, are designed not only to meet immediate necessities but also to anticipate future needs, and, among other things, they call for a new cell block with an ultimate capacity for 208 cells; an enlarged ward for female convicts; a congregate dining room in which prisoners can be fed better and more economically than under the existing system of taking rations to the cells; a boiler house, more centrally located than the present one; and a cold storage plant. Under the appropriation only 52 cells can be immediately erected, but others can be added as circumstances require and funds are provided. Considerable labor upon the enlargements and improvements has already been done, and the work will be resumed in the spring as early as weather conditions will permit.

The average daily population of the prison for the year was 507. The largest number, 523, which also surpasses any previous record and which is more than the present plant can accommodate without serious congestion, was reached on December 28, and the smallest figure, 491, was recorded on September 11, 12 and 13. The penal colony was slightly in excess of that of the previous year, when the average daily census was 505, but in view of the growth of the State it may with confidence be affirmed that the ratio of convicts to the total population was smaller in 1899 than in 1898. Although at periods during the past year prisoners were detained in the county jails until accommodations could be provided at Wethersfield, yet the expansion of the felon element in Connecticut, which, between 1893 and 1898 was rapid and at times almost startling, was checked during the year. This arrest, at least temporary, of a tendency which had provided the State with convicts more rapidly than the State had provided facilities for caring for them, is presumably due in a large measure to improved industrial conditions. The average daily number of inmates of the insane ward was 28, and with this element eliminated the average daily population of the prison was 479.

Never, perhaps, has the general health of the inmates been better than during the past year. The tendency, noticeable for several years, toward a decreased mortality has been kept up, and only seven deaths from natural causes were recorded during the fiscal period. The annual death rate, which was the equivalent of 13.8 per 1,000 population, is probably smaller than the rate which prevailed throughout the State during the same time. Of the seven who died several were physically defective on their entrance to the institution, and three had been inmates of the insane ward. Pulmonary tuberculosis continues to be the prison disease which is the most difficult to combat and the most remorseless in results. The sanitary measures which have been adopted within a few years have had a beneficial effect upon the health of the convicts, and the enlarged variety of food which is now being fed tends to tone up their physical condition.

The revenues from convict labor during the year aggregated $48,089; which is an increase of $4,333 over the previous twelvemonth. All the able-bodied convicts not otherwise needed were productively employed in the shoe and shirt factories. The amount drawn from the Comptroller to cover the deficiency in prison earnings was $42,943. The recent sharp advances in the prices of supplies will inevitably increase the running expenses of the institution along certain lines, but all economies that can be followed without detriment to prison or prisoners are being practiced.

Under Warden Garvin various changes in the prison rules, which are designed, without impairing the firmness of discipline, to provide the convicts with larger opportunities for helping themselves, have been instituted. A new system of classification, which is based upon marks and under which each convict practically grades himself, has been introduced with excellent results. Under the system a prisoner who earns 50 out of a possible 54 credit marks within six consecutive months, is promoted to the first grade, but at any time he is liable, by offensive conduct, to drop to the second or third grade. The privileges and honors of the different grades vary greatly, and the sustained ambition which a large majority of the convicts manifest to acquire and hold membership in the highest grade is noticeable. Ordinarily about 64 per cent. of the inmates are in the first grade, about 34 in the second grade, and the remainder of about 2 per cent. in the third grade.

The parole law, enacted in 1897, under which certain classes of convicts may be conditionally released by the Board of Pardons, has been applied with great caution and conservatism, but within the limited scope of its operation its effect has been beneficial. Of the seven prisoners who have thus far been paroled, none, so far as is known, has lapsed into crime, and all of them, it is believed, have, under the opportunities which it has supplied and the motives to sustained good conduct which it has created, been enabled to secure a new start in life.

At the invitation of the Governor and the Directors, supplemented by the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Hartford, the annual congress of the National Prison Association was held in Hartford in September. Eminently successful was the gathering, and it brought together a large number of men who are experts in the various departments of penal and reformatory administration. The formal papers which were presented and the informal discussions which they provoked were suggestive and stimulating, and their influence both upon Connecticut and upon other parts of the country is sure to be helpful.

The annual reports of the Warden, the Physician and the Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains are appended, and to them the Directors invite the attention of your Excellency.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES W. CHENEY, THOMAS DUDLEY WELLS, FRANK C. SUMNER, FREDERICK M. SALMON, WILSON C. REYNOLDS, EDWARD C. FRISBIE, WILLIE O. BURR,	*Directors.*

Wethersfield, December 12, 1899.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON,
WETHERSFIELD, September 30, 1899.

To the Honorable Board of Directors of the Connecticut State Prison:

GENTLEMEN :—I beg to submit herewith financial and partial statistical statements covering the history of this institution from the 30th day of September, 1898, to this date, including statement of Clerk and reports of the Physician, and Protestant and Catholic Chaplains.

POPULATION.

Total number of convicts on hand September 30, 1898	513
Received during the year	202
Making a total of	715
Discharged by expiration of sentence	193
Executed	2
Escaped	2
Pardoned	4
Paroled	3
Died	8
Making a total	212

Leaving 503 on hand at this date.

The lowest number in confinement during the year was 491, on September 12, 1899, and the highest number was 523, on December 28, 1898.

The average population for the year is 507.38, being the greatest in the history of the Prison.

RECEIVED FROM COUNTIES THIS FISCAL YEAR AS FOLLOWS:		ON HAND
New Haven County	76	176
Fairfield "	44	107
Hartford "	42	98
New London "	16	37
Litchfield "	9	32
Windham "	6	24
Middlesex "	8	18
Tolland "	1	11
Total	202	503

INSANE WARD.

During the year there have been two escapes: Ferdinand Szantho, No. 182, and Frank Ruskowsky, No. 168, from the Insane Ward on June 13.

There is no question, as I advised you at the time, that the officer in charge was derelict in his duties. He was promptly dismissed.

On September 30, 1898, there were confined in this ward 31 convicts.

On March 1 there were 31, and on September 30, 1899, 23 were confined in this ward.

October 1, 1898	31
Received during the year	20
Making a total	51
Discharged by expiration of sentence	11
Transferred to Prison proper	11
Pardoned	1
Died	3
Escaped	2
Making a total	28

And leaving in confinement in the ward, 23.

HEALTH AND RULES.

The health of the inmates of the Institution has been excellent; the death rate and lost time by sickness have seldom been as low in an institution of like character and similar population.

The revised grade, rules put in operation with your permission, have proven highly beneficial as an incentive to good order, and the morale of the institution has been greatly improved in consequence.

On June 30 there were 69 men in the first grade; under the revised rules there were promoted on July 1, 235. At this date there are 308 men in the first grade, 166 in the second grade, and 6 in the third grade. Men in the Insane Ward are not graded. However, upon their transfer back to the Prison proper, they are placed in the second grade.

HELPFUL INFLUENCES.

The night school, under the supervision of Chaplain Hall, has been organized this fall upon a broader plan than has heretofore existed. None but illiterates are admitted, the average attendance being about seventy. The men are making excellent progress.

The State Board of Charities and Corrections have frequently visited the Prison, and by their frank and hearty co-operation have greatly aided the local management of the institution in maintaining the present high standard of discipline.

Members and committees of the Connecticut Prison Association have regularly visited the institution each month and interviewed the men listed for discharge, and have used excellent judgment in caring for, locating or securing situations, procuring transportation for several to distant parts of this country and to Europe. Their work is second to none in this country.

FINANCES.

The financial condition of the institution is good. Of the $95,000 appropriation granted this institution by the Legislature of 1897, there remains an unexpended balance in the State Treasury of $10,585.45.

With an increased population, and with the rapid advance in the price of provisions, clothing, fuel and forage, the Legislature of 1899 granted an appropriation of only $80,000 for the two years ending September 30, 1901, which will compel a rigid economy in every department of the institution.

The average number of officers and employees for the year was 55.5; for the first five months 58.2, and for the last seven months, 53.57, and at present is 53.

Never in the history of the institution have the earnings been so large. For the first five months the earnings from the shoe contracts were $14,831 and from the shirt contract, $3,582, or an average of 45.76 cents per day per man on contract labor. For the remaining seven months the earnings from the shoe contracts were $22,601.01, and from the shirt contract $6,939.25, or an average of 49.04 cents per day per man, and for the last few months the earnings for all men on contract labor have been over 50 cents per capita per day.

The total earnings from all sources for the year ending at this date are $48,088.63.

By referring to the Clerk's statement a clear insight may be obtained of the financial condition of the Prison. The cost per capita per diem of .0756 cents (including first grade, insane and hospital inmates) for subsistence, is the lowest in years, but as previously stated, the sharp advance in provisions will in all probability increase the cost of subsistence for the next fiscal year.

POOR WATER SUPPLY.

The present condition of the water supply for the institution is unsatisfactory. When receiving water direct from the reservoirs the pressure was sufficient for all purposes, but the pressure under present conditions is not sufficient for proper sanitary purposes, and in case of a fire in the Prison, or in the buildings on the premises outside the walls, we would have to depend entirely upon a bucket brigade. What is urgently needed is an independent water supply, and I would suggest artesian wells. The water we receive now all comes from the Connecticut River, and while the precaution is taken to boil all drinking water for the men in all parts of the Prison and cell houses, yet I fear the results from using this water may prove detrimental to the health of both inmates and officers.

APPRAISAL OF PROPERTY.

At the close of the fiscal year a careful appraisal of the property of the Prison was taken by Messrs. Robert A. Potter of Bristol and Josiah G. Adams of Wethersfield, who reduced the valuation of both real and personal property to the extent of $61,478.51, and yet the values placed on numerous articles are extremely high, and in no case are they low.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The change in motive power in the work shops, which is being inaugurated, is proving to be all that was hoped for. It is more economical, the power more steady, and better results are obtained.

Although the appropriation made by the Legislature of $125,000 for new buildings, especially to reduce the congested condition of the Female Prison, and secure additional cells for the men, is not sufficient to accomplish all that was anticipated, still the results, when completed, will vastly improve the condition of the institution. The appropriation coming late in the season, the phenomenal advance in the cost of both steel and structural iron, caused some delay in starting this new work, yet by the time winter closes in it will be well under way.

PAROLE.

I cannot close this report without referring to the parole law. So far as paroling prisoners is concerned, you have practically nothing to do. However, you have the custody of the prisoners while on parole, also the expense and responsibility of returning delinquents. I earnestly urge that your Honorable Board will act as a unit in advancing the interests of the Indeterminate Sentence Bill now before the Legislature. I believe it to be the only logical method of dealing with convicts. At present there are but two men on parole. Both have excellent positions with good salaries. Their conduct is exemplary and their reports come in regularly.

In conclusion, to the Deputy Warden and his Assistant, to the Clerk, Physician, Chaplain, Matron, Engineer and all subordinate officers, I am personally under obligations, for the splendid results accomplished could not have been achieved except by a cheerful co-operation, for which I am thankful.

To you, gentlemen, for the confidence, support and kindness that I have received at your hands, I am truly grateful.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT GARVIN, *Warden.*

FINANCIAL TABLES

STATEMENT OF CHIEF CLERK.

Table A, No. 1.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

From October 1, 1897, to February 28, 1899 (inclusive).

Average number of prisoners for year..	432.5	505.6	510.2
Average number of officers for year....	44.33	54.75	58.2
ACCOUNTS.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1897.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1898.	Five months ending Feb. 28, 1899.
To first grade provisions	$ 1,378.59	$ 2,372.13	$1,242.57
Second and third grade provisions..	12,382.47	13,568.71	4,673.55
Chapel	370.51	378.35	193.65
Prisoners' tobacco..................	409.79	515.46	244.35
Amusement..........................	4.15	80.86	......
Night school........................	27.15	......	......
Live stock......	538.21	......	......
Clothing and bedding..............	5,365.11	1 092.02	1,543 61
Prison furniture....................	300.28	181.97	......
Officers' quarters..................	316.84	47.47	......
Blacksmiths' and tinners' tools and supplies........................	154.94	70.98	43.60
Fuel, light and water	8,605.99	7,805.75	6,976.18
Electrical plant.....................	1,974.37	113.61	......
Furnishing Warden's house	191.07	470.27	129.62
Salaries.............................	31,158.70	36,309.93	18,760 40
Uniforms............................	217.65	......	......
Expenses............................	3,991.15	4,360.69	2,395 68
Permanent improvements and rep'rs	6,406.37	2,045.49	1,208.02
Prison supplies	1,973.21	3,754.38	1,698.61
Insurance...........................	155.00	235.00	......
Advertising and printing...........	21.55	58.53	7.41
Transportation of convicts	15.00	32.30	......
Medicine	1,347.33	1,387.15	442.88
Gas plant...........................	50.00	......	......
Warden's provisions	5,774.13	8,293.65	4,315.72
West End appropriation...........	12,090.57	875.67	......
Insane ward appropriation.........	25,425.67	10,859.38	......
Engines and boilers................	1,470.00	345.00	30.00
Office furniture....................	......	......	......
Storehouse and kitchen............	......	......	......
Farm account.......................	......	1,224.86	......
Furnishing Directors' room.........	......	......	20.50
Total	$122,115.80	$96,479.61	$43,926.35

Table A, No. 1.

PROFIT AND LOSS.—*Continued.*

Average number of prisoners for year..	432.5	505.6	510.2
Average number of officers for year....	44.33	54.75	58.2
ACCOUNTS.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1897.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1898.	Five months ending Feb. 28, 1899.
By furnishing Directors' room	$ 250.45	$ 2.35	......
Buildings and land..................	24,845.00	45,877.91	......
Library............................	37.08	196.94	$ 233.48
Rent...............................	209.04	188.20	104 52
Fines..............................	31.00	53.65	35.00
Motive power.......................	1,500.00	612.50	......
Sales..............................	118.75	169.53	45.60
U. S. Government...................	1.145.86	1,338.18	538.46
Convict labor......................	42 967.84	43,755.77	18,469.25
Farm...............................	1,230.29	......	116.77
Live stock.........................	......	160.32	168.97
Engines and boilers................	......	......	......
Gas plant..........................	......	......	......
Electrical plant...................	......	......	21.92
Night school.......................	......	11.40	......
Uniforms...........................	......	114.56	57.53
Printing...........................	......	36.47	......
Officers' quarters.................	......	......	1.50
Furnishing prison, etc., insane ward	......	......	173.83
Balance State of Connecticut.......	49,780.49	3,961.83	23,959.52
Total..............................	$122,115.80	$96,479.61	$43,926.35

Table A, No. 2.

Average number of prisoners for year. .	432.5	505.6	505.6
Average number of officers for year. . . .	44.33	54.75	53 57
ACCOUNTS.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1897.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1898.	Seven months ending Sept. 30, 1899.
To first grade provisions.	$ 1,378.59	$ 2,372.13	$1,759.77
Second and third grade provisions. .	12,382.47	13,568.71	6,183.00
Chapel	370.51	378.35	262.50
Prisoners' tobacco.	409.79	515.46	265.38
Amusement	4.15	80.86	. . . . . .
Night school.	27.15	. . . . . .	118.01
Live stock.	538.21	. . . . . .	. . . . . .
Clothing and bedding.	5,365.11	1,092.02	2,881.25
Prison furniture	300.28	181.97	577.75
Officers' quarters.	316.84	47.47	170.40
Blacksmiths' and tinners' tools and supplies.	154.94	70.98	. . . . . . 231.46
Fuel, light and water	8,605.99	7,805.75	4,897.81
Electrical plant.	1,974,37	113.61	1,000.00
Furnishing Warden's house	191.07	470.27	1,132.25
Salaries	31,158.70	36,309.93	22,695 16
Uniforms.	217.65	. . . . . .	. . . . . .
Expenses.	3,991.15	4,360.69	. . . . . .
Permanent improvements and rep'rs	6,406.37	2,045.49	665 37
Prison supplies	1,973.21	3,754.38	4,853,23
Insurance	155.00	235.00	. . . . . .
Advertising and printing.	21.55	58.53	106.26
Transportation of convicts.	15.00	32.30	. . . . . .
Medicine	1,347.33	1,387.15	314.74
Gas plant.	50.00	. . . . . .	. . . . . .
Warden's provisions	5,774.13	8,293.65	3,835.30
West End appropriation	12,090.57	875.67	. . . . . .
Insane ward appropriation	25,425.67	10,859.38	. . . . . .
Engines and boilers.	1,470.00	345.00	6,125.00
Business office.	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	911.52
Storehouse and kitchen	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	. . . . . .
Farm account.	. . . . . .	1,224.86	. . . . . .
Hospital provisions	. . . . . .	. . . . .	530.56
Farm feed.	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	472.10
Surgical instruments.	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	183.60
Warden's office and Directors' room	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	287.50
Insane ward furnishings	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	819.23
Matrons' quarters.	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	35.05
Buildings and land.	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	59,933.57
Conservatory	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	22.50
Library.	. . . . . .	. . . . . .	1,684.06
Total	$122,115.80	$96,479.61	$122,954.33

Table A, No. 2.

PROFIT AND LOSS.—*Continued.*

Average number of prisoners for year..	432.5	505.6	505.6
Average number of officers for year....	44.33	54.75	53.57
ACCOUNTS.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1897.	Year ending Sept. 30, 1898.	Seven months ending Sept. 30, 1899.
By furnishing Directors' room.........	$ 250.45	$ 2.35	......
Buildings and land.................	24,845.00	45,877.91	......
Library.............................	37.08	196.94	......
Rent...............................	209.04	188.20	$ 121.94
Fines..............................	31.00	53.65	22.00
Motive power.......................	1,500.00	612.50	......
Sales..............................	118.75	169.53	151.26
U. S. Government...................	1,145.86	1,338.18	848.90
Convict labor......................	42,967.84	43,755.77	29,619.68
Farm...............................	1,230.29	......	......
Live stock.........................	......	160.32	958.75
Engines and boilers................	......	......	......
Gas plant..........................	......	......	......
Electrical plant.................	......	......	......
Night school.......................	......	11.40	......
Uniforms...........................	......	114.56	70.64
Printing...........................	......	36.47	......
Bedding............................	......	......	135.35
Bertillon system...................	......	......	6.07
Van Dorn Iron Works Co...........	......	......	300.00
Balance State of Connecticut.......	49,780.49	3,961.83	90,719.74
Total..........................	$122,115.80	$96,479.61	$122,954.33

TABLE B, No. 1.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

From October 1, 1898, to February 28, 1899, inclusive.

JABEZ L. WOODBRIDGE, *Warden.*

SUMMARY.

Received from Comptroller from September 30, 1898, to March 1, 1899, for current expenses		$ 12,135.78	
State of Connecticut, defalcation account, September 30, 1898		8,795.68	
Cash on Hand, September 30, 1898.			
Balance of special appropriation granted by the Legislature for additional cell room		$ 552.09	
Prison funds		3,154.88	
Inventory, September 30, 1898.			
Real estate	$478,826.57		
Engines and boilers	8,055.00		
Electrical plant	3,576.04		
Personal property	41,699.51		
		$532,157.12	
Excess of accounts receivable over accounts payable September 30, 1898		2,910.33	
Excess of accounts payable over accounts receivable February 28, 1899		2,908.76	
			$562,614.64

PER CONTRA.

Cash on Hand, February 28, 1899.			
Balance West End appropriation		$ 552.09	
Prison funds		2,058.82	
Inventory, February 28, 1899.			
Real estate	$480,651.57		
Engines and boilers	8,025.00		
Electrical plant	3,700.00		
Personal property	35,416.15		
		$527,792.72	
Defalcation Account, February 28, 1899.			
Gross amount	$12,627.30		
Received on bond	5,000.00		
	Net	$7,627.30	
Profit and loss account, closing February 28, 1899		624.19	
			$538,655.12
Balance to profit and loss account			$ 23,959.52

TABLE B, No. 2.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

From March 1, 1899, to September 30, 1899, inclusive.

ALBERT GARVIN, *Warden.*

SUMMARY.

Received from Comptroller from February 28, 1899, to October 1, 1899, for current expenses		$ 30,807.65	

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Granted by the Legislature for Additional Buildings.

Amount drawn from Comptroller to September 30, 1899		$ 15 000 00	

Cash on Hand, February 28, 1899.

Balance of special appropriation granted by the Legislature for additional cell room		$ 552.09	
Prison funds		2,058.82	

Inventory, February 28, 1899.

Real estate	$480,651.57		
Engines and boilers	8,025.00		
Electrical plant	3,700.00		
Personal property	35,416.15		
		$527,792.72	
Excess of accounts payable over accounts receivable, September 30, 1899		1 026.31	
			$577,237.59

PER CONTRA.

Excess of accounts payable over accounts receivable, February 28, 1899		$ 2,908 76	

Cash on Hand, September 30, 1899.

Building fund appropriation		$ 10,776.06	
Balance West End appropriation		552.09	
Library fund		594.59	
Prison funds		1,148 20	

Permanent Improvements.

Expended on additional buildings		$ 4,223.94	

Inventory, September 30, 1899.

Real estate	$420,718.00		
Engines and boilers	1,900.00		
Electrical plant	5,000.00		
Personal property	38,696.21		
		$466,314.21	
Inventory, February 28, 1899	$527,792.72		
Inventory, September 30, 1899	466,314.21		
*Decrease in inventory		61,478.51	
			$547,996.36
Balance to profit and loss			$29,241.23

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* This large decrease in the inventory is due to the systematic and careful manner in which appraisals were made by Messrs. Potter and Adams, following the idea suggested by the Board of Directors at the time the new set of books were opened.

Table C, No. 1.

PER DIEM MAINTENANCE.

COST PER CAPITA OF PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT, ALSO AVERAGE NUMBER OF OFFICERS AND PRISONERS FROM OCTOBER 1, 1896, TO FEBRUARY 28, 1899, INCLUSIVE.

JABEZ L. WOODBRIDGE, WARDEN.

ACCOUNTS.	Year ending September 30, 1897.		Year ending September 30, 1898.		Five months ending February 28, 1899.	
		Cost per Capita		Cost per Capita		Cost per Capita
Salaries	$31,158.70	.2001	$36,309.93	.1967	$15,679.08	.2035
Warden's family and officers' provisions	5,774.13	.037	8,293.65	.0449	4,315.72	.0534
1st grade provisions	1,378.59	...	2,372.13	...	2,111.16	.0729
2d grade & hos. provisions	12,382.47	.088	13,568.71	.086	3,507.57	
Fuel, light and water	8,605.99	.0552	7 805.75	.0422	6,279.48	.0815
Clothing and bedding	5,363.11	.0344	56.41	.0003	1,542.61	.02
Medicine	1,347.33	.0086	1 387.15	.0075	442.88	.0057
Tobacco	409.79	.0026	515.46	.0027	244.35	.0031
Totals	$66,420.11	.4259	$70,309.19	.3803	$34,122.85	.4401
Average No. of officers	44.33		54.75		58.2	
Average No. of prisoners		432.5		505.6		.510.2

Table C, No. 2.

PER DIEM MAINTENANCE.

COST PER CAPITA OF PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT, ALSO AVERAGE NUMBER OF OFFICERS AND PRISONERS FROM OCTOBER 1, 1896, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1899, INCLUSIVE.

ALBERT GARVIN, WARDEN.

ACCOUNTS.	Year ending September 30, 1897.		Year ending September 30, 1898.		Seven months ending September 30, 1899.	
		Cost per Capita		Cost per Capita		Cost per Capita
Salaries	$31,158.70	.2001	$36,309.93	.1967	$22,695.16	.2099
Warden's family and officers' provisions	5,774.13	.037	8,293.65	.0449	3,835.30	.0354
1st grade provisions	1.378.59	...	2,372.13	...	2,290.33	.0783
2d grade & hos. provisions	12,382.47	.088	13.568.71	.086	6,183.00	
Fuel, light and water	8,605.99	.0552	7,805.75	.0422	4.543.35	.0420
Clothing and bedding	5 363.11	.0344	56.41	.0003	2,745.90	.0254
Medicine	1,347.33	.0086	1,387.15	.0075	314.74	.0030
Tobacco	409.79	.0026	515.46	.0027	265.38	.0024
Totals	$60,420.11	.4259	$70,309.19	.3803	$42,873.16	.3964
Average No. of officers	44.33		54.75		53.6	
Average No. of prisoners		432.5		505.6		.5053

Table D, No. 1.

AVERAGE NUMBER AND COST PER CAPITA OF WARDEN'S FAMILY, OFFICERS AND PAID HELP FROM OCTOBER 1, 1896, TO FEBRUARY 28, 1899, INCLUSIVE.

JABEZ L. WOODBRIDGE, Warden.

	For year ending September 30, 1897.		For year ending September 30, 1898.		Five months ending February 28, 1899.	
Average number.........		32		41.75		38.55
Total cost of provisions..	$5,774.13		$8,293.65		$4,315.72	
Cost per capita per diem..		.5012		.5442		74.13

Table D, No. 2.

AVERAGE NUMBER AND COST PER CAPITA OF WARDEN'S FAMILY, OFFICERS AND PAID HELP FROM OCTOBER 1, 1896, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1899, INCLUSIVE.

ALBERT GARVIN, Warden.

	For year ending September 30, 1897.		For year ending September 30, 1898.		Seven months ending September 30, 1899.	
Average number.........		32		41.75		33.55
Total cost of provisions..	$5,774.13		$8,293.65		$3,835.30	
Cost per capita per diem..		.5012		.5442		53.42

Table E, No. 1.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF SALARIES PAID TO EACH OFFICER,

In accordance with an Act passed by General Assembly, March 17, 1897, Chapter xxxv.

NAME.	EMPLOYED AS	1898 OCT.	1898 NOV.	1898 DEC.	1899 JAN.	1899 FEB.
Jabez L. Woodbridge....	Warden..........................	$200.00	$200.00	$200.00	$200.00	$200.00
George E. Baisden.......	Deputy Warden	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
Albert Perkins	Assistant Deputy Warden......	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33
L. W. Bartlett..........	Clerk..........................	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00
M. O. Fry...............	Assistant Clerk................	48.71	47.14	48.71	48.71	44.00
L. J. Hall	Chaplain.......................	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
W. N. Thayer, Jr........	Physician	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33
E. W. Giddings..........	Engineer.......................	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33
L. M. Horton............	Steward........................	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00
H. G. Risley	Back Gate Keeper	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00
J. H. Buckley	Hall Keeper....................	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
J. S. Doolittle	Overseer.......................	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00
J. E. Officer.............	Overseer.......................	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00
W. E. Officer...........	Overseer.......................	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00
Henry Holmes	Overseer.......................	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00
J. F. Lehr...............	Overseer.......................	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
M. G. Whitham..........	Overseer.......................	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	...
R. F. Hills..............	Night Hospital Watchman.....	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00
E. D. Babcock...........	Night Hall Watchman.........	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	...
John Minor..............	Night Hall Watchman........	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00
P. J. Ahern..............	Photographer and Storekeeper.	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
R. L. Fulton	Farmer.........................	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
D. T. Murphy..........	Overseer State Shop...........	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
F. J. Coudry	Steward, West End............	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
E. A. Fuller.............	Hall Keeper, West End........	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
A. H. Adams............	Night Guard Room Officer.....	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00

T. L. Chatfield	Night West End Watchman	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00
John R. Robbins	Hall Watchman	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
James H. Clarkin	Hall Watchman	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	50.00
C. E. Upton	Hall Watchman	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
J. P. Dougherty	Hall Watchman	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
William Carter	Hall Watchman	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
E. H. Sherman	Hall Watchman	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Frederick Knight	Hall Watchman	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
George Strong	Hall Watchman	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
James Meggat	Hall Watchman	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
C. W. Hammond	Hall Watchman	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
W. A. Ayer	Hall Watchman	40.00	40.00	40.00	...	...
E. J. O'Brien	Hall Watchman	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
W. M. Mildrum	Guard Room Officer	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
George W. Best	Night Wall Watchman	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00
Frederick Edgett	Assistant Deputy, Insane Ward	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
Edward Pennock	Night Engineer	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00
John B. Severance	Hospital Steward	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Francis Reid	Death Watch	50.00	50.00	50.00	...	...
Mrs. E. M. Cusick	Matron	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Mrs. M. J. Deming	Assistant Matron	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
C. A. Munroe	Night Hall Watchman	...	...	...	38.00	38.00
H. D. Ayers	Hall Watchman	...	...	...	40.00	40.00
Charles Linscott	Hall Watchman	...	...	...	...	40.00
J. F. Reilly	Electrician	...	...	...	...	50.00

Table E, No. 2.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF SALARIES PAID TO EACH OFFICER,

In accordance with an Act passed by General Assembly, March 17, 1897, Chapter xxxv.

NAME.	EMPLOYED AS	1899 MAR.	1899 APR.	1899 MAY.	1899 JUNE.	1899 JULY.	1899 AUG.	1899 SEPT.
Albert Garvin	Warden	$250.00	$250.00	$250.00	$250.00	$250.00	$250.00	$250.00
George E. Baisden	Deputy Warden	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
Albert Perkins	Assistant Deputy Warden	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33
F. W. Edgett	Assistant Deputy, Insane Ward	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
L. W. Bartlett	Clerk	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
M. O. Fry	Assistant Clerk	48.71	47.14	48.71	47.14	48.71	48.71	47.14
L. J. Hall	Chaplain	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
W. N. Thayer, Jr.	Physician	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33
E. W. Giddings	Engineer	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33	83.33
J. F. Reilly	Electrician	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
P. J. Ahern	Photographer and Storekeeper	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
Mrs. E. M. Cusick	Matron	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Mrs. M. J. Deming	Night Matron	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
L. M. Horton	Steward, East Kitchen	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00
F. J. Coudry	Steward, West End Kitchen	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	...
John B. Severance	Hospital Steward	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
H. G. Risley	Back Gate Keeper	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00
W. H. Mildrum	Guard Room Officer	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
A. H. Adams	Night Guard Room Officer	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00
J. H. Buckley	Prison Hall Keeper	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
E. A. Fuller	West End Hall Keeper	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
J. F. Lehr	Overseer	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Henry Holmes	Overseer	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00
J. E. Officer	Overseer	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00
J. H. Clarkin	Overseer	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
J. S. Doolittle	Overseer	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00

W. E. Officer	Overseer	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00
J. P. Dougherty	Assistant Overseer	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Frederick Knight	Overseer, State Shop	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	...
John Robbins	Hall Watchman	40.00	40.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
C. E. Upton	Hall Watchman	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
William Carter	Hall Watchman	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
E. H. Sherman	Hall Watchman	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	...
G. M. Strong	Hall Watchman	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
J. A. Meggat	Hall Watchman	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
E. J. O'Brien	Hall Watchman	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
H. D. Ayer	Hall Watchman	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Charles Linscott	Hall Watchman	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
John Minor	Night Hall Watchman	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00
C. A. Munroe	Night Hall Watchman	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00
T. L. Chatfield	Night West End Watchman	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00
George W. Best	Night Wall Watchman	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00
R. F. Hills	Night Hospital Watchman	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00
R. L. Fulton	Farmer	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Edward Pennock	Night Engineer	55.00	55.00	55.00	...	...	...	...
D. F. Murphy	Overseer, State Shop	45.00	45.00	...	...	...	...	...
C. W. Hammond	Hall Watchman	40.00	40.00	...	...	...	...	...
Adelbert Gardner	Hall Watchman	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.00

TABLE F.

Inventory February 28, 1899.

Real estate, comprising State Prison buildings with about twenty-four acres of land	$480,651 57
Engines and boilers	8,025.00
Electrical plant	3,700.00
Personal property	35,416.15
	$527,792.72

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., February 28, 1899.

Personally appeared before me, Josiah G. Adams and Albert G. Smith, appraisers by authority of Chapter CCLXI, Public Acts of the State of Connecticut, and made oath to the above appraisal.

LUCIUS W. BARTLETT,
Notary Public.

Inventory September 30, 1899.

Real estate, comprising State Prison buildings with about twenty-four acres of land	$420,718.00
Engines and boilers	1,900.00
Electrical plant	5,000.00
Personal property	38,688.76
	$466.306.76

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } *ss.*
COUNTY OF HARTFORD, }

HARTFORD, October 26, 1899.

Personally appeared before me, Josiah G. Adams and Robert A. Potter, appraisers by authority of Chapter CCLXI, Public Acts of the State of Connecticut, and made oath to the above appraisal.

J. LINCOLN FENN,
Assistant Clerk of the Superior Court.

TABLE G.

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITORS.

WETHERSFIELD, Conn., February 24, 1899.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of the Warden of the Connecticut State Prison from October 1, 1898, to January 31, 1899, inclusive, compared them with the vouchers and found them correct.

FRANKLIN B. NOYES,
D. WARD NORTHROP,
Auditors of Public Accounts.

WETHERSFIELD, Conn., December 5, 1899.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of the Warden of the Connecticut State Prison from February 1, 1899, to September 30, 1899, inclusive, compared them with the vouchers and found them correct.

D. WARD NORTHROP,
WALTER A. RILEY,
Auditors of Public Accounts.

I hereby certify that the foregoing financial and statistical statements are correct as taken from the books and papers in the office of the Connecticut State Prison.

LUCIUS W. BARTLETT, *Chief Clerk.*

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

WETHERSFIELD, November 7, 1899.

To the Honorable Board of Directors of Connecticut State Prison, Hon. James W. Cheney, President:

GENTLEMEN:—The following is a report of the Medical Department of Connecticut State Prison for the year ending September 30, 1899.

Although the number of cases admitted to the Hospital is somewhat large, the death rate is lower than it has been for a number of years, and the health of the institution as a whole has been about up to the average. There have been 119 cases admitted to the Hospital during the year. Of these, 113 have been discharged and 3 have died. Of the 10 patients in the Hospital October 1, 1898, 1 has died, making a total of 4 deaths from natural causes in the population of the Prison proper during the year. Besides these, there was 1 suicide, making a total of 5 deaths from all causes, as follows:

John Davis, died January 3, 1899, of chronic pulmonary tuberculosis.

Patrick Egan, died March 25, 1899, of acute general tuberculosis.

William Winterfield, died April 28, 1899, of acute general tuberculosis.

John Hawley, died July 21, 1899, of cholera morbus.

Loenardo Gallicelio, died November 26, 1898; suicide.

There were two executions during the year: Benjamin Willis, December 30, 1898, and Frederick M. Brockhaus, September 6, 1899. In both cases the neck was broken and death ensued in a few minutes.

The following is a list of the diseases treated in the Hospital during the year:

Glandular tuberculosis	1	Cholera morbus	1
Acute general tuberculosis	3	Perihepatitis	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	17	Nephritis (chronic)	1
Exopthalmic goitre	1	Locomotor ataxia	1
Monoplegia	1	Urinary incontinence	1
Morphine habit	1	Acute bronchitis	3
Malarial jaundice	2	Malaria	15
Hiccough	1	Measles	5
Acute gastritis	1	Uremia	1
Chronic gastritis	1	Influenza	6
Suspected insanity	1	Roseola	2
Facial neuralgia	1	Neurasthenia	4
Rectal ulcer	1	Biliary colic	1
Cirrhosis of liver	1	Asthma	1
Melancholia	1	Heart disease (functional)	1
Erysipelas	2	Nasal polypi	1
Rheumatism	3	Fracture of skull (depressed)	1
Anemia	3	Compound fracture of tibia	1
Tonsilitis	1	Potts fracture	1
Intestinal obstruction	1	Phimosis	2
Simple catarrhal enteritis	21		

The only contagious diseases noted were 2 cases of erysipelas and 5 cases of measles. All of these responded readily to treatment, and although in the case of the measles an epidemic was feared, I am happy to report that rigid isolation rendered our fears groundless.

The sick call for the year has been as follows:

October, 1898	955	April, 1899	917
November, 1898	885	May, 1899	854
December, 1898	952	June, 1899	790
January, 1899	1,206	July, 1899	882
February, 1899	1,018	August, 1899	1,020
March, 1899	1,029	September, 1899	690

INSANE WARD.

The population of the Insane Ward on October 1, 1898, was 31. Up to September 30, 1899, 20 cases were admitted, making a total of 51 cases treated here during the year. Of these, 11 have been returned to the Prison proper, 11 have been discharged by expiration of sentence, 1 has been pardoned, 2 have escaped, and 3 have died, thus leaving on September 30, 1899, a population of 23. Of the three that died, two, Henry Krause and John Sherlock, were acute melancholiacs, whom it was necessary to feed through a tube for months; the other case, John Dillon, died in the Hospital, July 14, 1899, of chronic pulmonary tuberculosis.

In conclusion I beg to extend to you, the Warden and Deputies, my appreciation of the kindly assistance rendered me during the year in the administration of the affairs of this department, and to heartily commend the faithful and intelligent manner in which Mr. J. B. Severance has performed the duties of Hospital Steward.

Very respectfully submitted,

W. N. THAYER, JR., *Prison Physician.*

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

To the Honorable Board of Directors of the Connecticut State Prison,
Hon. James W. Cheney, President.

GENTLEMEN :—The several duties assigned to the Chaplain have been attended to with the earnest desire that good may be accomplished, and we have reason to believe that, in some degree, the object has been attained.

The chapel services have been well attended, and though less diversified by the novelty and eloquence of different speakers, close attention and interest has been manifested. A prison audience is ever changeable. The new inmates in number balance the outgoing. The limitation of cells governs the number of Sabbath hearers. The resolutions to lead a better life are more frequently expressed. The pessimistic saying, "that once a criminal always a criminal," is not verified by observation. A criminal is a sinner who has violated the laws of God and man. Christ came into this world to save sinners. The Father did not send him on a helpless task.

The S. of C. E. holds its meetings on Thursday evenings. It aims to be non-sectarian. The attendance under the new administration is largely increased. It is composed of shades of all religious faiths. The minds of all are directed to one or two words for which all diligently search the Scriptures during the week preceding the meeting. They are read or recited without comment. A few brief prayers and the hearty singing of Gospel Hymns and expressions of desire for a new and better life, indicate the currents of thought that prevail.

The school evenings are Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The new arrangement of blackboard exercises in the Chapel, and of using the schoolroom for writing classes, is a great improvement over the past mode of instruction. The blackboard examples enable the teachers of the six classes now formed to reach the mind of the scholar through the sense of seeing as well as hearing. We have Italians, as well as the ignorant of our own and other lands, who have never known their native language by sight. A letter from home or friends is a hidden mystery until some one reads it to them. The number in attendance is about two-thirds larger than under the old system. Excellent teachers have been selected from the more intelligent convicts, and are greatly interested in their work. Twenty-five minutes are devoted to each of the three branches of instruction, namely: reading, writing and elementary mathematics.

The entertainments during the winter months were given by the Social Circles of Protestant and Catholic Churches; the Capitol City Club, the Wickman Quartette, Col. Green and family, the Lloyd Concert Co., the East Hartford Military Band, and others, all of which were appreciated by the prisoners.

The Library has been well patronized. The new books increased interest in current history and biography among the more intelligent. Current fiction has attracted the majority, as affording a less amount of mental labor for the evening hours. The number of library books circulated in the cells during the past year was about 23,000. When we add to this large number the ten thousand magazines, books, monthly and weekly papers, secular and religious, sent in by the friends of the prisoners, we can readily apprehend the mental activity of the little world behind our prison bars.

During the last seven months of the fiscal year 1899, 634 volumes have been repaired and re-covered, and 302 volumes rebound.

The labor required upon the prisoners' correspondence has increased during the last two years. The number of letters received in 1897 was 5,183. In 1899 the number received was 7,744; increase, 2,561. The number sent out in 1897 was 4,060, while that sent out in 1899 was 5,979; an increase of 1,916. The new privileges extended to over 200 convicts, promoted by good conduct during the three closing months of the year, will largely augment the labor in this department.

The *Monthly Record* still continues its monthly visits to each prisoner, and to about 70 of those interest in them.

I desire to express my grateful feelings to the Honorable Board of Directors, the Warden and the Deputy Warden for the many favors received, and also to the officers for their courtesies.

Respectfully submitted,

LINVILLE J. HALL, *Chaplain.*

REPORT OF THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

To the Honorable Board of Directors of the Connecticut State Prison,
Hon. James W. Cheney, President.

GENTLEMEN:—Since my last report, made to your Honorable Board in the autumn of last year, I have continued to administer to the Catholic inmates of the prison. I have conducted religious exercises in the Chapel every Sunday at nine o'clock. During the hour that is devoted to those exercises the Holy Mass is celebrated, and a sermon, or more properly, an instruction is given, such as is considered suitable to the conditions and circumstances of the men and conformable to the teachings of religion.

Of late years many foreigners have come to the Prison, some of whom can speak or understand only their own language. In order that they might not be deprived of the influences of their religion, I have brought to the Prison on various occasions clergymen who were able to converse with such foreigners in their native language. At the beginning of each year, and again about the time of Easter, all the prisoners have an opportunity of receiving the Sacrament of Penance and Holy Eucharist. From time to time I visit the Hospital and administer the comforts of religion to the sick. As in the past, our Sunday School Classes have been held every Sunday in the Chapel from ten to eleven o'clock. The teachers of these classes are selected with due regard for their fitness and qualifications. Their work cannot be too highly commended on account of the influences for good which they exercise over many an unfortunate prisoner. Prayer Books, books of Christian Doctrine, as well as various other kinds of religious literature, are distributed among the men every week with the hope of enlightening their minds and helping them to a better understanding and a more earnest practice of the teachings of God.

The attendance on religious exercises during the year has been very good, and the attention and earnestness shown by the men give us reason to hope that some good has been accomplished.

I wish to acknowledge and to extend my thanks to your Honorable Board for the appropriation you made me to help me in my work at the Prison. I am indebted also to Warden Garvin and his officers for many acts of courtesy shown to me on my various visits to the institution.

Respectfully,

John T. Lynch.

Wethersfield, December 7, 1899.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Connecticut School for Boys

MERIDEN, CONN.,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.

1899:
PRESS OF CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
MERIDEN

TRUSTEES

OF THE

CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

FRANCIS H. PARKER,	Hartford,	Hartford County	
Term Expires,			1901
JOHN C. BYXBEE,	Meriden,	New Haven County	
Term Expires,			1901
JOHN W. COE,	Meriden,	New Haven County	
Term Expires,			1901
EUGENE A. HALL,	Meriden,	New Haven County	
Term Expires,			1901
CHARLES E. BROWN,	Bridgeport,	Fairfield County	
Term Expires,			1901
GEORGE P. CRANE,	Woodbury,	Litchfield County	
Term Expires,			1903
JAMES N. STATES,	New Haven,	New Haven County	
Term Expires,			1903
GEORGE O. BALCH,	Ashford,	Windham County	
Term Expires,			1903
JOSEPH HUTCHINS,	Columbia,	Tolland County	
Term Expires,			1903
NATHANIEL L. BRADLEY	Meriden,	New Haven County	
Term Expires,			1903
CHARLES B. FRISBIE,	Cromwell,	Middlesex County	
Term Expires,			1903

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

PRESIDENT,

FRANCIS H. PARKER.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,

EUGENE A. HALL.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

FRANCIS H. PARKER,
GEORGE P. CRANE,
JOHN C. BYXBEE,
JOHN W. COE,
CHARLES E. BROWN.

COMMITTEE ON DISCHARGES,

JOHN C. BYXBEE,
NATHANIEL L. BRADLEY,
GEORGE P. CRANE,
JOHN W. COE,
EUGENE A. HALL,
CHARLES M. WILLIAMS.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION,

JOSEPH HUTCHINS,
GEORGE O. BALCH,
JAMES N. STATES.

SANITARY COMMITTEE,

NATHANIEL L. BRADLEY,
JOHN W. COE,
CHARLES B. FRISBIE.

COMMITTEE ON MORAL AND RELIGIOUS TRAINING,

GEORGE P. CRANE,
EUGENE A. HALL,
JOSEPH HUTCHINS.

COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL TRAINING,

NATHANIEL L. BRADLEY,
EUGENE A. HALL,
CHARLES E. BROWN.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

SUPERINTENDENT,
CHARLES M. WILLIAMS.

MATRON,
MRS. CHARLES M. WILLIAMS.

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN,
HAROLD A. MEEKS, M. D.

STATE AGENT,
JOHN H. PARISH.

BOOK-KEEPER,
FREDERICK P. OWEN.

CLERK,
Miss EDITH FRENCH.

SUPERVISOR TELEGRAPHY DEP'T,
Mrs. EMMA A. BURGESS

SUPERVISOR BAKERY,
BARTLET KREUZBERGER,

NIGHT WATCHMAN,
CHARLES A. NEWTON.

GARDENER.
HUGO REAMA.

BAND MASTER,
THOMAS H. MAGUIRE.

SUPERVISOR LAUNDRY
Mrs. MATILDA SWENSON.

SUPERVISOR SLEEPING HALL,
Mrs. HORACE W. KIBBE.

SUPERVISOR DINING ROOM,
Mrs. THOMAS H. MAGUIRE.

COOK OFFICERS' CULINARY DEP'T,
Mrs. BERTHA JACKSON.

SUPERVISOR BOYS' CULINARY DEP'T.
Mrs. WILLIAM D. BENNETT.

CHAPLAIN
ERNEST A. YARROW.

ASSISTANT MATRON,
Mrs. FREDERICK P. OWEN.

SUPERVISOR PRINTING DEP'T,
FRANK D. YOUNG.

SUPERVISOR CARPENTRY,
HORATIO F. WILBUR.

FARMER,
HORACE W. KIBBE.

OVERSEER CHAIR SHOP,
CHARLES P. CONNOLLY.

HOSPITAL NURSE,
Miss JULIA O'BRIEN.

SUPERVISOR SHOE SHOP,
BERNARD SWENSON.

SUPERVISOR IRONING ROOM
Mrs. MARSHALL O. EDSON.

SUPERVISOR SEWING ROOM,
Mrs. CARRIE M. BRANDENBERGER.

ENGINEER,
WILLIAM D. BENNETT.

COOK SUPT'S KITCHEN,
Miss HANNAH CROWLEY.

ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER,
Mrs CHARLES P. CONNOLLY.

TEAMSTER, DENNIS KEOHANE.

SUPERVISOR OF SOUTH DIVISION,
THOMAS H. MAGUIRE.

SUPERVISOR OF NORTH DIVISION.
PAUL C. BOOTH.

TEACHERS IN CONGREGATE DEPARTMENT,

MARSHALL O. EDSON. JAMES S. FARNSWORTH.

Cottage A,

JNO. GALLAGHER, Supervisor, Mrs. JNO. GALLAGHER, Matron,
Miss EVA MAY CRAIG, Teacher

Cottage B,

JAMES A. SMITH, Supervisor. Mrs. JAMES A. SMITH, Matron.
Miss NETTIE A. BROWN, Teacher.

Cottage C,

NELSON J. WELLS, Supervisor, Miss MARY I. RAND Matron.
Mrs. JOHN H. PARISH, Teacher.

Cottage D,

VERNON E. BACKUS, Supervisor. Mrs. V. E. BACKUS, Matron.
Mas. LILLA F. DAVIS, Teacher.

Cottage E,

JOHN S. CRABB, Supervisor. Miss MAUDE SMYTHE, Matron,
Mrs. JOHN S. CRABB, Teacher.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

Connecticut School for Boys.

To his Excellency, GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY, *Governor of the State of Connecticut.*

SIR:—The Trustees of the Connecticut School for Boys respectfully submit their Report for the year ending September 30th, 1899.

The report annexed of the Superintendent with the exhibits appended, furnishes detailed information concerning the condition of the School, the number of inmates, and the general features of administration.

During the year, the Main Building, the Chapel, and two of the Cottages have been repainted, the south yard has been re-surfaced with concrete, and numerous minor repairs have been made about the buildings and premises. Arrangements have been made for constructing a sub-way for steam pipes from the Boiler House to the Main Building. The present steam pipes have been laid for seventeen years, and their condition is such that provision must be made for replacing them. Two boilers will also require to be replaced with new ones at no distant day.

There has been a marked improvement in the discipline of the school, and an improved moral tone prevails among the boys. The problem confronting the managers of an institution like the School for Boys is beset with difficulties. Order and decorum must be preserved, habits of idleness and tendencies to vice must be combatted, and an effort made to lay the foundation for well-regulated, industrious and useful lives.

The prime object is to awaken among the boys normal aspirations to make something of their own lives, and to fit them by proper restraints, guidance, and instruction for a self-respecting, self-sustaining career. No institution, however, can replace a home, in this work of preparation for usefulness, nor can any institution succeed save as it adopts the principles and methods of home training, and surrounds its wards with the conditions of home life. A good institution is of necessity inferior to a poor home in preparing boys for the work of life.

Confinement in the School for Boys "is in the nature of a parental restraint," and the School seeks to provide for the boys committed to its charge, a parental discipline and guidance. That a large proportion of the boys under its charge go forth to useful lives is proof that the methods pursued are along correct lines.

The good record of the year has, however, been marred by an unusually serious breach of discipline. One of the older boys, long an inmate of the School, recently made a nearly fatal assault upon one of the Supervisors. It was a third offence of the same general character, including a dangerous assault upon a former Superintendent. No course remained but to discharge the offender for trial and punishment in the Criminal Courts.

Arrangements are being perfected for increasing the number of hours devoted to school room instruction. That the time devoted to such instruction should approximate that in the public schools, can admit of no question, and an increased number of hours of instruction will soon be provided for a large proportion of the boys.

The number of boys employed and instructed upon the farm and in the printing office is much larger than heretofore. Such employment is conducive to the health and morals of the boys, and at the same time prepares them for useful labor when dismissed from school. Plans are being perfected, upon the recommendation of the Superintendent, for instructing a considerable number of the boys in the use of carpenters' tools. The need of some additional form of industrial training is plain, but in veiw of previous failures in this line, it has seemed wise to make haste slowly in adopting any definite and permanent scheme.

Mr. John H. Parish, appointed Agent of the School, under the recent Statute providing for such an office, entered upon his duties September 1st. The work of this new officer can hardly fail to promote the interests of the boys from time to time released from the School upon probation.

A marked disregard for the letter and spirit of the Statutes regulating commitments to the School for Boys is sometimes apparent. To commit a boy to the School as incorrigible for a frivolous cause, like hiding behind a door to avoid going to school, or to decoy a boy into the commission of a technical offence and brand him, perhaps, as a thief in order to secure his commitment to the School, is to do that boy an injustice he will long remember. To commit a boy over sixteen years of age upon a complaint understating his age, wrongs the boys lawfully confined in the School by subjecting them to the evil example and corrupting influence of a vicious and not infrequently criminal leader. The motive in such cases is usually the unworthy one of throwing the care and support of the boy upon the State. The shamelessness with which such practices to secure commitments are avowed, justifies bringing the matter to the attention of the public.

The return to the School of boys dismissed upon probation is by the Statutes intrusted to the discretion of the Trustees, and that discretion is to be exercised only when the best interest of the boys will be promoted by such return. The desire on the part of interested persons to compel the State to support and care for such boys when by reason of sickness or misfortune, they cease to be self-supporting has, in some cases, led to intemperate and unjustifiable criticism. The "discretion" of these critics would soon convert the School for Boys into an asylum for the lame, the insane, and the blind, combined with a hospital for the treatment of chronic and contagious diseases, something wholly without its scope and entirely foreign to its proper work.

Special credit is to be given Superintendent Williams for his intelligent, energetic, and progressive mangement of the School. To his faithfulness, discretion and executive ability, the good results obtained during the year are chiefly to be ascribed. He has been ably assisted in his efforts for the good of the School by a corps of officers and teachers, whose faithfulness and efficiency are fully recognized.

Dated at Meriden, Conn., this 11th. day of October, 1899.

FRANCIS H. PARKER.
JOHN C. BYXBEE.
JOHN W. COE.
GEORGE P. CRANE.
NATHANIEL L. BRADLEY.
JOSEPH HUTCHINS.
JAMES N. STATES.
EUGENE A. HALL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th. day of October, 1899.

FRED P. OWEN,
Notary Public.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees Connecticut School for Boys.

GENTLEMEN:—My annual report, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1899, is herewith presented.

It should invite just criticism to ask for increased facilties for conducting the affairs of this school, if it can be shown that the best use is not made of present advantages. The question to be considered at the outset is not, what shall we introduce that is new? but how can we improve what we already have? In making this, my first report for an entire year, I purpose to review briefly some changes that have been made, and add a few suggestious as to our future needs.

The fundamental object of a school of this kind is the uplifting and saving of wayward youth, and that which must be taught primarily, is discipline. We still have room for improvement in our discipline, for there is nothing in which time is a more important factor, but I am able to report to you decided progress.

There is no greater problem than the proper classification of the inmates of this school. Much care is taken to prevent those who are vicious and depraved having familiar intercourse with others who are here more through the faults of parents, than their own, and who constitute nearly three-fourths of the entire number. The courts have been prompt to recognize that this school is not an asylum for criminals, and whenever a subject, eighteen or more years of age, who is out on parole, has been arrested, they have made other disposition of him, on presentation of facts, which show him unfit to become again an inmate. This action on the part of the judges of the state has resulted in a vastly improved situation, and in the absence of a reformatory, seems the best way to carry out the purpose of the school.

A radical change was made with the force of boys who work on the farm and about the grounds. Instead of the same boys being employed continuously through the day, and thus losing the benefit of the school, the force was doubled, each squad working one-half day, and going to School the other. The number of boys who are regularly employed varies from twenty-four to thirty. The excellent plan already in vogue of having about two hnndred other boys work out of doors during a part of each week, was continued.

In the printing department there was a class of eight boys, who were under an agreement to remain there two years, and who did not attend school. In the same period of time we are now able to give instruction to about forty, and all attend school the whole session. It is true that the boys do not make the same advancement in the trade in one year that they did in two, but it would be better to abolish the printing department, than to deprive the boys of their schooling, in order to fit them for work of somewhat doubtful utility.

The hospital has been put into as good condition as is possible, considering its very unfavorable location, and its management revolutionized by the engagement of a thoroughly competent trained nurse. Daily hospital reports on blanks printed for that purpose, are made to the office of the superintendent. These reports are filed for reference, and are aids in detecting unsanitary conditions. A separate building should be provided for hospital purposes. That it is wrong to be compelled to take a boy who has an infectious disease through an open dormitory or hall, admits of no argument.

Calisthenics, or setting-up exercises, as given in the U. S. Army Manual, are now practiced in the congregate department, as well as in the cottages. More than half the boys have military drill, though it is not made a dominant feature, as it is in some industrial schools. Heretofore the boys in the congregate department, numbering nearly two hundred, received no physical training.

Instead of depending upon the local clergy to address the boys in chapel on Sunday, the religious exercises are conducted by our regular chaplain, who not only gives instruction there, but mingles with the boys in their playrooms, and gains confidences which a stranger could not.

Additional instruments have been purchased for the band and it is now well equipped. From thirty-five to forty boys have daily instruction, which is thorough. As an educational factor it is one of the best, and the ability to play well will assist boys in gaining a livelihood.

No important changes have been made in the shoe-shop, bakery, laundry, sewing-room and the various other departments. Their management appears to be systematic and economical.

The basement play-room for the boys of the North Division, beside being unsanitary, was a satire upon its name. A new floor was laid, fixed tables put in upon which checker boards, and a variety of other games were artistically painted. Wooden settees, with lockers (without locks) were added, so that each boy has a place for those things which are dear to a boy, but of no use to anyone else. Across one end of the room, with seats adjoining, is a long file which is kept generously supplied with illustrated papers and magazines, through the liberality of local dealers and clubs. This play room is now second to none in the institution. The lockers, which are also in use in all the cottages, are a continuous object lesson in teaching the boys to respect the property rights of others, besides giving them a sense of ownership, which leads to increased self respect.

Good results are already apparent from the work of our new State Agent. His previous long service as cottage supervisor here, and consequent acquaintance with a great many of the boys who are out on parole, has been a great help in enabling him to do efficient work from the start. His report containing a detailed account of the work done, follows.

I would respectfully call your attention to the inadequate protection against fire in the cottages. In the congregate department, modern chemical extinguishers have been put in, and the entire building fitted up with new two-inch hose, whereve rthe old was found imperfect.

The construction of a fire-proof vault, in connection with the main office, where can be kept all books of record, legal documents, and all papers whose destruction would be disastrous to the efficient management of our affairs, deserves your early consideration.

The great need of this school is more work for the boys in industrial education. It is next in value to moral instruction, and I earnestly recommend the equipment of a department in manual training.

In reviewing the work done, it is a disappointment in that it falls short of what was planned. Whatever progress has been made is due to you for your unanimous and cordial support, together with that of the officers associated with me, and my grateful thanks are herewith tendered.

Respectfully submitted,

C. M. WILLIAMS,

Superintendent.

EXHIBIT NO. I.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS OF THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, FROM OCT. 1, 1898, TO SEPT. 30, 1899.

EXPENDITURES.			RECEIPTS.		
Chair Shop, - -	$118	80	Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1898	$1954	51
Library and Chapel -	97	10	Boarders, - - -	427	32
Clothing, - -	4096	12	Chair Shops - - -	6605	30
Farm and Stables -	3618	04	Freight, - - -	35	65
Freight, - -	157	86	Printing Office, - -	129	35
Fuel and Lights, -	5562	94	Miscellaneous, - -	154	25
Hospital, - -	557	26	Clothing, - - -	45	43
House Furnishings -	2209	20	House Furnishings, -	10	95
Laundry, - -	515	19	Provisions, - - -	4	15
Printing, - -	372	99	Farm, - - -	270	09
Provision, - -	1 7291	13	School and Office, - -	2	50
Repairs, - - -	5129	44	State Treasurer, - -	67927	80
Traveling, - - -	517	96			
Salaries, - - -	23265	09			
School and Office, -	515	65			
Band, - - -	283	49			
Mandolin Club, - -	40	53			
Telephone and Telegraph,	109	91			
Water, - - -	951	48			
Sanitary, - - -	24	60			
Insurance, - - -	25	00			
Miscellaneous, - -	218	46			
Cash on hand, - -	11889	06			
	$77567	30		$77567	30

MERIDEN, CONN., October 26, 1899.

This certifies that we have examined the accounts of the Superintendent and of the Treasurer of the Connecticut School for Boys, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1899, compared them with the vouchers and found the same correct.

The balance in the hands of the Superintendent at the end of the year was one hunderd nineteen dollars and ninety-three cents ($119.93), and the balance in the hands of the Treasurer, on deposit in the Meriden National Bank, was eleven thousand, seven hundred sixty nine dollars and thirteen cents ($11769.13). Total balance eleven thousand eight hundred eighty nine dollars and six cents, ($11,889.06).

D. WARD NORTHROP, } *Auditors of*
WALTER A. RILEY, } *Public Accounts.*

EXHIBIT NO. 2.

SHOWING THE WHOLE NUMBER OF BOYS THAT HAVE BEEN INMATES OF THE SCHOOL SINCE ITS OPENING IN MARCH, 1854.

Whole number since opening, ...			6,285
Number remaining in School Oct. 1, 1898, .		436	
From Hartford County, ...	20		
New Haven "	54		
Fairfield "	32		
New London "	13		
Middlesex "	8		
Tolland "	2		
Litchfield "	10		
Windham "	4		
Boarders, ...	0		
Number returned on old commitments, .	62		
" " themselves, . . .	6–211		
Total.		647	
Discharged in various ways, . . .		214	
Number remaining in School Oct. 1, 1899.		433	

EXHIBIT NO. 3.

SHOWING THE AGE OF BOYS AT COMMITMENT.

AGE.	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Six, . . .	0	12	12
Seven, . . .	0	36	36
Eight, . . .	3	87	90
Nine, . . .	9	215	224
Ten, . . .	10	583	593
Eleven, . . .	14	683	697
Twelve, . . .	26	898	924
Thirteen, . . .	29	984	1,013
Fourteen, . . .	24	1,096	1,120
Fifteen, . . .	27	1,118	1,145
Sixteen, . . .	1	361	362
Seventeen, . .	0	44	44
Eighteen, . .	0	19	19
Nineteen, . .	0	5	5
Twenty, . .	0	1	1
Total,	143	6,142	6,285

EXHIBIT NO. 4.

SHOWING FOR WHAT OFFENSE COMMITTED.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Theft,	45	2,470	2515
Burglary,	17	318	335
Vagrancy,	3	403	406
Truancy,	21	790	811
Stubbornness,		51	51
Obtaining goods under false pretence,		24	24
Arson,	1	45	46
Cruelty to animals,		6	6
Sabbath breaking,		1	1
Malicious mischief,		73	73
Assault and Battery,	1	64	65
Breach of Peace,		63	63
Horse stealing,	1	18	19
Disorderly conduct,		13	13
Robbery,		7	7
Trespass,		20	20
Manslaughter,		1	1
Forgery,		7	7
Driving horses without permission,		43	43
Lascivious Carriage,		4	4
Profane Cursing,		4	4
Getting on Cars,		3	3
Abusive Language,		3	3
Common Drunkard,		14	14
Misdemeanor,		11	11
Fornication,		1	1
Breaking Windows,		18	18
Attempt to Kill,		1	1
Attempt to Commit Rape		10	10
Rape,		4	4
Disobedience,		28	28
Placing Obstructions on Railroads,		8	8
Receiving Stolen Goods,		1	1
Intoxication,		24	24
Boarders,		188	188
Incorrigibility,	54	1,247	1,301
Assault,		156	156
Total,	143	6,142	6,285

EXHIBIT NO. 5

SHOWING BY WHAT AUTHORITY COMMITTED

	PAST YEAR	PREVIOUSLY	TOTAL
Hartford Superior Court,		39	39
New Haven " "		74	74
Fairfield " "		76	76
Litchfield " "		29	29
Middlesex " "		11	11
Tolland " "		16	16
New London " "		24	24
Windham " "		9	9
New Haven Common Pleas Court		1	1
Hartford Police Court	12	737	749
New Haven " "	21	1058	1079
New London " "	6	100	106
Norwich " "	2	149	151
Waterbury " "	13	288	301
New Britain " "		187	187
Bridgeport " "	11	386	397
Meriden " "	8	212	220
Stamford " "	2	48	50
Norwalk " "		23	23
Middletown " "	4	52	56
Danbury " "	9	58	67
Derby " "	3	30	33
Wallingford " "	1	8	9
Stafford " "		3	3
Greenwich " "		7	7
Ansonia " "	2	10	12
Putnam " "	1	7	8
Stonington " "	1	5	6
Haddam " "		4	4
Huntington " "	4	4	8
New Canaan " "		1	1
Willimantic " "	2	6	8
Bethany Probate Court,		1	1
Justice Court various towns,	41	2,291	2,332
Boarders,		188	188
Total.	143	6,142	6,285

EXHIBIT NO. 6.

SHOWING VARIOUS REASONS FOR WHICH THE BOYS HAVE LEFT THE INSTITUTION.

	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY	TOTAL
Placed with Farmers, . . .	27	645	672
Placed at various trades, . .	2	89	91
Sentence expired, . . .	1	953	954
Returned to parents and friends, .	175	4644	4819
Sent to deaf and dumb asylum, .		1	1
Sent to hospital, . . .		7	7
Returned to Providence Reform School,		5	5
Discharged to go to sea, . .		7	7
“ to Selectmen, . .	1	2	3
“ for defective mittimus,		24	24
“ by order of court, . .		19	19
“ by Legislature, . .		3	3
Remanded to alternate sentence, .		33	33
Released to be tried for incendiarism,		2	2
Died, ...	6	89	95
Boarders dismissed, . . .		175	175
Released to be tried for assault, .	1	3	4
Released to be tried for burglary, .		4	4
Sent to Children's Home, . .		7	7
Sent to Lakeville, ...		1	1
To enlist in the army, . . .	1	28	26
Total.	214	6741	*6955

*Includes boys who have been discharged, and re-committed.

EXHIBIT NO. 7

SHOWING BIRTHPLACE OF THOSE COMMITTED.

Connecticut,	105
New York,	13
Massachusetts,	4
Pennsylvania,	3
Illinois,	3
Ireland,	1
Italy,	5
Nova Scotia,	1
Russia,	2
Austria,	1
Michigan,	1
England,	2
Poland,	1
Sweden,	1
Total.	143

EXHIBIT NO. 8.

SHOWING PARENTAGE OF THOSE COMMITTED.

American,	66
Irish,	35
German,	8
English,	7
Italian,	9
Norwegian,	1
Russian,	4
Austrian,	3
Swedish,	3
Canadian,	4
French,	1
Danish,	1
Polish,	1
Total.	143

STATE AGENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees, Connecticut School for Boys.

Gentlemen:—In compliance with the law, I herewith submit my annual report for the year ending September 30, 1899. The statistics given include a period of only one month, my official duties not beginning till September 1, 1899.

One difficulty that confronts us in the matter of visitation is to locate paroled boys who have been absent any great length of time. The address given at the time of parole is often misleading, as in many cases there is a change in residence, either to another town, or to a different street and number from his original address. In order to ascertain the whereabouts of the absentees, it sometimes requires the greater part of a day in looking up and locating one or more cases. This fact makes the visiting list smaller than it would otherwise be.

I am pleased to note, in the investigations of homes, that there is a growing tendency on the part of the parents to improve their surroundings and to correct existing conditions.

I wish to cite one case which came under my notice, where the parents moved from a very undesirable locality to a good one, in order that the environments of the boy should compare favorably with those to which he had been accustomed at the school.

Your attention is most respectfully called to the following tables, which show the work done during the month.

Visits to homes of boys on parole - -	20
Investigation of homes before parole - -	24
Number of homes secured - - -	4
Employment secured for - - - -	15

Occupations secured by the Agent for the fifteen boys before mentioned, are as follows:—

Machine Shop	2
Hospital	1
Music Store	1
Piano Shop	1
Grocery Store	1
Foundry	1
Watch Co.	1
Buckle Shop	1
Farmer	2
Milk wagon	1
U. S. Army	1
Carpenter	1
Concrete Paving Co.	1
	15

Towns or states to which boys were paroled during the month.

Bridgeport	4
New Haven	3
Waterbury	2
Hartford	1
Haddam	1
New Britain	1
Meriden	1
Vermont	1
U. S. Army	1
	15

Towns from which boys who were previously paroled, were returned to the school.

Plainfield	2
Mystic	1
Waterbury	1
South Norwalk	1
New Haven	1
Hartford	1
Bridgeport	1
	9

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. PARISH,
State Agent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the Connecticut School for Boys:

The past year has been somewhat unusual at the School on account of the prevalence of varicella or chicken-pox and influenza or grippe during the autumn and winter months and scarlet fever and mumps during the summer. The grippe, which was epidiemic throughout this vicinity, was very severe in its character and varied in its complications and sequences. As many of the boys were already either afflicted or predisposed to hereditary disease, a condition often present in the profligate class of people, the acquisition of the grippe rendered many of them dangerously ill. Three cases complicated with pulmonary consumption, meningitis and pneumonia respectively, were fatal out of the sixty-six afflicted. The three other deaths at the School were caused by tubercular peritonitis, meningitis and myelitis. The prognosis of these diseases is grave.

Scarlet fever made its appearance about the first of June, causing much anxiety. It was brought to the school by a boy committed from Rockville, where it prevailed at that time. Realizing the enormity of an epidemic of this disease in an institution of this kind, the prompt isolation of the cases affected, as well as those exposed, was enforced, together with rigid sanitary precautions in way of the most approved methods of fumigation. The quarantine was adhered to until all signs of the disease had disappeared.

Owing to the above precautions, and the hearty co-operation of the Superintendent and officers in rigidly enforcing them, a severe epidemic was avoided, and the cases limited to five.

The cases of varicella and mumps were readily controlled by the customary quarantine regulations. The hospital has been rearranged and is now on a modern plan, under the supervision of a trained nurse, which is so essential to the proper and scientific treatment of diseases, particularly in boys of this age.

There has been a number of cases of minor importance in which no definite disease was apparent, that I have not recorded, inasmuch as they are of no statistical value.

The following is a classification of diseases for the year ending September, 30th, 1899:

Abcess,	8	Incised Wounds	11
Anæmia,	7	Incontinence of urine,	6
Appendicitis,	2	Malaria	27
Asthma,	3	Measles	1
Billious Fever	2	Menengitis	2
Bronchitis,	12	Myelitis	1
Burns,	2	Mumps	23
Carbuncles,	4	Otitis Media	4
Chorea,	1	Phimosis	1
Concussion of brain,	1	Pneumonia	5
Concussion spinal cord,	1	Pleurisy	1
Contusions,	10	Phthisis Pulmonalis	1
Conjunctivitis,	9	Poison (Ivy)	3
Eczema,	5	Quinsy Sore Throat	2
Erysipelas,	4	Rheumatism	11
Fracture,	5	Scarlet Fever	5
Fistula,	2	Scrofula	2
Herpes,	3	Syphilis (Congenital)	6
Hiccoughs,	6	Tuberculosis	3
Hemmerhoids,	2	Tubercular peritonitis	1
Influenza,	66	Tonsilitis	28
Indigestion,	17	Varicella	8

Respectfully submitted,

HAROLD A. MEEKS, *M. D.*

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the Connecticut School for Boys.

The following tables show the amount of products grown during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1899. Also, an inventory of stock and tools used on the farm.

GROWN BY THE FARMER.

112	Tons Ensilage, - - - -
10	Tons Oat Hay, - - - -
20	Tons English Hay, - - -
5	Tons Meadow Hay, - - -
12	Tons Corn Fodder, - - -
1½	Tons Hungarian Grass, - - -
1583	Bushels Potatoes, - - -
3153	Dozen Sweet Corn, - - -
41284	Quarts of Milk, - - -
75	Bushels Turnips, - - -
86	Bushels Apples. - - - -

GROWN BY SUPERVISOR COTTAGE A.

5500	Heads Winter Cabbage, - - -
185	Bushels Tomatoes. - - -

GROWN BY SUPERVISOR COTTAGE B.

364	Bunches Asparagus, - - -
209	Bunches Rheubarb, - - -
653	Quarts Strawberries, - - -
719	" Currants, - - - -
439	" Raspberries, - - - -
1816	Heads Summer Cabbage, - - -
121	Bushels Cucumbers, - - -
959	Summer Squash, - - - -
200	Winter Squash. - - - -

GROWN BY SUPERVISOR COTTAGE C.

279	Bushels Onions,
50	" Parsnips,
1200	Bunches Onions,
1240	Pounds Grapes.

GROWN BY SUPERVISOR COTTAGE D.

150	Bushels Peas.

GROWN BY SUPERVISOR COTTAGE E.

167	Bushels String Beans,
65	Bushels Lima Beans,

GROWN BY SUPERVISOR NORTH DIVISION

120	Bushels Beets,
155	Bushels Carrots,

GROWN BY THE GARDENER.

7½	Bushels Radishes,
765	Heads Lettuce,
5½	Bushels Early Beets,
35	Bunches Parsley,
3000	Celery Plants,
1200	Tomato, "
2400	Cabbage, "
275	Pepper Plants,
75	Pinks,
300	Pansies,
75	Balsams,
100	Astors,
36	Salvias,

INVENTORY OF FARM IMPLEMENTS, CARRIAGES, ETC.

1	Milburn Wagon,	$ 75.00
1	Chair "	250.00
2	Two Horse Dump Carts,	125.00
1	Ox Cart,	10.00
1	One Horse Cart,	10.00
1	Three Seated Carryall,	35.00

1 Business Wagon,	65.00
1 Two Seated Carriage,	75.00
1 Single Carriage,	50.00
1 Two Seated Sleigh,	75.00
1 Single "	40.00
2 Bob Sleds,	60.00
2 Sleds,	8.00
1 Deering Mower,	15.00
1 One Horse Lawn Mower,	60.00
1 Hay Tedder,	10.00
1 Hay Cutter,	3.00
1 One Horse Rake,	15.00
5 Hand Hay Rakes,	1.00
12 Hand Lawn "	6.00
1 Lawn Roller,	10.00
8 Hay Forks,	4.00
4 Grass Scythes and Snaths,	3.00
1 Bush Scythe and Snath,	0.75
1 American Harrow,	35.00
1 Wheel "	20.00
1 Evans Smoothing Harrow,	8.00
1 A Harrow,	4.00
1 Iron Land Roller,	25.00
2 Land Side Plows,	10.00
2 Swivel "	15.00
1 Shovel Plow,	5.00
1 One Horse Plow,	5.00
4 One Horse Cultivaters,	20.00
2 One Horse Weeders,	10.00
3 Potato Diggers,	25.00
2 Scrapers,	6.00
1 Eclipse Corn Planter	25.00
1 Corn Marker,	3.00
1 Seed Sower,	9.00
2 Garden Wheel Hoes,	10.00
4 Paris Green Machines,	12.00
1 Stevens Fertilizer Sower,	30.00
7 Axes,	4.00
2 Ice Axes,	1.00
20 Baskets,	10.25
2 Buck Saws,	2.00
1 Box Wheelbarrow,	2.00
1 Brass Syringe,	2.00
3 Brick Hammers,	1.00
3 Chains,	3.00
2 Cross Cut Saws,	4.00
1 Pair Clipping Shears,	0.75

1	Claw Hammer,	0.50
1	Drill,	0.25
10	Dung Forks,	5.00
1	Dutch Hoe,	2.00
1	Emery Whetstone,	0.50
1	Garden Trowel,	0.25
12	Grub Hoes,	6.00
10	Grass Hooks,	2.20
2	Grass Shears,	0.00
300	Feet. Garden Hose,	25.45
3	Gouges,	0.00
4	Hand Saws,	3.00
30	Hand Barrows,	15.00
8	Ice Spuds,	4.00
11	" Tongs,	10.00
11	Lawn Mowers,	33.00
2	Lengths Staging Rope,	4.00
4	Lanterns,	2.00
	Saddles,	5.00
5	Long Handle Shovels,	1.00
32	Round Point "	15.00
10	Scoop Shovels,	12.05
18	Snow Shovels,	6.00
12	Short Handle Shovels,	5.50
0	Long Handle Spade,	0.00
121	Hand Hoes,	21.00
25	Iron Rakes,	8.30
9	Oil Cans,	.00
33	Potato Hooks,	15.00
0	Pair Trimming Shears,	1.00
1	Pulley Rope, Tongs and Forks,	4.00
1	Pair Combination Pliers,	1.50
1	Pruning Shears,	1.50
12	Picks,	7.25
5	Screw Driver,	0.25
1	Sheep Shears,	0.00
1	Water Barrel, Truck and Pump,	20.50
1	Turf Knife,	0.00
1	Weeding Forks,	1.00
8	Stone Chisel and Drill,	2.75
1	Sieve,	0.00
1	Steel Bar,	3.00
1	Spirit Level,	0.50
1	Trowel,	0.50
2	Tie Ropes,	0.50
1	Wire Stretcher,	1.00

1 Watering Pot, - - - -	$ 0.75
2 Wheel Barrows, - - - -	3.00
3 Single Harness, - - - -	3.00
4 Sets Double Harness, - - -	100.00
Blankets, Robes and Whips, - - -	20.00

INVENTORY OF LIVE STOCK.

1 Pair Oxen, - - - - -	$135.00
18 Cows, - - - - -	720.00
7 Horses, - - - - -	400.00
1 Bull, - - - - -	25.00

Respectfully submitted,

H. W. KIBBE,
Farmer.

THE SCHOOL AND ITS METHODS.

The Connecticut School for Boys, for the delinquent and wayward, is beautifully located upon a high elevation of land in the city of Meriden, a thriving manufacturing city, with a population of 30,000 inhabitants, situated on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway, midway between the cities of Hartford and New Haven. The buildings of the Institution are less than a half mile from the center of the city, and are only ten minutes walk from the railroad station.

The farm belonging to the Institution lies in the rear of the buildings, and originally contained one hundred and ninety-five acres of land, one hundred acres of which are comparatively level, and well adapted to the raising of small fruits and garden vegetables, for which purpose it has already been largely appropriated. The remainder of the land is somewhat broken, a portion being covered with a thick growth of small timber, while the remainder furnishes good pasturage for the stock. A living stream of pure water runs through the farm near the middle.

The buildings of the Institution are mostly of brick, and are well constructed. They consist of one central building, five cottage buildings, a church edifice, a large boiler and coal house, an ice house, a bakery, a large hay and cow barn, a horse barn and carriage sheds, cattle sheds, wood house, etc.

The main or central building fronts the east, is three hundred feet long by fifty feet deep, the central portion being four stories high above the basement, the wings on either side being three stories high. Attached to the rear of the main building, on the west, is also a wing one hundred and twenty feet long by forty feet wide, which is three stories high above the basement. In the basement story of the main building are located the kitchen, laundry, engine room, six store rooms, milk room, two large playrooms, two bath rooms, and two rooms for storage of coal. The kitchen is furnished with four large steam kettles for cooking purposes, the steam being supplied from the boiler at the boiler house.

The bakery and bread room are conveniently connected with the kitchen, and under the supervision of a practical baker.

The laundry is supplied with three of the Nonpariel washing machines of the largest size, and a large mangle. The accommodations for drying clothes by steam are ample. There are also conveniences for making starch and for preparing soap for the machines by steam.

The engine room contains an engine of fifteen horse power. The power is used in running the machinery of the laundry; also for running eight sewing machines and the printing presses.

There are two play rooms, one for each division of the School, which are nicely furnished with settees sufficient to seat all the boys, and the rooms are pleasantly decorated with pictures and paintings of various kinds, and are very well supplied with newspapers and magazines. These rooms furnish a pleasant place for the boys who desire to spend a portion of their play time in reading or in innocent games.

The bath rooms are supplied with a shower bath. By the aid of steam the shower can be made of any desired temperature. The accommodations are so ample that all of the boys can be thoroughly bathed in thirty minutes. The rooms are well provided with looking glasses, combs and brushes, and conveniences for obtaining cool drinking water at all times.

The first story of the main building above the basement contains one general office, a private office for the Superintendent, a reception room, a library room, three large school rooms with a seating capacity of one hundred boys each, two large wardrobe rooms for boys' Sunday clothing, one officers' sitting room, private dining room and kitchen for the Superintendent's family, a large dining room and kitchen for the officers of the Institution, two large dining rooms with a seating capacity for 375 boys, together with numerous closets, pantries, halls, etc.

The second story contains parlors and sitting rooms, bed chambers and closets for Superintendent's family, six rooms for officers, four large shop rooms and two sleeping halls.

The sleeping halls have a capacity for comfortably lodging three hundred and seventy-five boys. The halls extend to the top of the building, and are sufficiently high to admit of two corridors above the main floor. The halls are light and pleasant, with good ventilation. They are furnished with single bedsteads, good mattresses, feather pillows, and plenty of bedding adapted to the season. The halls are also provided with six closets, conveniently located, and with hydrants from which good drinking water can be obtained at all times. A night watchman looks carefully after the wants of the boys during sleeping hours.

The third story, in the center and end wings, contains fifteen rooms, which are used for guest chambers and sleeping rooms for officers of the Institution. In the rear wing of this story there is a large shop, where seventy-five boys labor at cane-seating chairs. The shoe shop is also on this floor.

The fourth story of the central portion of the building is used for hospital purposes, with rooms for the nurses, etc. The hospital contains nine wards, and is provided with hot and cold water, and all conveniences necessary for making the sick comfortable.

In the rear of the main building there are two yards, surrounded by a high fence, in which the boys have ample time for exercise and play. There is also a yard of three acres of ground containing a pleasant grove of chestnut and oak trees, surrounded by a neat picket fence, five feet high, where the boys are often permitted to play, and where, in the summer time, they enjoy their holiday sports. The grounds surrounding the buildings are tastefully laid out and are well set with ornamental shrubs and flowers. The boys in the main building, or Congregate Department of the School number about two hundred.

Five cottages have been built, that very comfortably accommodate fifty boys each. They are built of brick, are three stories high above the basement, and cost about $16,000 each. The basement contains a large play room, a room for storage, two bath rooms and a fruit cellar. All the basement rooms are well lighted and warmed, where heat is needed.

The first story contains a large school room handsomely seated and furnished, officers' private rooms, a bath room, reception room, two dining rooms, a kitchen and pantry and two halls.

The second story contains a sleeping hall for twenty boys, hospital room, teacher's room, bath room, room for boys' Sunday clothing, a store room for bedding, etc., and a large shop room.

The third story contains a sleeping room for thirty boys, a bath room and a store room for bedding.

The buildings are finished in hard wood, are well furnished in every department, and lighted with gas, supplied with water from the city reservoir, and warmed by steam.

The buildings differ, architecturally in their outside appearance, but are substantially the same in their interior arrangements. Each cottage is supervised by a gentleman and his wife, and one lady teacher. They are conducted on what is known as the Open, or Family Plan, the boys being held in their places by kindness and home influences, instead of the more arbitrary appliances of bolts and bars, and high fences.

The Chapel edifice is a beautiful structure, with a seating capacity for five hundred boys. It contains a large platform with convenient side rooms, which afford excellent facilities for giving concerts and other appropriate entertainments. A piano stands on the platform. The chapel was erected at a cost of about $15,000.

The boiler house is a solid structure of brick and stone work, thirty-five by fifty-seven feet and is two stories high. The lower story is eighteen feet high, and contains a room for three boilers of sixty horse-power each, and a coal room that furnishes storage for three hundred tons of coal. The boiler room contains a receiving tank, force pump and apparatus necessary to supply the main buildings with steam sufficient to warm them well and in the most approved manner, and to drive the machinery in the laundry and in the manufacturing departments. The chimney stack is eighty feet high, and gives an excellent draught in all kinds of weather. The upper story of the building contains a machine shop and living rooms for the engineer.

The farm buildings are commodious, and afford storage for all the carriages and smaller implements necessary for the farm and the use of the Institution. The main barn is of brick, slate roofed, is eighty four feet in length by forty-two feet in width, and is three stories high. The lower or ground floor, is used as a manure cellar and for storing the winter supply of vegetables, the two being separated by a heavy cemented wall of stone. The capacity of these is about forty cords of manure and 2,000 bushels of vegetables. The middle story contains stalls for 24 cows, and each stall is provided with running water and every convenience necessary for the cleanliness and comfort of the stock. There are also two rooms for such stock as need seclusion. The third story contains the driving floor, where, on either side the hay and fodder, as well as the grain, are stored. The building is capable of storing one hundred tons of hay, and is in all respects a model of convenience and economy of labor. Situated in one corner of the barn and extending from the ground floor to a height of 26 feet is the silo, with a capacity of 112 tons. There is also attached to the main barn a shed fifty-four by twenty feet, which furnishes additional stalls for cattle, as well as protection for the spring water with which the stock is supplied. Another building thirty-three by twenty feet is used also for storing farm implements and machinery. The horse barn, which stands near the main barn, is thirty feet in length by twenty-four feet in width, conveniently divided into stabling, a harness room, and a lodging room for the hostler, while above these is ample room for bedding, hay and other feed.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Institution is supplied with water from two sources. The water of a never-failing spring, one mile and a quarter away, owned by the Institution, is conducted by a three-inch pipe to the buildings and furnishes sufficient for cooking and drinking purposes; also all needed water for the barns and for irrigation at various points upon the farm. For the boilers, laundry, closets, and all general purposes the supply is obtained from the city water works. The pressure of this water is about eighty-five pounds, and is sufficient to force the water to any part of the building in case of fire. The Institution has seventeen convenient hydrants and hose, that may be used should the necessity for their use ever occur.

GAS.

The Institution is supplied with gas from the city gas works.

INDUSTRIES.

Various industries are represented in the Institution which give employment to over four hundred boys. In the tailor shop where the clothing worn by the boys is made and repaired, fourteen boys are employed. In the printing office from eighteen to twenty boys are engaged in learning a useful trade. Telegraphy is taught to a class of about six boys. There is a small class employed in the carpenter shop. Six chair shops furnish employment to about two hundred boys, cane-seating chairs. The shoe shop gives employment to a small class. The farm and garden, in the summer time, call for a class of about thirty boys; in the winter a small class cares for the stock and does the necessary work about the premises. The laundry, dining-rooms, kitchen, sleeping halls etc, all require classes of from six to ten boys each.

FOOD.

The dietary of the Institution, while it does not embrace the variety ordinarily found on the tables of well-to-do people, still the quality of the food daily placed before the boys could be no better. The bread is made from a good grade of white flour, the meats used are of the best quality, and the vegetables are supplied abundantly from the Institution gardens, and embrace a full variety of such kinds as are found in the best market gardens. Coffee is furnished for breakfast and supper, for which all the milk from the Institution dairy is used, averaging from one hundred to two hundred quarts daily. Once a week a bountiful dinner of fish, or fish chowder is given. The tables are supplied daily with butter or molasses, and on Sunday, pies are given for dinner, and cakes for supper. On Thanksgiving day a bountiful turkey dinner is furnished, and on all other holidays the tables are spread with many of the delicacies of the season. The boys are allowed all they want to eat at every meal, and no boy need ever leave the table hungry. The tables are nicely covered with white oil cloth and are spread with white porcelain ware, silver plated knives, forks and spoons. Good manners are taught and required at meal time.

CLOTHING.

The boys of the Institution are clothed in the best quality of all-wool gray cloth for pantaloons, and dark indigo blue army goods for jackets. Heavy Amoskeag Hickory is used for shirting; their caps are made to order from all-wool blue cloth, and their shoes and stockings are of good quality They dress in summer in lighter goods according to the season.

RECREATION.

The greater part of holidays is devoted to recreation and play. Portions of each week day, that will equal at least two hours of time, are given for play. On Saturday afternoons, when the weather is suitable, the boys go to the ball grounds in an open field of many acres, where they enjoy full freedom in playing ball or such games as may suit their tastes best. Concerts and exhibitions are given for the benefit of the boys in our own chapel.

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL INSTRUCTION.

Two services are held in the chapel each Sunday; Sunday School in the morning and preaching in the afternoon, and are conducted by our regular chaplain.

We use our own lesson leaves, following the "International Lesson" plan, in the Sunday School. These lessons, with the explanation, prayers, responsive exercises and music make a very interesting and profitable service.

The Sisters of Mercy instruct the Catholic boys of the School an hour each alternate Sunday, and priests are in attendance for mass once in two weeks.

Devotional exercises are held morning and evening each day of the week, and grace is said before all meals.

There is a moral review every evening, at which time a record is made in a book, kept for the purpose, of every boy's conduct during the day. These records determine a boy's standing in the School at all times.

SCHOOL.

All the boys attend school three hours each week day, ten months in the year. The schools embrace eleven grades or divisions, which gives every boy the opportunity to attend a grade adapted to his scholarship, and, as a rule, substantial and praiseworthy progress is made in study. Much attention is given to the subject of reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. Any boy with an average mind, can, while at the school, obtain an education that will fit him to transact the ordinary business of life.

MUSIC.

Much attention is given to music, both vocal and instrumental. All the boys are taught vocal music, and about forty boys are under constant training in instrumental or band music. Great proficiency is made in both departments.

THE BAND.

About forty boys are under instruction several hours each day. They are divided into three classes, according to ability. The object of practice, it matters not in what profession or calling, should be the cultivation of the highest possible degree of perfection. The pursuance of a uniform system of instruction each day is closely adhered to. When a boy overcomes technical difficulties and learns to apply what he has learned correctly, he feels a sense of mastery in the acquirement of that knowledge. The boys have a fine band room for practice, also a library of musical literature, and the leading band journals every month. The instruction given the boys will be of lasting benefit to them after leaving the school.

SENTENCES.

Boys between the ages of seven and sixteen years can be sent to the school during minority by any court of record in the State. Parents or guardians may secure the admission of their sons or wards without process, by paying three dollars per week, quarterly in advance, for their board.

DISCHARGES.

Boys are dismissed on probation after they obtain the "Honor Grade," and this grade, by uniform good conduct, can be attained in one year after entering the School. By indifferent or bad conduct, promotions are lost, and, as a result, the time for a boy to remain in the School is lengthened.

The Board of Trustees has discretionary power to dismiss any boy from the Institution whenever the interest of the School or the boy will be promoted by such dismissal.

NAMES, RESIDENCES, COMMISSION AND RETIREMENT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Date of Commission.			Date of Retirement.
1851	Gideon Welles,	Hartford,	1853
1851	Philemon Hoadley,	New Haven,	1857
1851	E. S. Abernethy,	Bridgeport,	1853
1851	A. N. Baldwin,	West Milford,	1855
1851	Philo M. Judson,	Norwich,	declined.
1851	Erastus Lester,	Plainfield,	1854
1851	Henry D. Smith,	Middletown,	1853
1851	John H. Brockway,	Ellington,	1852
1853	Philip Ripley,	Hartford, d. in office,	1863
1853	David Patchen,	Weston,	1854
1853	John P. Gulliver,	Norwich,	1854
1853	John S. Yeomans,	Columbia,	1856
1853	James Phelps,	Essex,	1855
1854	Fred S. Wildman,	Danbury,	1859
1854	Moses Pierce,	Norwich,	1856
1854	John Gallup, (2d)	Brooklyn,	1858
1855	Sylvester Spencer,	Litchfield, resigned,	1858
1855	Elihu Spencer,	Middletown,	declined.
1856	Moses Culver,	Middletown,	1858
1856	Thomas Clark,	Coventry,	1860
1856	W. P. Benjamin,	New London,	1876
1857	W. S. Charnley,	New Haven,	declined.
1858	E. W. Hatch,	Meriden, resigned,	1859
1858	Horace Gaylord,	Ashford,	1862
1858	David P. Nicholas,	Danbury,	1875
1858	Thomas A. Miller,	Torrington,	1859
1858	Bemjamin Douglas,	Middletown,	1876
1859	Hiram Foster,	Meriden,	1873
1859	Daniel G. Platt,	Washington, d. in office,	1871
1859	Henry McCray,	Ellington,	1876

Date of Commission.			Date of Retirement.
1862	Roswell Brown,	Hartford, d. in office,	1877
1862	William Swift,	Windham,	1866
1863	Henry G. Hubbard,	Middletown,	declined.
1866	James B. Whitcobm,	Brooklyn,	1874
1871	George Langdon,	Plymouth,	1875
1873	Hiram A. Yale,	Meriden,	1877
1874	S. B. Cocks,	Huntington. resigned.	1876
1875	F. O. Bennet,	Willimantic,	1882
1875	Delos H. Stevens,	Barkhamsted,	1889
1875	Chas. Fitzgerald,	Middletown,	1891
1875	Edw'd W. Seymour,	Litchfield,	1876
1875	Goodwin Collier,	Hartford,	1876
1875	Chas. L. English,	New Haven,	resigned.
1876	John M. Brewer,	Norwich, d. in office,	1878
1876	G. H. Preston, M. D.	Tolland, " "	1883
1877	Vincent Coyler,	Darien,	1899
1877	John L. Houston,	Thomsonville,	1897
1878	A. P. Willoughby,	Norwich,	1879
1879	Chas. Frabrique,	N. Haven, d. in office,	1889
1879	J. S. Lathrop,	Norwich,	1891
1879	Theodore Bird,	Bethlehem,	1891
1882	Albertus S. Bruce,	Pomfret,	1893
1883	Chas. F. Sumner,	Bolton,	1895
1886	James K. Butler,	Darien,	1893
1889	James N. States,	New Haven,	1895
1891	Herman Hoffman,	New Preston,	1895
1891	Nathan D. Bates,	Preston,	1895
1891	James Donovan,	Middletown,	1895
1893	Samuel Thatcher,	Warrenville, resigned,	1894
1893	John McCarthy,	Danbury,	1897
1894	Davis A. Baker,	Warrenville,	1895
1895	J. S. Lathrop,	Norwich, resigned	1898
1895	W. S. Beecher,	New Haven, "	1899
1895	Joseph Hutchins,	Columbia,	1899
1895	Fred DePeyster,	Portland, resigned	1898
1895	Geo. O. Balch,	Ashford,	still in office
1895	Geo. P. Crane,	Woodbury,	" "

Date of commision.				Date of retirement.
1897	Leverett Brainard,	Hartford,	resigned,	1988
1898	Francis H. Parker,	Hartford,	still in office.	
1897	George Richardson,	Bridgeport,	d in office.	1898
1899	James N. States,	New Haven,	still in office.	
1899	Charles E. Brown,	Bridgeport,	still in office.	
1899	Charles B. Frisbie,	Cromwell,	still in office.	

RESIDENT TRUSTEES

1877	Isaac C. Lewis,	Meriden,	died in office.	1894
1877	Charles L. Upham,	"	retired	1891
1877	Owen B. Arnold,	"	"	1891
1887	D. S. Williams,	"	"	1893
1891	Seth J. Hall,	"	"	1897
1891	C. H. S. Davis,	"	"	1897
1893	John C. Byxbee	"	still in office.	
1894	N L. Bradley,	"	"	"
1897	John W. Coe,	"	"	"
1897	Eugene A. Hall	"	"	"

SUPERINTENDENTS

OF THE

CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Date of Appointment,			Date of Retirement.
1853	Philemon Hoadley,		1855
1855	Roswell Hawley, M. D.,		1859
1858	Edward W. Hatch, M. D., Died,	Feb. 7,	1874
1874	Saxton B. Little, Acting Supt.,	July 1,	1874
1874	Edward Ingham,	July 1,	1876
1876	S. B. Cocks,	Dec. 1,	1877
1877	J. W. Brown, Acting Supt.,	Apr. 23,	1878
1878	Geo. E. Howe, Died in office,	Nov. 23,	1893
1893	Mrs. F. M. Howe,	Apr. 11,	1894
1894	Rev. Samuel Thatcher,	Mar. 3,	1896
1896	Geo. L. Coburn,	Dec. 14,	1897
1887	Frank Perrin, Acting Supt.,	July 25,	1898
1898	Charles M. Williams,	Still in office,	

FORM OF INDENTURE

ADOPTED BY THE TRUSTEES.

To the Trustees of the Connecticut School for Boys:

I hereby request that the boy named

received as indentured, according to the law, to the Connecticut School for Boys, at MERIDEN, and I hereby bind myself and agree to the following conditions, viz:

The price of board, education, training and clothing for said boy shall be at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per week, payble quarterly, in advance, and the said

is bound to remain in the Institution for the term of months, entitled to the same supervision, medical treatment, support and education, and subject to the same regulations, employment and restraint as all other inmates of said School.

(Signed)

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION

TO

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

We take the pleasure of informing you that your was this day duly received at this Institution, here to remain during his minority, or until otherwise discharged in accordance with the rules of this School. Any boy, by uniform good conduct, can reach his "Honor Grade" in one year from the time he enters the school. He is then given a probationary discharge to go to his home, where he will be premitted to remain as long as he does well. If his conduct in the school is not good, the time for his receiving his probationary discharge will be increased. For further information, it is proper to state that the Institution is not a prison, but a school for detention and reform, where the inmates receive such instruction and training as are best adapted to form and perpetuate a virtuous character, to establish habits of industry, and to advance them in those branches of knowledge which are taught in the Common Schools in the State. They are provided with a home in every way pleasant and comfortable, are furnished with steady employment, of a kind that will aid them in earning an honest living after they leave the School. They have appropriate seasons for recreation and play, are well fed and clothed, and, when sick, have the best of care and medical attendance. They attend school regularly six days of the week, are taught by efficient and experienced teachers, and on Sunday enjoy the privileges of the Sunday School and regular Chapel service, over which our regular chaplain presides. The Catholic boys of the School receive one hour of instruction each Sunday from the Sisters of Mercy.

In order to accomplish the wise ends for which this Institution was established, to wit: the reformation of boys intrusted to its care, it will be necessary for them to remain in the School for a sufficient length of time to receive such training and discipline as will serve to reform their evil ways, and to establish in them correct moral principles and habits of industry.

Applications for the discharge of boys from the Institution are frequently made in a short time after their commitment, but of course these applications are not entertained. Experience has taught the management that the best interests of the School are promoted by treating the boys all alike, and by requiring all to procure their "Honor Badge" before leaving the School. If there is a deviation from the rule in a *single* case, every other boy has the *right* to ask for the same deviation in *his* case, and the Institution would lose its reformatory character.

Parents, guardians and other near friends are permitted to visit the boys on the first Wednesday of each month, at which time no pains will be spared in giving all information sought for in relation to the standing of any boy in the School.

The boys are permitted to write to their friends once a month, and the friends are allowed to write to the boys at their pleasure. In cases of serious illness of any boy, his friends will at once be advised of his condition.

GENERAL STATUTES.

RELATING TO THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, MERIDEN.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened.

G. S. 1888. § 3622, AS AMENDED 1893.—The land, buildings and appurtenances belonging to the State in Meriden shall be and remain a place for a school for the use of the State, by the name of the Connecticut School for Boys.

G. S. 1888. § 3623.—Its government shall be vested in a board of twelve trustees, to be appointed by the Senate, one from each county, and four from the vicinity of the institution. During the regular session of the General Assembly of 1889, the Senate shall appoint six of said trustees, of whom three shall hold office for four years from the first day of July, 1889, and three for three years from the first day of July, 1890. During the regular session of the General Assembly of 1891, and biennially thereafter, the Senate shall appoint six trustees, who shall hold office for four years from the first day of July following their appointment. The Governor may fill any vacancy which occurs during the recess of the General Assembly, until its next regular session.

G. S. 1888 § 3624, AS AMENDED 1897.—The board of trustees shall manage the interests of said school according to law; adopt rules for its management and the maintenance of strict discipline therein; provide instruction in religion, morality, and useful knowledge, and in some regular course of labor for the inmates; bind them out, discharge, or remand them; shall appoint a superintendent, not of their number, and other officers, whom they may remove for cause; prescribe their duties and compensation; adjust and certify all claims and accounts against said school; appoint as treasurer a member of said board, who shall give a bond to the State in such sum, not less than five thousand dollars, as the trustees shall require, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, and who shall pay all claims against said school after the same have been properly certified; and said board shall annually report under oath to the governor the condition and rules of the school.

G. S. 1888 § 3625.—The trustees shall not borrow money for the use of the school, upon the credit of the State, nor make any expenditures thereon, beyond appropriations previously made by the General Assembly, except from funds on hand.

G. S. 1888. § 3626, AS AMENDED 1897.—The superintendent shall reside at the school, have the charge and custody of the inmates and property, keep account of all receipts and expenditures of the school, and of all such property and accounts, in such manner as the trustees may require; hold all books and papers open to their inspection; and before he enters upon the duties of his office, give a bond to the State in such sum, not less than five thousand dollars, as the trustees shall require, conditioned that he shall faithfully account for all property received by him as superintendent, and faithfully perform all the duties incumbent on him as such.

G. S. 1888. § 3627.—The superintendent shall render his account of all receipts and expenses of said school on the thirty-first day of March in each year, to the Comptroller, the same having been first examined and adjusted by the trustees, and the balance on hand shall be the property of the State, and such part thereof as the Comptroller may direct shall be paid into the treasury.

G. S. 1888. § 3628.—When any boy under the age of sixteen years shall be convicted of any crime or misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, the court or justice of the peace, as the case may be, may commit him to the Reform School, to remain until he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, unless sooner discharged by the board of trustees. And the judges of the criminal and police courts of the State, and justices of the peace, shall have power to commit to the Reform School: first, any boy under sixteen years of age, who may be liable to punishment by imprisonment under any existing law of the State, or any law that may be enacted and in force in the State; second, any boy under sixteen years of age, with the consent of his parent or guardian, against whom any charges of committing any crime or misdemeanor shall have been made, the punishment of which, on conviction, would be confinement in jail or prison; third, any boy under sixteen years of age who is distitute of a suitable home and adequate means of obtaining an honest living, or who is in danger of being brought up, or is brought up, to lead an idle or vicious life; fourth, any boy under sixteen years of age, who is incorrigible, or habitually disregards the commands of his father or mother, or guardian, who leads a vagrant life, or resorts to immoral places or practices, or neglects or refuses to perform labor suitable to his years and condition, or to attend school.

G. S. 1888. § 3629.—Every boy sent to the Reform School shall remain until he is twenty-one years of age, unless sooner discharged or bound as an apprentice; but no boy shall be retained after the superintendent shall have reported him fully reformed.

G. S. 1888. § 3630.—When there shall be as large a number of boys in said school as can be properly accommodated, it shall be the duty of the president of the board of trustees to give notice to the criminal and police courts of the fact; whereupon no boys shall be sent to the school by the said courts, until notice shall be given them, by the president of the board, that more can be received.

G. S. 1888. § 3631.—The trustees shall have full power to place any boy committed to said school during minority at such employment, and cause him to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as may be suitable to his years and capacity; and they may, with the consent of any such boy, or his parent, or guardian, bind him out as an apprentice during his minority, or for a shorter period, to learn a trade, or to other employment, as in their judgment will tend to his future benefit; and the president of the board shall, for such purpose, have power to execute and deliver, on behalf of the said board, indentures of apprenticeship for any such boy; and such indentures shall have the same force and effect as indenture of apprenticeship executed by his legal guardian, and shall be filed with the records in the office of the Reform School.

G. S. 1888. § 3632.—In case any boy so apprenticed shall prove untrustworthy and unreformed, the trustees may, at their discretion, receive such boy into the Reform School, to be held in the same manner as before his said apprenticeship, and may thereupon cancel the indentures of such boy. And if, in the opinion of the trustees, any boy apprenticed by them shall have an unsuitable home, or if the person to whom such boy is indentured shall become unfit or incapable to properly raise or take care of him, the trustees may at their discretion return such boy to the school.

G. S. 1888. § 3633.—When a boy is dismissed from the school, to his parents, or to otherwise care for himself (except by indenture, as in the preceding section), he shall be dismissed on probation merely, and the board of trustees shall have power to send for and return him to the school when, in the opinion of a majority of the members of said board, the best interests of the boy will be promoted by such return.

G. S. 1888 § 3634.—When any boy sentenced or committed to said school by any court or justice of the peace shall have improved in knowledge and behavior sufficient, in the opinion of the trustees of said school, to qualify him for useful employment elsewhere, they shall as soon as possible place him in a suitable home, with relatives or others, and cause him to be further instructed and regularly employed in some trade or useful occupation, suited to his age and capacity, until he becomes twenty-one years of age.

G. S. 1888. § 3635.—The trustees of said school shall have and exercise full control of the persons and earnings of boys so placed out during their minority, and shall, at least once during every period of six months, obtain by authorized visitation or inspection, definite and reliable information concerning their general deportment and progress in the occupations they are pursuing, and in general shall exercise in their behalf the care and supervision of guardians. The number and general condition of boys so placed out and cared for shall be embraced in the annual report of the trustees of the school.

G. S. 1888. § 3636.—Every person who shall entice or attempt to entice away from said school, any boy legally committed to the same, or shall knowingly harbor, conceal or aid in harboring or concealing any boy who shall have escaped from said school, shall be fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, which fine shall be paid to the treasurer of the board of trustees; and every sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, or officer of local police, and any officer or employe of said school is authorized and directed to arrest any boy, when in his power so to do, who shall have escaped from said school, and return him thereto.

G. S. 1888. § 3637, AS AMENDED 1893.—The Superintendent of said school shall present to the Comptroller monthly a bill at the rate of three dollars a week for the support of each boy committed to said school, which, if allowed by the Comptroller, shall be paid from the state treasury.

G. S. 1888. § 3676.—Equal privileges shall be granted to clergymen of all religious denominations to impart religious instruction to the inmates * * * * of the Connecticut School for Boys, and every opportunity be allowed such clergymen to give to the inmates belonging to their respective denominations such religious and moral instruction as said clergymen may desire, and the Trustees of said Institution shall prescribe reasonable times and places, not inconsistent with the proper management of said institution, when and where such instruction may be given, and such instruction shall be open to all who may choose to attend.

Public Acts, 1899. Chapter, 25.

The salary of the treasurer of the Connecticut School for

Boys shall be two hundred dollars per year, to be paid from the general funds of the school.

Public Acts, 1899. Chapter, 124.

SECTION 1. The governor shall appoint biennially, begining in the year 1899, an agent of the Connecticut School for Boys, who shall hold office for the term of two years from the first day of July in the year of his appointment.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the agent, under the direction and supervision of the board of trustees of said school to secure suitable homes and employment for boys released from said school on probation; to investigate the condition and ability of parents and relations, who petition for the release of boys confined in the school; to furnish suitable homes and employment to the boys whose release is sought; and to obtain by personal visitation and investigation, at least once in every six months during their minority, reliable information concerning the conduct of boys released on probation, the occupations they are pursuing, and the suitableness of the homes in which they are living. The agent shall also perform such duties and assist in such work at the school, under the direction of the superintendent, as the trustees may deem necessary and advisable, to give him a personal acquaintance with the boys therein confined.

SEC. 3. Said agent shall immediately make a detailed written report to the superintendent of all his visitations, and said superintendent shall keep the same on file and lay it before the executive committee of the board of trustees at its regular meetings. The agent, whenever he finds that the conduct or home surroundings of any boy released on parole are unsatisfactory, shall recommend to the trustees of the school the return of the boy to the school or his removal to a more suitable home. He shall also make, annually, a general report of the number and condition of all boys placed out from the school, which report shall be published with the annual report of the trustees.

SEC. 4. The salary of the agent shall be twelve hundred dollars per year, and his traveling and other expenses incurred in the performance of his official duties; provided, that his traveling and other expenses so incurred shall not exceed the sum of eight hundred dollars per annum. The expense account of said agent, after having been approved by the treasurer of the school and audited by the comptroller, shall be paid by the treasurer of the state upon the order of the comptroller.

BY-LAWS.

MEETINGS OF THE TRUSTEES.

Sec. 1. There shall be a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees held at the School in MERIDEN, on the second Wednesday of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the July meeting shall be the annual meeting.

Sec. 2. Special meetings shall be called by the President of the Board at the written request of two members, provided that ample notice of such meetings shall be given.

Sec. 3. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a smaller number present at any regular or special meeting may adjourn to any specified time.

Sec. 4. The Board of Trustees shall be organized annually at the regular meeting held in July, by the election, by ballot, of President, Secretary, Treasurer, an Executive Committee, to consist of five, and an Auditing Committee to consist of two members.

PRESIDENT.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all the meetings of the Board, but in his absence, the Board shall appoint a chairman *pro tem.*

SECRETARY.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep an accurate record of all proceedings of the Board in a book provided for that purpose, which shall, at all times, be open to the inspection of any members; to prepare all documents and statements which may be ordered by the board; to take charge of all communications and reply thereto in accordance with such instruction as he may receive from the Board or Executive Committee.

TREASURER.

Sec. 7. The Treasurer shall receive and disburse the moneys of the Institution, and keep a true and just account of the same. He shall pay no bills except on an order drawn by the Superintendent, and countersigned by the Executive Committee, and for the faithful performance of his duties he shall give a satisfactory bond in the sum of eight thousand dollars.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to make, or order the Superintendent to make, purchases for the School, to authorize such repairs as may, from time to time, be neccessary; but no expenditures for repairs exceeding one hundred dollars shall be authorized except by the Board. They shall examine as to whether economy is observed in the different departments of the School, and the quantity and quality of food and clothing furnished. They shall once in each month, or oftener if they choose, without notice to the Superintendent or other officers, inspect the School buildings and all the departments, rooms and closets thereof, and see that all are kept perfectly clean and neat; they shall inquire into the behavior of all the officers and employees, and in a book kept for that purpose, enter all their proceedings and observations, which book shall be laid before the Board at every meeting. They shall also, at each monthly meeting, examine all bills presented by the Superintendent, and, if found correct, approve the same.

Sec. 9. There shall be as many meetings of the Executive Committee as the interests of the School require.

OFFICERS.

Sec. 10. The following named officers of the school shall be appointed by the Board of Trustees, whenever their services may be required, viz: a Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent, Book-keeper, Matron, Teachers, Overseers of the workshops, a Farmer and Supervisors.

Sec. 11. The several officers shall hold their appointment during the pleasure of the Board, and no resignation shall take effect until three months after being tendered in writing except by consent of the Board of Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Sec. 12. The Superintendent shall have the general charge of the Institution.

He shall see that the subordinate officers are punctual and faithful in the discharge of their respective duties, and that the regulations and by-laws are carefully observed.

The Superintendent shall have power to suspend or discharge any employee of the school for cause and shall report the sameuimmediately to each member of the Board of Trustees.

He shall keep a journal and make a record of all occurrences worthy of notice, which shall be subject to the inspection of any member of the Board.

He shall perform all the correspondence, keeping files of all letters received and copies of those sent, as far as important for reference. In suitable books he shall keep regular and complete accounts of all property entrusted to his care, showing the expense and income of the Institution.

He shall make out and present to the Treasurer of the Institution the bill for weekly board of inmates, and perform all the duties of this department according to law.

Under the advice and direction of the Executive Committee he shall procure the neccessary supplies for the Institution, and purchase all such articles and materials as may be wanted for the support and employment of the boys, and dispose of all articles raised on the farm, or manufactured by them, which are not wanted for use.

In a suitable book he shall keep an account of all purchases and cost of delivering the same at the Institution.

He shall daily inspect every part of the premises and have a watchful care over the inmates, and be responsible for the proper care and discipline of the boys.

He, or the Assistant Superintendent, shall examine all packages and letters received for the boys, and shall examine their letters before being sent away.

He shall see that they receive no detriment to health for want of sufficient clothing by day or by night, from wet or cold, or from other exposure, and that the rooms and buildings are properly warmed and ventilated.

He shall employ, whenever necessary, suitable persons to fill any vacancies which may occur until the next meeting of the Board of Trustees, and for any temporary services not provided for in these By-Laws, and report the same immediately to each member of the Board of Trustees.

At each quarterly meeting he shall report to the Board the number of boys committed to the Connecticut School for Boys, also communicate full information of the state of the Institution, and make such suggestions as he may think proper for the consideration of the Board.

At the October meeting he shall furnish the Board with a duplicate copy of his accounts, presented to the State Comptroller of Public Accounts up to the 30th day of September; also a full schedule of all property of the Institution, including everything in the care of the farmer.

He shall at all times be ready to perform whatever other services may be required by the Board of Trustees, for the benefit of the Institution,

The Superintendent shall have the direction of the moral and religious instruction of the inmates. He shall perform devotional service, morning and evening; have charge of the Sabbath School, and obtain such aid from the reverend clergy in the vicinity as may be necessary.

He shall occasionally give familiar expositions of moral and religious duty in such a manner as he shall deem most conducive to the good of the boys, and at such time as may be determined on by consultation with the Trustees.

He shall mingle freely with the boys, in kind, familiar intercourse, and spend as much time with them in conversation as he may think for their benefit, and as will be consistent with the proper performance of his duties and his position in the Institution.

At the quarterly meeting of the Trustees in July, he shall make a report, stating all facts respecting the reformatory influence effectively made use of in this Institution.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT AND BOOK-KEEPER.

Sec. 13. The Assistant Superintendent shall assume and perform all the duties of the Superintendent during his absence or inability.

The Book-keeper under the direction of the Superintendent, shall keep the books of the institution, and shall perform such other duties as may be required by the Board of Trustees or the superintendent.

MATRON.

Sec. 14. The Matron shall have the general charge and direction of all the domestic arrangements of the family and shall see that cleanliness, order and propriety are uniformly maintained in her department.

She shall see that all female assistants, except teachers, are diligent and faithful in the discharge of their respective duties, discreet and regular in their deportment, and strict in their observance of all regulations of the Institution, and shall report to the Superintendent any remissness that may come to her knowledge.

She shall confer and advise with the Superintendent respecting the duties of the persons employed in the departments under her charge, and also as to the general management of the house.

TEACHERS.

Sec. 15. The Teachers shall instruct the boys in such branches of education as may be required by the Superintendent, and shall use all proper means to inspire them with a love of study, and lead them justly to estimate the value of a sound and practical education, and shall constantly strive, by precept and example, to impress on their minds the importance of good order, self-government, and purity of body and mind.

They shall take charge of the boys at all times in the school-rooms and shall require them to be promptly in their places at the appointed time, unless they are absent by permission of the Superintendent.

They shall attend to the cleanliness and good order of the school-rooms, and shall be responsible for the safety, care and preservation of all books, furniture, apparatus and fixtures provided for the same; and by strict personal examination, see that no injury or waste is suffered.

They shall assist in the Sunday School, in the care of the boys on Sunday, in vocal music, and the principal teacher shall act as librarian for the boys.

OVERSEERS OF WORKSHOPS.

Sec. 16. The overseers of the workshops shall take charge of all tools used in their respective departments, and see that the same are careful y preserved and accounted for; shall see that all stock and material are worked with prudence and economy and are properly manufactured. They shall keep accurate account of the number of boys and time employed each day, of the work done and all articles made and how disposed of. They shall attend to the cleaning, warming and ventilation, and keep a daily record of the temperature of their workshops.

They shall have charge of the boys during the work hours in the shops; shall exercise a prudent and judicious oversight, see that industry and good order are constantly observed, and return them to the yard, or such other place, and at such times as may be ordered by the Superintendent. They shall assist the teacher if requested, in their duties on Sunday, and in the Sunday School.

WATCHMAN.

Sec. 17. The Superintendent shall have power, with the approbation of the Executive Committee, to appoint one or more watchmen for night duty, whenever it is considered necessary for the safety of the Institution.

The watchman on duty shall, if required, perform a regular patrol throughout and around the building. He shall use the utmost vigilance to guard against damages by fire, to prevent escapes, and promptly notify the Superintendent on the first cause of alarm. He shall ring the bell in the morning, and at other times as may be directed, and perform any other service required by the Superintendent.

FARMER.

Sec. 18. The Farmer, under general or specific direction of the Superintendent, shall have charge of all the farming operations, and shall be responsible for the proper management, good order and economical use of everything connected therewith, and shall use every means in his power to increase and preserve the products of the farm.

He shall take charge of work with, and be responsible for such boys as the Superintendent may detail to be employed on the farm, and must patiently and perseveringly instruct them in the various kinds of farm work; require of them prompt obedience, and must by example, together with constant and vigilant supervision, teach them to faithfully perform all duties required of them.

He shall see that all domestic animals are cared for in the best manner, well fed, properly cleaned and kindly treated.

He shall keep an accurate account of everything purchased, of the labor performed, and the amount of each kind of produce raised on the farm.

He shall see that all rules and regulations of the Institution are strictly observed by all persons under his care, and shall promptly report to the Superintendent any one who may refuse or neglect to comply therewith.

THE LIBRARY.

Sec. 19. A library of well selected books and maps, and of Sunday School books, shall be kept at the school for the use and improvement of the inmates thereof.

The Superintendent, Librarian and Chairman of the Executive Committee shall be a standing committee of the Library, who shall have in charge the efforts, ways and means, to promote this department of the Initition, and they shall report to the Board of Trustees, at the quarterly meetings, the progress and condition of the Library, with a full list of all the donations received for this object.

VISITORS.

Sec. 20. Visitors will always be welcome to visit the School between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. on week days, and on Sunday for the purpose of attending the religious exercises, but on that day they must leave immediately after the services are ended.

Parents will not be permitted to see their children oftener than once a month, unless by special permission of the Superintendent; and any article designed for any inmate must pass through the hands of the officer in attendance.

Vistors passing through the house or shops must not go among the boys, or address any conversation to them except by permission of the attending officer.

Any visitor who shall attempt to give any inmate tobacco or other articles secretly, shall be altogether excluded from the premises.

Visitors shall not be permitted in or on the premises except attended by an officer of the Institution.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Sec. 21. The distribution of time for each working day shall not be less than six hours for labor, three hours for school, and from four and one-half to five hours for devotional exercises, incidental duties and recreation.

The time of rising shall be half-past five o'clock A. M. from the first day of March to the first day of November, and at quarter before six o'clock during the other four months. The time of retiring shall be at eight o'clock P. M.

All persons having requisite duties to perform shall rise promptly at the ringing of the morning bell.

No persons regularly employed at the Institution shall be absent from his or her duties without permission from the Superintendent, or his assistant, and the person getting such permission will be required to procure a substitute, to be approved by the Superintendent, to fulfill his or her duties during their absence.

It shall be incumbent on each officer to see that all rules and regulations are strictly observed and they shall promptly report any failure therein. As the great object is *reform* the intercourse of all with the boys should be so conducted as to convince them that this object is the chief end and aim of the school.

Every boy shall, at all times, be in charge of some responsible person, unless otherwise directed; any boy escaping by or through the neglect or carelessness of any officer, the whole or part of the expense incurred in his capture may be charged to such officer and deducted from his salary by order of the Trustees.

No person shall take or detain a boy from the performance of one duty to discharge another, without direction from the Superintendent; and no boy shall be kept or allowed to remain out of School without special permission from the Superintendent.

Any person having charge of the boys during their time of recreation, shall see that a kind and proper tone of feeling is observed among them, and that they do not use violence, or injure each other's clothing, mar or deface the buildings fixtures or furniture.

All persons employed at the Institution, who are in health and can leave their appropriate duties at the time, shall attend the daily devotional exercises, and the religious services on Sunday, unless special leave of absence is granted.

No spirituous liquors or intoxicating drinks shall be brought to the Institution, unless by order of the physician. No officer or assistant shall at any time make use of such liquor nor shall any one make use of tobacco, or smoke a pipe or cigar on or about the premises.

No officer shall be compelled to perform any duty inconsistent with those regularly assigned to him; but as this Institution is to be a family as well as a School for detentsion and reformation, duties will occur growing out of this double relation which no by-laws can clearly indicate or provide for; therefore *all* are expected to act agreeably to the *spirit* as well as the *letter* of the rules and regulations, and hold themselves ready at all times for any emergency to aid in preserving order, preventing escapes and maintaining the rules and discipline of the School, and by general and constant acts of accommodation, firmness and kindness, accomplish the desired object.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline shall be that of the family, the school, the workshop and the farm, and not that of a prison. The inmates are to be watched over as pupils, and not guarded as prisoners or criminals; and there shall be no more restraint than shall be necessary to develop good, and repress bad qualities. Self-instruction, self-desire to labor aud self-government shall be inculcated and encouraged as the best culture, as well as the most effective discipline.

Punishment shall be imposed as a public judgment, in manner and form to be prescribed by the Superintendent and never under the excitement of the moment. Its severity shall always be proportionate to the magnitude of the offence. It shall consist of deprivation of play or marks of disapprobation or demerit, solitary confinement and the use of the rod, as resorted to in well regulated families. Personal chastisement shall only be inflicted for some high misdemeanor or repeated offence, and only on the order of the Superintendent and in case of severe punishment, only in his presence or that of his assistant.

These By-Laws, or any part thereof, may be altered, amended or repealed, at any regular meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Amended January 13, 1899.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

WITH THE

Registration Report for 1898 relating to Births,
Marriages, Deaths and Divorces

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE

NEW HAVEN:
THE TUTTLE, MOREHOUSE & TAYLOR CO.
1900

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Ralph S. Goodwin, M.D., Thomaston, . . .	1903
Edward K. Root, M.D., Hartford, ...	1905
Henry G. Newton, Attorney, New Haven, . .	1905
Prof. Charles A. Lindsley, M.D., Permanent Secretary, New Haven.	

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State Superintendent of Registration of Vital Statistics.

Dr. C. A. Lindsley, as Secretary of the Board.

Chemist.

Prof. Herbert E. Smith, M.D., New Haven.

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State of Connecticut.

Office of Secretary of State Board of Health,
New Haven, Conn., Dec. 1, 1899.

To His Excellency, George E. Lounsbury, Governor of Connecticut:

Sir:—In compliance with the laws of the State, I have the honor to present to you the Twenty-second Report of the State Board of Health; also the Registration Report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics for the year ending December 31, 1898.

Very respectfully,
C. A. LINDSLEY,
Secretary of State Board of Health and Superintendent of Registration of Vital Statistics.

GENERAL REPORT.

To His Excellency, George E. Lounsbury, Governor of Connecticut:

SIR:—Complying with the law which requires the State Board of Health to make an Annual Report to you on or before the first day of December in each year, "upon the vital statistics and the sanitary condition and prospects of the State," the twenty-second annual report of the Board is herewith submitted.

It embraces the following subjects:

A BRIEF GENERAL REPORT WITH THE MINUTES OF THE MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS.

ABSTRACTS OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE CITY, BOROUGH, AND TOWN HEALTH OFFICERS.

REPORT OF DELEGATE TO CONFERENCE OF STATE AND PROVINCIAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

REPORT OF TYPHOID FEVER CAUSED BY BATHING IN INFECTED WATER.

REPORT ON TYPHOID FEVER IN SOUTH MANCHESTER.

REPORT ON THE DANBURY SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

REPORT OF INSPECTION OF THE STATE CAMP GROUND.

REPORT ON DISPOSAL OF WALLINGFORD SEWAGE.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL AT NORFOLK, CONN.

REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE DISCHARGE OF ROCKVILLE SEWAGE.

REPORT OF AN INSPECTION AT WESTBROOK.

REPORT ON A BRIDGEPORT ICE POND.

REPORT UPON THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE COGINCHAUG MEADOWS.

Report About an Ice Pond in Norwalk.
Report on Disposal of Taftville Sewage.
Report on Typhoid Fever Outbreak at Madison.
Report on a Naugatuck School Building.
Report on the Investigation of Rivers Pollution and Water Supplies.
List of Health Officers.
List of Registered Physicians.
Dental Commissioners' Annual Report.

The Personnel of the Board.

The terms of office of Dr. N. E. Wordin and of George P. Ingersoll, Esq., having expired, the Governor nominated as their successors, Dr. Edward K. Root of Hartford and Henry G. Newton, Esq. of New Haven. Their nominations were duly confirmed by the Senate and they entered upon their duties at the annual meeting of the Board in July, 1899. No other changes in the Board have occurred, since the last Annual Report.

Routine Work of the Board.

During the year ending Nov. 30th, 1898, the Board has held its four regular quarterly meetings and one special meeting. The meetings of the special committees have been held as the business with which they were charged has required.

The office has been open without intermission for the transaction of public business throughout the year.

A very large correspondence has been carried on, mostly through the Secretary, with the town, city and county health officers, and with the registrars of vital statistics.

The advice of the Board is frequently sought and always cheerfully rendered in relation to the many questions of a sanitary nature that are constantly arising. Such advice is sometimes given at the office, sometimes by mail, and the Secretary and other members of the Board have made many visits to towns and cities to investigate local conditions and advise as to their treatment.

Registration of Vital Statistics.

A burdensome part of the correspondence is occasioned by the necessity of writing to physicians, clergymen, registrars and others, to secure the correction of obvious errors and mistakes in the copied certificates of various kinds caused by carelessness in omitting facts, or in copying the originals.

There are from 2,500 to 3,000 certificates received every month, all of which are carefully examined and classified. Many errors are detected, and when observed, the author of the certificate, or the Registrar or each, is written to, and the required correction is obtained if possible. If even only one per cent. of the certificates require such correction, it necessitates 25 or 30 letters, generally more, every month.

There are in the State 168 towns, and a town registrar of births, marriages and deaths in each. During the year there has not been a single failure by any town registrar to make his monthly report of the mortality in his town, and also report of the birth and marriages.

Now as there can be no burial or removal of a deceased person legally made without a permit from the registrar based on the certificate of death, it follows that this office is practically in receipt every month of a full report of all the deaths in the State. Whereas the towns include the cities and boroughs, the deaths in all the populations of the whole State are recorded by one or another of the 168 registrars. For instance, the two cities of Norwalk and South Norwalk are both within the limits of the town of Norwalk, and one registrar makes record of the vital statistics of all the people within the boundaries of that town.

No one in Connecticut authorized to perform the marriage ceremony may join two persons in matrimony, until he receives a permit from the Registrar of the town in which the marriage is to be celebrated. And the officiating clergyman or other officer is required by law to return a certificate of the marriage to the Registrar who issued the permit, on or before the 7th day of the month following the event. These regulations are now so well understood in consequence of the unavailing remonstrances of a few clerygmen against paying the penalties for *habitual* disobedience of the law, that the record of marriages is nearly as perfect as that of deaths.

While the laws of Connecticut do not require a permit from the Registrar of the town for an addition to its population from sources within its own borders, yet they do demand that "every physician or midwife who shall have professional charge" of such advent, or other attendant on that occasion, shall during or before the first week of the next month furnish the Registrar of the town in which any such increase of the inhabitants has occurred, with a written certificate of certain facts pertaining to it. This, too, is now better understood than it used to be by the doctors, for the same reasons that so impressed the clergy, and it is believed that the registration of births is as nearly complete as in any State in the Union. But the hindrances to a complete record of births, in a populous community, are everywhere greater than of the other events.

This improvement is not due to any changes in the requirements of material for record, nor to any different methods of procuring that material. It is, as heretofore, to be given mostly by doctors and ministers. The laws in those respects are practically the same as they have been for many years. But the registration of vital statistics in Connecticut in 1899 is vastly better than it was a decade or even one-half a decade ago, simply because there is now by law provided an officer in every county in the State, clothed with authority and charged with the duty of enforcing obedience upon those who are required to furnish the facts of vital statistics for record.

It has not been without some prosecutions and penalties paid, both by doctors and ministers of the Gospel, that the reformation has been effected, and they have been made to understand that they are not exempt from the duty of obeying the law.

One exception to this general statement must be made in regard to New London County, where the county officer seems to have regarded "the lack of care rather than a wrongful intent" on the part of doctors and ministers a sufficient excuse for not enforcing the law. In consequence of which his annual report shows more serious defects in the registration in that county than in any other county.

The Registrars too, have heretofore sometimes interpreted the law to their own advantage and have assumed that they were not responsible for the deficiencies so frequent in the certificates returned to them. But as stated in the annual report of County Health Officer F. W. Etheridge, Esq.: The registrar's "responsibility for defects in certificates of death does commence when he accepts such and issues permits for burial on strength of same." "It is the '*certificate required by law,*' upon which he must issue a burial permit, not the imperfect almost worthless certificate which may be presented, that he is authorized to receive and act upon." (See page 67.)

Notification of Contagious Diseases.

There are more than 200 local health officers of the towns, cities and boroughs, and the laws require all cases of contagious diseases to be reported by the doctors, or others in care of them, promptly to the health officer of the town or city in which they occur. The said local health officer is also ordered by law to report the same to the State Board of Health on or before the 8th day of the following month.

Assuming that there are over 200 local health officers in the State, acting under this law, there should have been over 2,400 reports of the infectious diseases made during the 12 months of the year 1899. As a matter of fact, less than 3 per cent. of the local health officers failed to report promptly the contagious diseases of their respective towns. Consequently the State Board is kept in regular and frequent touch with the prevailing condition of health in every part of the State.

In addition to these monthly reports of the prevalence of diseases from local health officers, the Statute provides that the health officer of every town, city and borough shall annually on the first Monday in October of each year file with the State Board a report of his doings as such officer, for the year preceding.

In this connection the State Board would respectfully suggest to the local health officers the usefulness of a Diary in the preparation of their annual reports. It is quite evident that some of the health officers do not keep a running record of their doings, because of the discrepancy often found between their monthly reports and their annual, particularly in regard to the contagious diseases. As an aid to avoid this the State Board has supplied a small record book to every local health officer in the State, ruled and printed in a form to keep a tabulated account, by months, of the presence of infectious diseases. Any town health officer can have one on application.

The Health of the State.

The following remarks are based upon the above mentioned reports. The total deaths reported for the calendar year 1899 numbered 14,382 as against 14,170 in the previous year. While there have been no violent and destructive epidemics in the State, there have been more than the usual number of mild ones. Diseases which are often malignant and fatal when occurring as epidemics, have been numerous during the year, but exceptionally mild in type and causing only a low percentage of mortality.

Cerebro-spinal fever is an exception as regards severity and fatality.

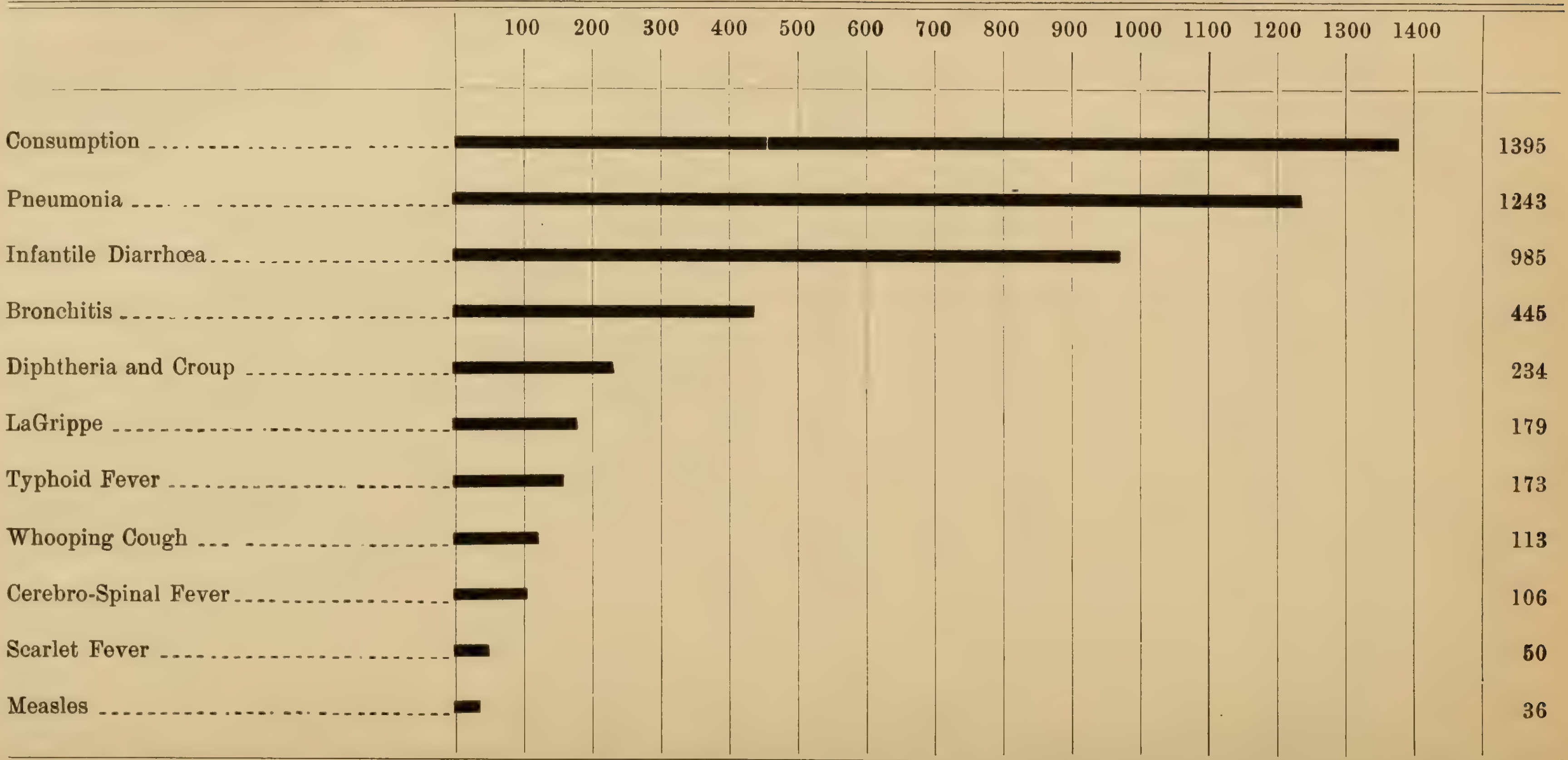
Four cases, all fatal, occurred in Bloomfield, in April. The water of a suspected well was examined at the City Laboratory at Hartford, and the specific germ, identified as the cause of the disease, was discovered.

The identity was verified by inoculating a pure culture in a rabbit, "which died in about forty hours with convulsions." Four horses which drank the water from this well also died of the cerebro-spinal fever.

In Danbury there were 18 cases with 17 deaths, happening at intervals through April, May, June and July. The source of the infection in this outbreak was not discovered.

The reports of the health officers present the following additional facts: Measles occurred sometimes sporadically and often epidemically in 100 different towns in the State. Diphtheria and membranous croup in exactly the same number of towns. Scarlet fever was present in 97 different towns; whooping cough in 83, and typhoid fever in 123 towns. Typhoid fever, although so widely prevalent, was rarely epidemic in any place. The only towns in which the number of cases in any one month exceeded a dozen were in Hartford, New Haven, Waterbury and Manchester. In the last place, considering the small population and the suddenness of its appearance, it had the characteristics of a moderate epidemic. In the months of August and September, 22 cases were reported, but the disease was so benignant and mild in character that every patient recovered. An investigation to find the origin of the outbreak was undertaken, but no very positive result was reached. The report of it is published in another part of this volume, on page 248.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RELATIVE MORTALITY FROM THE LEADING DANGEROUS DISEASES, IN 1899.



But three cases of Small Pox were imported into the State during the year. Two contracted in Jersey City and one in New York. No secondary results.

Owing to the exceedingly contagious nature of measles, and the frequent failure to report first cases, there were a good many towns in which it became epidemic, sometimes causing the closing of schools. But the value of isolation and disinfection was well illustrated in both this disease and scarlet fever, because whenever the first cases in a community were properly cared for, the extension of the malady was always prevented.

An inspection of the diagram on the opposite page will give an idea of the comparative importance of these diseases in relation to the general health of the public.

SOME COMMENTS ON THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF LOCAL HEALTH OFFICERS.

Nuisances—It is very gratifying to note the almost universal testimony of local health officers in their annual reports, that the abatement of nuisances is now generally accomplished without difficulty and with the hearty coöperation of citizens, upon simple notification and request. This fact is so strongly in contrast with the experience of health officers a few years ago that it is really one of the most significant indications of public enlightenment on the means of protecting the general health.

Garbage disposal and sewage disposal are the ever-present difficulties which perplex communities and defeat their efforts to overcome. They are the special means of the perpetuation of filth diseases. In thickly settled agricultural districts, garbage and sewage can be easily and safely utilized, by a little personal attention on the part of householders. But even there it will be seen by the annual reports of the health officers, that the deadly cesspool and pestilent privy vault maintain their rights to exist throughout the State, on the claim of hereditary possession of the soil.

It is cheering to know that the importance of this subject is gaining recognition, even though it be through the disastrous effects which have resulted from neglecting it.

In reference to an improved sewage disposal, the first efforts were conceived and executed in a purely selfish spirit; the only object sought being to remove the sewage from the pressure of the community which produced it, before it became dangerous, without any regard to its influence upon the people in whose presence it might be deposited. By this practice several of the streams of the State have been converted into stinking sewers, the fish in them destroyed, the health of cattle injured by drinking the water and the residents on their borders rendered miserable by their effluvia. In addition to the sanitary interests, there is now a money interest involved, which as a motive power to stimulate and direct human effort, has no equal among men. The decisions of the courts have assessed damages against communities so offending. They must find other ways of disposal than the nearest stream of water.

During the past year considerable activity in the construction of sewers has been reported. Norfolk has completed and South Manchester has begun a system of sewage disposal by land filtration. These are the only new undertakings by filter beds during the year. The towns of Meriden, Litchfield, Bristol and Danbury, have been using the method satisfactorily for several years. There is also a small filtration plant working very successfully at Springfield Home, which is the euphonious name of the New Haven Alms House. Surveys have been made for the treatment of sewage by land filtration at Naugatuck, New Britain, Ridgefield, Rockville, Southington, Wallingford and Waterbury. The following towns have increased the sewer privileges which they before possessed: Bridgeport, Canton, Derby, Meriden, Naugatuck, New London, and in some places private sewers to accommodate one of more families have been constructed.

Greenwich and Jewett City have begun new sewers.

Garbage—In the matter of garbage, the methods of disposal are for the most part crude and unsatisfactory. In most places the disposal is not under official supervision. In some of the largest cities its removal is by contract with parties to cart it away to some general dumping ground, to be buried in trenches or to be fed to swine. This latter practice is highly objectionable, because the flesh of the swine in turn, with such diseases as it may have acquired from the garbage, will become food for man.

Bridgeport has recently erected a new crematory for the destruction of garbage.

The board of aldermen of Waterbury, by the recommendation of the health authorities, are considering plans for the construction of a similar one.

Water Supplies—The subject of providing a public water supply is engaging the attention of almost every considerable closely settled community in the State. The number of towns which have become at least partially provided with a general supply is rapidly increasing. There are now about sixty towns in which has been introduced a supply from some common source for public use. Three-quarters of these are managed by private corporations, inaugurated and conducted for pecuniary profit to the stockholders. It is so much a question whether the public welfare is sufficiently considered by this mode of supply that in several other states, notably, Massachusetts, New York and Ohio, a water supply for public use is not allowed except after approval by their respective State Boards of Health, to which the surveys, sources of supply and all necessary information is first submitted.

As compared with the other New England and Northern States, the sources of supply in Connecticut are scarce. The most common supply in our State is from surface water, which is an inferior source, and is more liable to contamination than water from other sources.

There is abundant evidence that the annual examination and reports of the State Board of Health on the quality of the public supplies of water in the State has had a potent influence in stimulating private companies to protect the purity of the water much more than they otherwise would have done.

During the past year the following towns have begun or completed new water works: Branford, Clinton, Cromwell, Enfield, Guilford, Madison, Milford, Ridgefield (from artesian wells), and Woodmont. The Niantic camp grounds have also a new supply from wells.

Many of the old companies have done some good work in increasing their supplies, improving the condition of their reservoirs, and defending them from risks of contamination. Notably the New Haven Water Company has done much efficient work lately in guarding the watersheds of Lakes Whitney and Saltonstall.

There is as yet no public water supply in the State which is purified for use by filtration. That is a result yet to be obtained and with it a marked reduction in the prevalence of typhoid fever.

Supervision of the milk supply—On the question of the official supervision of the milk supply, a distinct opinion was given by only 85 local health officers. In the judgment of 46 of them, it is desirable, while 39 thought it unnecessary for their own towns, but many of these conceded its importance in larger places.

The other health officers expressed no opinion on the question. Those who thought it unnecessary were representatives of small agricultural towns. Generally when giving reasons for their opinion, the chief or only reason given was that the producers of milk in their respective towns were all honest farmers, who would not be guilty of adulterating the milk or in any way attempting to cheat their customers.

It seemed evident that those who thought supervision unnecessary, believed that the purpose of the supervision was only to prevent dilution of the milk, skimming the milk, and other ways of increasing the profits.

It is not yet so generally known as it ought to be, that the care, feeding and health of the cows, the ventilation and cleanliness of the stables, the manner of milking and the care of the milk afterwards are at least equally essential objects of supervision.

Tuberculosis from infected milk—To the question, have any cases of tuberculosis, acquired from tuberculous milk occurred to your knowledge? There has been no answer in the affirmative. While it is the accepted belief of the profession that tuberculosis is frequently communicated in that way, and no reporter has expressed an opposite opinion, it is worthy of comment that in the whole State of Connecticut, and for the space of one whole year, not one of 178 town and city health officers have known of even a suspected case resulting from such infection. The just inference is that the health officers being practitioners of medicine, continue to be more concerned with therapeutics than with the etiology and prophylaxsis of disease. It cannot be doubted that many instances of infantile tuberculosis have originated in that way, which would have been found if careful investigation had been made.

INVESTIGATION OF WATER.

The examination of the natural waters of the State has been carried on for several years, resulting in the accumulation of much valuable information upon that important subject in its relation to public sanitation.

The reports upon this work have been regularly published in the Annual Report, and are considered of such scientific value that they are sought for by sanitary engineers, boards of health, public instructors and others interested in the subject throughout the United States and even from abroad.

During the calendar year 1899, Prof. H. E. Smith has made 28 special analyses of well, spring, reservoir waters and ice ponds, in addition to the systematic examination of specified reservoir and other waters, by agreement with the State Board.

The report of the latter work is published in another part of this volume, and is a valuable addition to the accumulating definite and precise knowledge of the waters of the State.

Of the special examinations, fourteen were of private wells, which were suspected by the local health officer to have been the source of infectious disease. Of these wells the water of only three was declared to be safe for drinking. Four were found suspicious or of doubtful safety, and seven were discovered to be unfit for use. One spring water was found of suspicious character. Ten reservoirs were examined, of which three were found good, three were malodorous from vegetable growths of temporary effect, three were pronounced suspicious, and one was condemned as unsafe for use. Three specimens from ice ponds were examined; one good, the two others bad.

The special examinations of water heretofore made have been generally a chemical analysis only, to test the probability of the presence or absence of sewage. In future, in all examinations of water made by reason of suspected infection, a bacteriological test will also be made.

In order that the results of the examinations may be intelligible to non-experts in these branches of science, the following form of stating the results will be employed, accompanied always by the explanatory remarks attached. These remarks will be instructive to many persons, as indicating exactly what the chemist and bacteriologist can tell about a given specimen of water. They may also serve to remove the exaggerated and erroneous idea which widely prevails, that a single chemical examination of a sample of well water is an infallible and final test of its purity. The sciences of chemistry and bacteriology have, like all other sciences, their limitations, and it is well that those who inquire what they can tell, should know what those limitations are.

Results of Examination of Water.

Sample No. ....

Received from ....190 ....

Marked ....

Turbidity ...., Color ...., Odor ....

	Parts per Million.
(1) Residue on Evaporation, total at 100° C, ...	---------
(2) " " Volatile on heating in ignitor, . .	---------
(3) Chlorine in combination as Chlorides, ...	---------
(4) Nitrogen of Free Ammonia, ...	---------
(5) Nitrogen of Albuminoid Ammonia, ...	---------
(6) Nitrogen of Nitrites, ...	---------
(7) Nitrogen of Nitrates, ...	---------
(8) Oxygen consumed from acid Permanganate, 30 m., at 100° C.,	---------
(9) Hardness, equivalent to Calcium Carbonate, ...	---------
(10) Poisonous metals, ...	---------
	Per Cub. Centimeter
(11) Bacteria growing in Peptone-Gelatine .... °C, for .... hours,	---------
(12) Bacteria giving acid growths in Lactose-Litmus-Agar at 38° C.,	---------
(13) Gas Formation in Glucose-Bouillon, ...	---------

Examination for Colon Baccili in Selected Acid Producing Colonies from No. 12.

	1	*2*
12 *(a)* Gas Formation in Dextrose Gelatine	------	------
(b) Liquefaction of Gelatine, ...	------	------
(c) Production of Indol, ...	------	------
(d) Coagulation of Litmus-Milk, ...	------	------
(e) Acid Formation in Litmus-Milk, ...	------	------
(f) Morphology. 1. Form, ...	------	------
2. Motility, ...	------	------

REMARKS OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RESULTS OF WATER ANALYSIS.

It is impossible to give a single test, either chemical or bacteriological, by which one can decide whether a water is contaminated, nor can one establish definite standards of purity for the different ingredients. An opinion as to the sanitary character of a water can be formed only from a careful consideration of the relations of the various data of the analysis and of the nature and surroundings of the well or other source of the sample. The following statements may, however, serve to indicate the significance of the various data.

The *Residue on Evaporation* indicates the total dissolved matter. The portion which is *volatile* when heated according to Drown's method in an ignitor, represents approximately the organic matter. The *Hardness* indicates the amount of lime and magnesium salts, all expressed as calcium carbonate. The *Oxygen Consumed* is a measure of the easily oxidized organic matter in the water. The data concerning all of these ingredients are of significance in determining the general character of the water and its suitability for domestic uses, aside from the question of sewage contamination.

The data of chief sanitary significance are those pertaining to the chlorine, the nitrogen in its various combinations, the bacteria, and to the presence of poisonous metals.

Chlorine. All natural waters contain some chlorine. The amount which is normal has been determined in the waters of Connecticut, and has been found to vary in different parts of the State, but only within narrow limits in any one region. (For chlorine map, see Report Connecticut State Board of Health for 1895, page 230.) An excess of chlorine above the normal indicates contamination, and in general a contamination with sewage in some form. The amount of the excess is a measure of the total contamination, past or present.

Nitrogen. The *Nitrogen of Albuminoid Ammonia* is a measure of the organic nitrogenous matter present in the water. Surface water may contain considerable amounts of such matter derived from vegetable sources. Ground water normally contains very small amounts because of the purification effected during filtration through the soil. Sewage contains large amounts of organic matter of this character, and hence recently contaminated waters show increased albuminoid ammonia. Whether an increase is due to sewage or is of harmless origin must be determined by a consideration of the other data. Ammonia is one of the products of the decomposition of nitrogenous organic matter; hence the *Nitrogen of Free Ammonia* is indicative generally of the amount of decomposing organic matter present. The first effect of the oxidizing bacteria on the products of decomposition is the formation of nitrites; hence the *Nitrogen of Nitrites* also indicates recent decomposition. The final effect of the oxidizing bacteria is the conversion of nitrogen of organic matter into nitrates; hence the *Nitrogen of Nitrates* indicates the amount of such matter which has existed in the water, but which has been destroyed by the process of oxidation, i. e. the nitrates are indicative of past contamination.

Bacteria. The kind of bacteria found in a water is of much more importance than the total number of all kinds. The ordinary water bacteria often vary greatly and rapidly from trivial causes. The disease-producing germs found in water are commonly introduced into it from sewage or house drainage. Sewage contains large numbers of bacteria peculiar to the intestinal discharges of man and animals, known collectively as the colon bacilli. The presence of these forms may be definitely shown by tests, and as this is not generally true of the pathogenic (disease causing) forms, the detection of the colon bacilli is regarded as of special significance as indicating probable sewage contamination and the possible presence of pathogenic forms.

Of the *Poisonous Metals* which may be found in water, lead is the most dangerous. The best authorities agree that 1-20th of a grain per gallon may cause serious illness, and authentic cases exist in which even smaller amounts have caused illness.

Instructions for Collecting Samples of Water for Chemical Analysis.

1st. FROM A WATER TAP. The water should run freely from the tap for a few minutes before it is collected. The bottle is then to be placed directly under the tap, and rinsed twice with the water. It is again to be placed under the tap and filled to overflowing, and then a small quantity poured out, so that there shall be left an air-space under the stopper of about an inch. The stopper must be rinsed off in the flowing water, and inserted into the bottle while still wet, and secured by tying over it a clean piece of cotton cloth. The ends of string may be sealed on the top of the stopper. Under no circumstances must the inside of the neck of the bottle or the stem of the stopper be touched with the hand or wiped with a cloth.

2d. From a Stream, Pond or Reservoir. The bottle and stopper should be rinsed with the water, and then, with the stopper in place, should be entirely submerged in the water, and the stopper taken out at a distance of ten or twelve inches below the surface. When the bottle is full, the stopper is replaced as described above. *It is important that the sample should be obtained free from the sediment of the bottom and from the scum on the surface.* If a stream should not be deep enough to admit of this method of taking a sample, the water must be dipped up with a clean dipper and poured into the bottle, rinsing as described above.

3d. From a Well. If there is a pump, collect as from a tap. If the water is drawn with a bucket, fill the bottle directly from the bucket. Rinse the bottle and stopper as described above.

The sample of water should be collected immediately before shipping by express, so that as little time as possible shall intervene between the collection of the sample and its examination.

With the sample send the information suggested in the following:

Town, Date,
Kind of Well (*Driven, dug or natural spring*).
Construction of Well,
Are walls of iron or cement pipe, brick or stone?
Covered or open?
Is surface water excluded?
Is water drawn with bucket or pump?
Is lead pipe used?
Depth of Well, *To bottom,* *To surface of water,*
Nature of Soil (*Rock, clay, loam, sand, gravel*).

What probable sources of contamination exist about the well? (*As cesspool, privy, drain or sewer pipes, stable.*)

State distance and direction from the well, also the direction of flow of underground water, if known.

Has any sickness been attributed to the use of the water, and if so, what was the nature of it?

What is the object of the analysis?

Remarks.

Directions for taking a Sample for Analysis.

Send at least two quarts. Use only clean glass bottles, preferably new ones with glass or new cork stoppers. Fill the bottle directly from the spout or bucket, or use a clean dipper. Rinse the bottle *twice* with the water to be examined. Tie a piece of cotton cloth firmly over the stopper with a string around the neck, this may be sealed with wax if desirable.

Temperature of the freshly drawn water.

Time when collected.

Note. Water should be examined as soon after collection as possible, consequently it should be shipped early *so it can reach the laboratory on the day it is collected.*

A bottle can safely be sent by express if it be packed in straw or paper in a wooden pail or a box open at the top.

CERTIFICATE TO ACCOMPANY A SAMPLE OF WATER.

Enclose in the Envelope tag addressed to the State Board of Health, New Haven.

Sample of Water.

From ....

Name of city or town.

Collected and sealed by

....

Name and address of collector.

....

Collected from ....

State whether the water is from a tap, or from stream, pond

....

reservoir or other source.

....

....

Collected on ....

Give day, date, and hour of day.

....

Shipped by .... Express

....

Give date and hour of day.

Remarks.—In case there are any abnormal or unusual conditions existing in the source of the water, mention the facts. As for instance, if the streams or ponds are swollen by recent heavy rains; or are unusually low in consequence of prolonged drought; or if there is a great deal of vegetable growth in or on the surface of the water. Write on the other side of this Certificate.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

QUARTERLY MEETING.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 19, 1899.

The quarterly meeting of the State Board of Health was held this day after due warning, at the office of the Secretary at New Haven.

The meeting was promptly called to order by the President, Prof. Wm. H. Brewer, at 2.30 P. M.

There were present: Dr. R. S. Goodwin, Dr. N. E. Wordin, T. H. McKenzie, C.E., and Dr. C. A. Lindsley. Later Dr. G. H. Wilson was present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The Treasurer made his report for the quarter, which was accepted and ordered on file.

The Secretary explained the necessity of procuring another cabinet for the reception of the card copies of vital statistics, while those in the present cabinet were used in tabulating the annual registration report for the last year.

On motion it was

Voted, That the Secretary be authorized to obtain from the Library Bureau of Boston a duplicate of the one now in his office.

The Secretary submitted to the Board an itemized estimate of the expenses of the Board for the two years following July 1, 1899. The estimate was made by request of the State Treasurer and had been sent to him.

The estimate was approved, and the Secretary was instructed to confer with the Attorney-General concerning the necessary legislation to obtain the needed appropriation for the Board, and whatever other legislation may be required in the interest of the public health.

The Secretary presented a number of letters from correspondents, all of which were fully and respectfully considered, and the Secretary was instructed as to the replies without the formality of a vote.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting to inquire and report what legislation, if any, is desirable in regard to the milk traffic in the State, reported the outline of a bill to submit to the Attorney-General.

At this stage of the proceedings, two citizens appeared before the Board, asking if the Board would favorably consider a proposition to appoint one of its number to form part of an examining committee for the examination of candidates for licenses to practice chiropody, provided the Legislature now in session should enact a law requiring such examination. They were given a respectful and attentive hearing. Afterward in executive session it was

Voted, That the medical laws of Connecticut do not now recognize the members of the State Board of Health as constituting any part of the examining committees for the examination of candidates for any branch of medical or surgical practice, and therefore the Board does not deem it expedient to comply with the wishes of the petitioners.

The nomination by the Connecticut Medical Society of Dr. Max Mailhouse to succeed himself on the Examining Committee was by vote confirmed.

No other business offering, the meeting adjourned.

Attest: C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

SPECIAL MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., March 25, 1899.

A special meeting was held this day at the office of the Secretary at New Haven. The meeting was promptly called to order at the appointed hour, 10 o'clock A. M., by the President, Prof. W. H. Brewer. There were present Dr. G. H. Wilson, Dr. R. S. Goodwin, Dr. N. E. Wordin, T. H. McKenzie, C.E., and Dr. C. A. Lindsley, and by invitation Dr. H. E. Smith.

The object of the meeting was briefly stated by the Secretary, to confer in regard to what action, if any, should be taken in regard to certain proposed legislation relating to the analysis of public water supplies and the disposal of sewage.

After due consideration the following action was taken:

Whereas, the State Board of Health is informed that a bill is to be presented to the Judiciary Committee which will remove from the State Board the duty of analyzing the natural and public water supplies of the State, and place it in the hands of a new commission; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to request of the Committee that a copy of the bill be sent to the Board and a notification of the hearing upon it.

On motion of Mr. McKenzie, seconded by Dr. Goodwin, it was

Voted, That the Secretary be instructed to have prepared a substitute bill, which will place the matter of sewage disposal throughout the State under the oversight of the State Board of Health.

After consulting the Report of the Sewage Commission appointed in 1897, it was agreed that the bill should embody the recommendation of that Commission, as contained in Section 3 of its conclusions, substituting for the words "some competent authority," the words State Board of Health.

The Secretary presented a communication from a citizen of Danbury, Mr. C. F. Raymond, relating to the Danbury Sewage Disposal Works, in which it was stated that the works were not operated as they were designed to be, but that they were so neglected as to endanger the public health, and requesting the State Board to visit and use its influence to secure better care of the business.

Voted, That the Board visit the sewage disposal works at Danbury on Saturday, April 1, in response to the foregoing communication.

No further business offering, the Board adjourned.

Attest: C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

QUARTERLY MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., April 14, 1899.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board was held this day after due warning, at the office of the Secretary at New Haven.

The meeting was promptly called to order by the President at 2.35 P. M. There were present Dr. G. H. Wilson, Dr. R. S. Goodwin, T. H. McKenzie, C.E., and Dr. C. A. Lindsley.

The minutes of the last regular meeting and of the special meeting were read and approved. Also the Treasurer's Report, which had been audited by the Auditing Committee.

A communication from Hon. Wm. A. King, Esq., a member of the Judiciary Committee offering to give a hearing, in executive session, to the Board in relation to the appointment of a new sewage commission, was read.

It was voted that the Secretary and Mr. McKenzie be appointed to represent the views of the Board of Health to the Judiciary Committee.

The President presented a communication, asking the Board to send an exhibit of its works to the Paris Exposition.

On motion, it was voted to refer the matter to a committee of two, consisting of the President and Secretary, to consider the expediency of sending such exhibit, if without expense to the Board.

Notification of the conference of the State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America, to be held in Richmond, Va., on the 30-31st of May, 1899, was read.

Voted, That the Secretary be appointed a delegate, and that the President be authorized to appoint another.

A communication from a manufacturing firm asking the approval of the Board for a proprietary preparation for certain sanitary purposes was read by the Secretary. But it was not considered a proper function of the Board to give an official endorsement of proprietary articles.

Much other correspondence received considerate attention.

No other business offering, adjourned.

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

QUARTERLY MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 13, 1899.

Due notice to members having been given, the quarterly meeting of the Board was held this day at the office of the Secretary at New Haven.

The meeting was promptly called to order by the Secretary at 2.35 P. M., the President being absent, in Alaska.

On nomination, Theo. H. McKenzie, C.E., was chosen Chairman *pro tem.* The two new members of the Board, Dr. E. K. Root and H. G. Newton, Esq., recently appointed by the Governor, in place of members whose terms are expired, appeared, and took their seats.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Report of the Treasurer was read and approved.

It being the annual meeting, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

For President—Wm. H. Brewer.

For Treasurer—C. A. Lindsley.

For Auditors—H. G. Newton and T. H. McKenzie.

For Managers of County Temporary Homes for Indigent and Neglected Children—For Hartford County, Dr. E. K. Root; for New Haven County, Prof. Wm. H. Brewer; for New London County, Dr. G. H. Wilson; for Fairfield County, Dr. C. A. Lindsley; for Windham County, H. G. Newton, Esq.; for Litchfield County, Dr. R. S. Goodwin; for Middlesex County, Dr. E. K. Root; for Tolland County, T. H. McKenzie, C. E.

Correspondence—The Secretary submitted a communication from the Secretary of the Connecticut Eclectic Medical Association, containing a report of a committee appointed by that Association to investigate statements that one, Raffael Guidone, had secured registration as a medical practitioner by the use of money paid to certain members of the Board of Examiners of the Connecticut Eclectic Medical Association, especially by the assistance of the member of said Board (Dr. J. D. S. Smith) at whose house the examination of the said Guidone was held.

The report was accompanied by the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the following communication be forwarded to the State Board of Health of Connecticut.

The Connecticut Eclectic Medical Association would respectfully submit the following to your Honorable Board.

The approval of the examination papers in the case of Raffael Guidone, by the members of the Examining Committee of this Society, with one exception, was procured by fraud, and the Connecticut Eclectic Medical Association is anxious to do all in its power to remedy the wrong that has been done to the public.

We therefore recommend that the State Board of Health revoke the license granted to the said Raffael Guidone.

Approved at the 44th annual meeting held at the United States Hotel, Hartford, Conn. on Tuesday, May 9, 1899.

Signed, S. W. H. Williams, M.D., Vice-President, George A. Faber, M.D., Secretary.

Voted, That the report and communication be ordered on file.

A communication from Dr. McClellan, Health Officer of Bridgeport, requested that the State Board make an inspection of the sanitary situation of an ice pond, to advise in regard to its safety as a source of ice supply. Prof. H. E. Smith, the Chemist of the Board, has made an analysis of the water, the results of which were not definite enough to approve or condemn it. Prof. Smith and the Secretary were appointed a committee to inspect the location, and report to the Board.

A communication from the Department of Health of the City of New York, stated that two carcasses of tuberculous beef had been shipped from Ellsworth, Litchfield County, Conn. to that city, which had been seized and disposed of in the "Offal Dock." The Secretary stated that he had informed Mr. Etheridge, the County Health Officer of Litchfield County, of the facts, and he had promised to investigate them.

No action was taken by the Board.

A petition was received, numerously signed by the health officers and the selectmen of the towns of Durham and Middlefield and many other citizens, requesting the State Board of Health to investigate the flooded meadows along the Cogenchang River, with reference to their influence upon public health.

On motion it was voted

Voted, That a committee of three, consisting of Mr. McKenzie, Dr. Lindsley and Dr. Root, with as many of the other members of the Board as can attend, be appointed to inquire and report. The time agreed upon for the visit was July 20.

The Secretary then presented his report, which was read, approved and ordered on file.

The Secretary, in conclusion of his report, proposed for the consideration of the Board, the advisability of holding a general meeting of all the health officials of the State, to which also should be invited the public of the town in which the meeting may be held. On motion, the subject was referred to a committee consisting of Drs. Lindsley, Root and Wilson.

Dr. Root submitted for consideration the question of removing the office of the State Board of Health to the Capitol at Hartford, and urged the need of securing a suitable room in that building. The subject was referred to a committee consisting of Drs. Root and Lindsley.

Adjourned.

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

SECRETARY'S QUARTERLY REPORT.

THE HEALTH OF THE STATE.

On this point the report covers the six months from January 1, 1899 to June 30.

Excepting the month of January of this year, the mortality reports received from the Registrars do not indicate any unusual prevalence of disease. But the reports of cases of sickness with infectious maladies do indicate an unusual prevalence of measles and scarlet fever.

The excessive death-rate in January, 1899, was due to the prevalence of la grippe and its sequelæ, the acute affections of the lungs. The annual rate for that month was 21.1 per 1,000. That death-rate has never been exceeded in any winter month, except in January, 1890, in December of 1891, and January of 1892, in all of which months la grippe was epidemic. On those occasions the death-rate was respectively 26.2, 27.9 and 31.4. Again in April, 1893 la grippe prevailed and the death-rate reached 21.2. Even in the summer months, when infantile diarrhœa is so prevalent, the mortality has never reached 30 per 1,000. La grippe has thus proved to be the most dangerous epidemic to which our communities are exposed of late years.

The epidemics of scarlet fever and measles have been of an exceptionally mild type. In the six months ending June 30, there were reported 813 cases of scarlet fever, with only 31 deaths. Probably scarlet fever is more promptly and fully reported than any other disease, because of its easy diagnosis and the popular fear of it.

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Of measles in the same time, there were reported 1,150 cases, but the presumption is fair that there were double that number in fact. Yet only 17 deaths were ascribed to that cause. Probably some of the deaths attributed to pneumonia had their origin in measles. It is so little dreaded by the general public that it is difficult for health officers to get the coöperation of the community in their attempts to control it.

Diphtheria and croup—Of these diseases so often indistinguishable if they are not identical, there is a marked decrease in prevalence during the last 18 months. During the 10 years preceding 1898, the average annual deaths numbered 507; while for the year 1898 there were only 283, and for the six months of the present year there have been only 85, which is at the rate of only 170 for the year. A remarkable reduction from the average of 507 in the ten years preceding 1898.

Typhoid fever—Notwithstanding the influx of soldiers last summer and autumn suffering with this disease, the total deaths registered numbered only 189, against an average of 253 for the previous 10 years. The reduction began in 1896, when there were only 207 deaths, and in 1897 there were but 151. The increased mortality to 189 in 1898 from this disease was wholly due to the importation of cases with the soldiers from the Cuban war. Since Jan. 1 only 35 deaths in the State.

The lessened fatality of these very infectious diseases, being coincident with the reorganization of health administration in the State, and with a more enlightened and cheerful coöperation of the people with the local town health officers, it is a reasonable and just presumption that these influences have been potent factors in this happy result.

Cerebro-spinal fever—An increasing prevalence of this very fatal disorder has been noted in many parts of the United States for more than a year. Connecticut has shared the infliction with other parts of the country. Its etiology and mode of infection are not well understood, and the means of prevention and restriction are correspondingly uncertain. This office has no reliable information as to its prevalence other than the death certificates afford. It is only required to be reported as a sickness by local sanitary regulations of towns, and is not in the list mentioned in the Statute. In consequence the reports of cases are meagre. Only 16 cases have been reported so far this year, while 26 death certificates have been returned.

Whooping cough—This is a disease which the public are apt to regard as of little importance, and are reluctant to suffer any restraint in controlling its spread. But the fatality from it during the past six months is more than twice as many as from scarlet fever and measles combined.

Nothwithstanding the prevalence of small pox in many other states, only two cases have occurred in Connecticut, both imported and neither of them fatal, or permitted to be contagious to others.

THE PERSONAL WORK OF THE SECRETARY.

Full the usual number of letters of inquiry and requests for advice on various sanitary questions have been received and answered.

On the 3d of May, he attended the meeting of the Board of Managers of the Hartford County Home for Indigent and Neglected Children. The meeting was held at the Home at Warehouse Point. The Board of Managers were all present. A general inspection was made of the house, the school building and the surroundings.

The most satisfactory part of the establishment was found in the school house, which was designed and constructed specially for its present uses.

The house proper, where the children are lodged and fed, is occupied to its full capacity, and in contrast with the school house illustrates the fact that there is no economy in trying to convert a private dwelling into a building for other and public purposes.

It is probably as good as it can be made, but far from being as good as the requirements of such an institution demand. It is specially faulty in hospital accommodations.

The capacity of the Home is most severely tested in inclement weather, when the children are confined indoors. There is a cheerless playroom for the boys in the basement, but no suitable provision for the girls.

The cow stables are not kept up to the standard of modern sanitary requirements, but accord very well with the average farmer's notions of good management, although far from the requirements which modern science has shown to be necessary for the production of pure milk.

The managers think the Home is fortunate in securing the services of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Adams to have charge of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,
C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

QUARTERLY MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Oct. 14, 1899.

The regular quarterly meeting of the State Board of Health was held this day, due notice having been given.

The members were called to order at 2.40 P. M., the members being all present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Treasurer was read, approved and ordered on file.

The report of the Secretary for the quarter was read, accepted and ordered on file. The bills had been previously audited by the committee.

On motion of Dr. Root it was

Voted, That in all cases where specimens of water are sent by health officers and are suspected of pollution by disease germs, a bacteriological examination should be made in addition to the ordinary chemical analysis.

On motion, it was

Voted, That the Secretary be authorized to comply with the request of County Health Officer C. E. Hoadley, Esq., to inspect sewage disposal at a certain place in the Borough of Naugatuck, with reference to an order issued by the local health officer.

The committee appointed to visit the Durham Meadows, in response to a petition of the citizens of the vicinity, made a report which was accepted and a copy ordered to be sent to the petitioners.

The report on the inspection of the military camp at Niantic was read, ordered on file and a copy directed to be sent to the Adjutant General of the C. N. G.

The committee on holding a general meeting of all the health officials in the State reported, recommending delaying the undertaking, until some later date.

On motion of Dr. Lindsley it was indefinitely postponed.

The committee to inquire and report upon securing an appropriate room for the Board in the Capitol at Hartford, reported progress and was continued.

The Secretary advised the Board that the services of Miss L. Coburn, who had been employed in the office continuously for the past ten years, deserved a larger monthly salary than she had been receiving and moved that her pay shall be $50 per month after October 1 of this year, instead of $40 as before. It was so voted.

On motion of Dr. Goodwin, Dr. C. A. Lindsley was appointed delegate to the meeting of the A. P. H. A. on Oct. 31, at Minneapolis, Minn., and that the President be authorized to appoint a second delegate.

Adjourned.

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

SECRETARY'S QUARTERLY REPORT.

The health of the State is not markedly different from the average of past years in the two months of July and August.

The disastrous and lamentable catastrophe on the electric trolley road at Stratford, on the 6th day of August, cannot properly be attributed to insalubrious conditions, but it added about 30 to the total deaths in the State.

The death-rate for the last two years, 1897-98, was less than for any of the 25 previous years. And the annual death-rate for the 9 months of the present year indicates a low mortality for the full year.

The most significant facts bearing upon the successful sanitary administration in the State are the following: 1st, the continued persistence of infectious diseases in so many towns in the State, and 2d, the decided control which the local health officers have maintained over them.

Scarlet fever was reported in July in 28 different towns and in 15 instances only 1 case. In August it was reported in 26 towns, and only 1 case in 16 of them. When it is considered how very contagious scarlet fever is, this restriction of an outbreak to a single case so generally, is a remarkable demonstration of the efficacy of isolation and disinfection, and the vigilance of town health officers in using those precautions.

In July diphtheria and croup was reported as present in 25 towns, in 15 of which there was only one case. In August, 17 towns reported its presence, in 9 of which it was not permitted to spread from the single case reported.

Typhoid fever was reported in July in 27, and in 20 of them only the primary case; and in August in 53 towns, and in 24 of them only one case in each. Such restrictions of diseases as communicable as those mentioned above could only be accomplished by the vigilance of local health officers and the cordial coöperation of the communities they serve. When in the space of two months, 99 separate outbreaks of strongly infectious diseases occur in as many different towns in the State, and are strictly limited to the primary cases, and so closely guarded that they are not permitted to spread at all, it is a demonstration of good sanitary administration.

In the matter of prompt and full reports of communicable diseases, on the part of the medical profession, and of intelligent and efficient action on the part of the local health officers, the State of Connecticut has no superior in the Union.

While the State Board of Health is not endowed with any mandatory authority in the administration of public hygiene, it has so used its influence in shaping sanitary legislation, and so coördinated the existing means of executing the laws, that it may justly claim to have contributed much to the present encouraging condition of public hygiene, especially in the matter of limiting the prevalence of contagious diseases.

There has been a decided epidemic of typhoid fever in South Manchester, closely limited to a special section of the town. Over 20 cases have occurred, most of them mild in character, but said to be typical in their symptoms and course.

An investigation is going on to discover, if possible, the source of the infection.

The active work about the State of the Board during the quarter has been as follows:

A committee appointed by the Board has visited the Durham Meadows, in response to a petition of some citizens of Durham and Middlefield, and is prepared to report.

The Board as a body has visited the military camp at Niantic, and prepared a report on its sanitary condition.

Your secretary, in response to a request from the health officers of Norwich, has visited and inspected with him the water supply and the sewage disposal of the village of Taftsville, and submit a report.

In response to a request from the health officer and the school authorities of Woodbury, your Secretary visited that place to advise as to the methods of sewage disposal from a new and very fine school house just completed. He predicted that the plan they proposed of having water closets in the basement discharging into a cesspool outside the building would soon give them trouble if they attempted it.

Your Secretary has also visited Westbrook, Madison, and South Manchester, to investigate local outbreaks of typhoid fever.

Respectfully submitted,
C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

The members of the Board feel justified in expressing their belief that the sanitary administration in the State during the past year has been more effective and successful than ever before. It is true much the same thing was said in the last report, both of which statements simply mean that the system of public hygiene adopted in Connecticut is a good working, practical system, which possesses the inherent elements of growth and improvement, and develops better and better results by continued use.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. H. BREWER,
C. A. LINDSLEY,
H. G. WILSON,
R. S. GOODWIN,
T. H. MCKENZIE,
E. K. ROOT,
H. G. NEWTON.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

By C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D.

SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR 1899.

That part of the work of the Secretary which has become by frequent repetition routine in character, is not diminishing in amount, but by system and method is more easily accomplished than it used to be. But the gain in this direction is far overbalanced by the greater demand upon the Secretary in consequence of the more general adoption of public hygiene, as an element to be reckoned with in both town and city administration throughout the State. A wider field of operations and a more comprehensive and intelligent system of safeguarding the public health, has necessarily increased in corresponding degree the duties and responsibilities of the State Board of Health.

The Board is charged by the act of incorporation with two separate functions, the duties of which are quite distinct and independent; although one is closely related to the other in a very helpful way.

The supervision of the sanitary administration of the State is one of the functions of the Board, and the Registration of the Vital Statistics, of which the Secretary is *ex-officio* the superintendent, is the other.

In the work of sanitary administration it is gratifying to be able to say that the Board is much less often called upon to give instruction to local Health Officers, on questions of hygiene of a rudimentary nature, than formerly, and the sanitary work, both of the Board and its subordinates, is correspondingly better. The inquiries, although no less frequent now, indicate a marked progress in knowledge of sanitary practice.

The standard of intelligence, official capacity and sense of personal responsibility, is increasingly elevated since ten years ago. This may be ascribed to the acquired experience of those who have served that length of time. But that influence must be comparatively small, because of the one hundred and seventy-seven Health Officers now on duty in their respective towns, boroughs and cities, only twenty-eight of them were serving in that capacity ten years ago. The most potent influence that has contributed to the development of this improvement is the radical change in the present status of the local Health Officer, as compared with his previous public position. Formerly he was elected annually by the suffrages of his fellow townsmen, and his re-election at the end of the year almost always depended more upon his activity and influence as a politician, than upon his efficiency and integrity as a Health Officer. The limited tenure of office and the uncertainty of a re-election, were not strong incentives to qualify himself by special study for the responsibilities of an office, of which the duties were not specifically prescribed. Again, the salary was insignificant in amount, or absolutely nothing. Too often the effort to discharge his duty would incur the animosity of his constituents and not always be successful. The uncertainty of his official authority in many instances, and the want of a reliable coöperation on the part of the people, all conspired, in many towns, to bring more disrespect than honor upon the office and its incumbent.

Now all this is greatly changed. The Health Officer is no longer elected by the popular vote, and subject to the caprices and fluctuations of party politics. His tenure of office is extended to four years. His services have a recognized monetary consideration. He is not one of a committee with whom to share responsibility. He alone is made responsible for the due discharge of the functions of his office. Another new feature contributes greatly to the dignity and stability of his position: the law makes provision, at all times, for competent legal advice, in cases of doubtful procedure. And finally, the public have come, in greater degree than ever before, to intelligently appreciate his services, and coöperate with him, instead of opposing him.

These changes are radical, and have wrought such reformation in public hygiene in Connecticut as could never have been accomplished under the unsystematic, disjointed and go-as-you-please practice, in vogue here a few years ago.

In my last annual report I gave a retrospect of twenty years of work of the State Board of Health. I reviewed briefly the public sentiment on sanitary subjects at the time of the inauguration of the State Board. I traced roughly in outline the methods of procedure of the Board, the obstacles with which it had to contend, and the progressive steps by which it had, by slow advances, brought the practice of public hygiene, out of the chaos which then prevailed and into the present degree of system and order.

It is now worth while to offer a few considerations, suggestive of still further improvement in the practice of sanitary administration. In order to appreciate them it is necessary to comprehend intelligently the basic principles which make public hygiene a public need?

In every stage of human life and under all modes of living mankind is beset with perils which threaten his health or his destruction. Civilization has met and obviated many dangers and largely lengthened the average duration of human life. But civilization itself has brought new conditions of living and with them new and strange dangers.

The civilization of the present age is in large measure the outcome of scientific progress. Nearly all the comforts and conveniencies of modern life are the products of science. Witness the construction of buildings, the methods of artificial warming, of illumination and ventilation, the fabrics with which we clothe ourselves, the facilities of inter-communication and transportation, the production and preservation of the great varieties of food, and a thousand other agencies to promote the welfare and happiness of mankind. But these very products have necessitated the evolution of a new line of investigation called sanitary science.

Sanitary administration, that is the work of the Health Officer and of Boards of Health, is the application of sanitary science to the service of communities. Such administration must necessarily adapt itself to the constant advances which sanitary science is making. It therefore cannot be stationary. In fact there are no communities of considerable size in this country in which the practice of sanitation is not in arrear of the requirements of sanitary science. Let me emphasize it—sanitary science is far in advance of sanitary administration.

Just in this connection let us take a side glance, to observe how promptly, actively and energetically every advance in science in other directions, is utilized, when it can be, in the interest in money-getting, often without regard to the public health, but even to the serious detriment of public health. I will cite only one instance, the fraudulent and often harmful adulteration of food of daily consumption.

In a recent number of *The Review of Reviews* is the following statement:—"Dr. Wiley, Professor Mitchell of the Wisconsin Dairy and Food Commission and others told how the public purse is defrauded and the public health damaged by butter from which milk fats have been taken and vegetable and animal fats added; how coffee has been found to consist mainly of molasses and flour moulded into beans; how seventy per cent. of beer is made without malt; how the color of tea leaves, of pickles, and of certain vegetables and canned goods is made with copper salts and the like; how condensed milk is made from milk which has been skimmed and effectually ridden of nearly all of its nutrient material; how spices are not spices; how sardines are not sardines; how fifteen year old whiskey can be made in fifteen minutes; and how communion wine is nothing but a weak solution of salicylic acid, flavored with unfermented grape juice. 'Tis a wise man who knows what he eats and drinks in this day of scientific resource and economic progress." (*Review of Reviews* for January 1900.)

For the gratification of avarice, science can be prostituted to base purposes, as effectually as to those which are beneficent.

Salicylic acid, formaldehyde, and other antiseptics are constantly used as preservatives of fruit, milk, butter, and meats, reckless of the effect upon health. Physiological science tells us that by so much as they are preservative they are hindrances to digestion. "Indeed no one knows how much our national tendency to indigestion and to troubles of the alimentary canal, kidneys and nervous system, may be due to the ingestion of food which has been preserved with salicylic acid, formaldehyde and other powerful antiseptics."

There is abundant evidence that for a long time the markets of the United States have been stocked, not only with the spurious products of our own manufacturers, but they have also been, like the thieves' "Fence" for stolen goods, the receptacle of all sorts of adulterated and inferior food products, imported from foreign countries where their sale is forbidden by law.

From these facts it is evident that the teachings of science can be employed by selfish and unscrupulous persons to the great injury of their fellow citizens. If slow and easy going communities neglect to avail themselves of the advantages which sanitary science can give them, it will not in the least deter enterprising selfishness from using other discoveries with dangerous and even fatal effects.

Every intelligent and thoughtful person will now concede that the public administration of hygiene in these days is not to be successfully undertaken by any good citizen, however much he may be esteemed by his fellow townsmen for his skill as a blacksmith, his honesty as a grocer or banker, his success as a farmer, or even his judgment as a family doctor.

The family health is no longer to be regarded as simply a matter of diet and flannel and taking cold. Official public sanitation has taken on a scientific character. Its administration is based on principles which are more or less settled and fixed. Unhealthful influences and the spread of infectious and contagious diseases are governed by recognized natural laws. It follows, therefore, that the control of those influences and of those diseases, and the promotion and conservation of the public health, is only to be undertaken successfully with the best knowledge of those laws, and of the means suggested by such knowledge.

The foregoing statement, reduced to its simplest terms, reads: A Health Officer should have a special education and training. The special education and training implies a business, a vocation, a means of earning a living; and that the business should be of sufficient consideration to be worthy of the necessary preparation.

What manner of man, then, ought the Health Officer to be who assumes that relation to the community? The ideal Health Officer is one who has had a good medical education as an indispensable foundation for his special work. Not simply the curriculum of a medical college, from which he may have recently graduated. It is very important that he shall have had some years of general practice, as a further basis of preparation, because he should be qualified to be an authority in the diagnosis of those contagious and infectious diseases which are dangerous to the public, which experience he cannot have acquired either in the college or in the general hospital; and also because such experience, and the more matured age which it implies, will be an additional means of winning the confidence of the people whom he serves. He should possess a general knowledge of bacteriology and of chemistry, but his multifarious official duties will not permit him to take the time to become an expert in these branches of science. Such work had best be done by specialists who are the product of the multiplied branches of the scientific knowledge of the times, and in consequence of which such division of labor has become a necessity.

Such are the acquired qualifications which are necessary to the best success.

But he may possess all these in great perfection and yet not quite attain the ideal standard. He must add to them certain natural gifts, such as a sound judgment, integrity of character, clear and quick perception and discretion and, especially skill, and a ready tact, in his intercourse with persons. With these personal qualities he can be assured of the respect and consideration of the public.

These are qualifications of no mean order. It is quite true they represent a higher standard of acquired and natural ability than the average man possesses. But they are only commensurate with the signal importance and responsibility of the office. Remember that to the Health Officer are entrusted the highest interests of man in the social state. He is the appointed guardian and custodian of the public health, and in that capacity one of the chief factors in the promotion of public prosperity and general happiness. For there is nothing so disastrous to the public welfare, nothing so productive of personal misery and suffering, as disease and death. The high office demands high abilities.

Regarding the subject of sanitary administration from a standpoint which takes in view the rare qualifications needed in a Health Officer, the preparation for his duties and the magnitude and importance of the interests involved, it seems self-evident that it is for the best public good that a Health Officer so prepared and fitted for the work should find full occupation in the exercise of his official functions; that one qualified for such high and grave responsibilities should not have his interest and attention diverted from his serious obligations to the public, by being obliged to earn any part of his subsistence in other pursuits.

It is believed that a Health Officer can best serve the public if he is nothing else in a business or professional way, that he may the better devote his time and thought to his official duties.

General experience teaches that it is incompatible with the public good that he should be a practitioner of medicine; or else that it is incompatible with his personal interest that he should be a Health Officer in the same community in which he practices medicine. A long experience in the administration of public hygiene and wide opportunities for observation have impressed me with the immovable conviction that a Health Officer who is never criticised or censured; who makes no enemies by his official acts; upon whom vengeance is not at times invoked, in strong language by his profane neighbors, is of little practical use as a Health Officer.

The Health Officer of that sort takes good care that his official duties shall in no way curtail his medical practice—either by diminishing the sick rate or by imprudently ordering sanitary improvements in the tenant property of landlords whose families are in his professional care. But, on the other hand, a Health Officer who is faithful to his public duties, impartial and resolute in his official acts, will gradually, steadily and surely surrender a large share of his patients to the care of his professional competitors. The two pursuits can rarely be harmoniously joined in the same community. Hence the Health Officer should refrain from the practice of medicine. Abstaining from practice changes essentially and favorably his personal relations with his brother physicians. There are still other reasons which might be given strengthening the proposition that the two pursuits by the same man have points of contact, in which either the personal, or the public interest, must be sacrificed for the advantage of the other.

In the development of some future system of public hygiene, the divorce of the medical practitioner from the Medical Officer of Health will present a problem, the solution of which will be found when public intelligence on health administration has sufficiently advanced to appreciate its importance.

But this is an ideal picture, quite in advance of the demands of public sentiment in this country, at the present time. It is partially realized in England, but it is not practicable except in cities or where populations within limited areas are sufficient to maintain it.

The town-wise legislation of Connecticut forbids it as a general practice in this State. But inasmuch as it has been found to be a true economy to provide for the fire department the best apparatus, and a body of trained and paid men to use it, to extinguish fires, instead of the old volunteer fire companies, with their leather buckets and hand engines; inasmuch as it is true economy for the safeguarding of the property and safety of citizens, to employ a force of drilled and well officered policemen in place of the night watchmen of former days, it is not a foolish prediction, that it will be found in the near future a true economy also, for cities and other populous places in this and other States, to protect the more important interests of health, by a special service, well-trained and adequately paid. It will be as well equipped as the police and fire departments. It will have chemical and bacteriological laboratories and necessary apparatus, sanitary inspectors, isolation hospitals, disinfecting appliances, ambulances, and whatever else may be necessary to make the service most efficient. Indeed in several cities in the State, the beginning of such a scheme has already been undertaken in a moderate way, sometimes partly by private enterprise. It will undoubtedly develop as experience demonstrates its utility. The details of the plan will be evolved with its growth. In fact Connecticut is leading most of the States in the Union, in its successful methods of local sanitary administration. The State Board has had many occasions to answer inquiries from health officials in other States respecting our system and methods of public hygiene in rural communities and in cities.

It is indicative of the coming demand for the trained Health Officer that many of the medical colleges have introduced in their courses of instruction a department of sanitary science. And it is especially notable that within the past year, Cornell University has established in New York City a School of Hygiene, designed to instruct and qualify men for the practical duties of a Health Officer. And engineering schools are generally giving instruction in sanitary engineering.

All of which seem to indicate that there are glimpses and foreshadowings of a demand in the near future for educated and trained Health Officers, as a special occupation.

The Registration of Vital Statistics.

This is the other function with which the State Board is charged. The corporate title of the organization is "The State Board of Health." The ordinary reader would naturally infer from the name that the attention of the Board would be mostly occupied with matters relating to public sanitation; that the sums of money appropriated to the Board would be mostly expended directly for the preservation and improvement of the public health. It is true that the attention of the Board as a whole, at its regular meetings, is mostly taken up with matters of a sanitary nature. But the working time of the executive officer of the Board is nearly equally divided between duties that pertain strictly to public health, and those which are required in the Registration of Vital Statistics. And of the money appropriated for the expenses of the Board, over sixty per cent. of it is needed for the purpose of registration. All the blank certificates for births, marriages and deaths, for sexton's returns, for burial and other permits, all the record books for all the towns in the State, all the blank forms on cards for copying the certificates for the permanent records, are paid from the appropriation to the Board of Health. Beside, the work of classifying and tabulating the statistics demands the assistance of two and sometimes more clerks in making up the annual registration report. Hence the somewhat prevalent belief that the Board is devoting all its time and the money it receives to strictly sanitary work requires this explanation.

Although the collection of vital statistics is not directly promotive of public health, the information it affords is second to no other in value for sanitary purposes. A radical change in the laws was made in 1897, relating to the mode of assembling and lodging at the Bureau of the Vital Statistics of the State, complete copies of all the certificates of all the births, marriages and deaths, returned to the Registrars in the separate towns. There are several advantages resulting from this law. One is, the collection in one place in an accessible form of all the facts which the system affords. Another is, in being able to detect, from month to month, if there are any serious deficiencies in the returns, and where to find them. It enables omissions of facts in the certificates to be supplied while they are available. At first the operation of the law was attended with some difficulty in overcoming the negligent habits of doctors, clergymen and others, who had previously made returns very infrequently and imperfectly. The law has now been in operation for a little more than two years. The careless habits of those who are concerned in it are vastly improved, and they very generally take a personal interest in making their reports punctually and accurately. So that the records of the vital events of life in Connecticut are more nearly complete and satisfactory than they ever were before. Under the new regulations they are permanently preserved in an accessible form in one place. They become every year of increasing value as evidence in the settlement of disputed questions. I know of no record of the number of calls for them, in Connecticut, but the following quotation from a report of the Board of Health of New York City is significant of their importance: "There are constant applications for transcripts from the Records. These transcripts are not only used in this country, but are sent to almost all parts of the world, where they are employed as evidence in legal claims.

"On account of its great value, the most progressive and intelligent nations of Europe have adopted this system of registration, which is highly esteemed by their citizens, as it contains a concise biography of persons holding the higher as well as most menial positions in the land. Some idea of the value of such registration may be gained by the fact that from June 1st, 1870 to December 31st (seven months) there were issued from the Bureau of Registration in New York, to applicants who considered them indispensable to accomplish the purpose for which they were needed:

Transcripts from Records of Deaths	773
" " " Marriages	157
" " " Births	76
Total number issued	1006"

These records are sometimes a means of detecting crime, particularly the crime of infanticide and criminal abortion; they have also been helpful in exposing the fatal results of quackery and even in some cases of wilful murder.

TROUBLESOME FAULTS IN THE PRACTICE OF REGISTRATION IN CONNECTICUT.

The following are some of the faults which mar the registration of vital statistics in Connecticut.

Recording the three prominent events in human life is practiced in all well regulated communities, because of its recognized utility.

The date of the birth, the marriage and the death of every individual, together with a few other associated facts, afford a means of identification for the rights of persons; the distribution of property; and sometimes for the detection of crime.

Such records reveal also the social conditions of communities, and the influences which control the ranks and gradations in the social scale and their social trend.

They interest likewise the humanitarian, the sanitarian and the physician, by exposing the prevalence and localities of disease and death, and aiding in finding the causes thereof and the means of prevention.

All these considerations are so fully appreciated by intelligent people that it is unnecessary to enlarge upon them. It is equally self-evident that the value of the records is in direct proportion to their accuracy and completeness.

The most frequent faults in the original certificates, and which are necessarily repeated in the record, are the following: The careless and illegible writing of names, the omission of dates and places, and what is of prime importance to the sanitarian, the indefinite statement of the cause of death.

It is apparent that certain facts are necessary for personal identity, and certain other facts for purposes of classification, and the determination of conclusions which are afforded by large numbers of the same fact with the associated environments.

The erroneous registration of names is due sometimes to the carelessness of the copyist, but more frequently to the bad penmanship of the writer of the certificate.

Another name than the right one is of course fatal to the identification of the person registered. No physician or clergyman should permit himself to write the names of persons on the certificates of births, marriages or death so hastily and badly that there will be any doubt that the registrar can transcribe them correctly. The same attention should be given by the registrars to making the copies true. A registrar would be justified in refusing a permit for burial on a certificate in which the writing was illegible, and which therefore could not be recorded. It appears reasonable that it is the duty of a registrar to examine every certificate on its reception, and require that any ambiguity or omission be explained and corrected, before it is transcribed upon the record. The careless writing of public documents is not excusable. The recording of a wrong name instead of the right one, may be a very serious matter.

Another fault is sometimes observed, which is the omission of the name of the town in which the event occurred, the giving instead the name of some locality in the town which no one may know of, ten miles away.

For instance, "Squash Hollow," instead of New Milford; "Tarter Hill" instead of East Haddam; "Sucker Brook" instead of Winchester; "Fluteville" instead of Litchfield, etc. (all known places in Connecticut).

As such named localities are not generally permanent, lasting only one generation, the impropriety of the record is obvious.

I sometimes find errors of dates resulting from pure carelessness. I received one last month in which it was certified that a marriage was solemnized on the 23d of July, 1899. As that date was in the future when the certificate was written, the writer evidently blundered. But it might painfully affect the moral standing of the parties when the birth of their first child is put on record. In view of that unhappy liability I sent it back for correction.

The strong and steadily growing popular interest in public sanitation, and the intimate connection of the death-rate with this subject, makes a reliable and trustworthy knowledge of the causes of death more especially interesting and instructive now than ever before.

It is for this reason that I desire to point out another fault in registration, which is again chargeable to a portion of our profession.

I mean a want of precision in stating the cause of death, the use of indefinite terms, such as "abscess," "tumor," "hemorrhage," "dropsy," sudden death," suffocation," poison," "collapse," etc.

Many certificates give "paralysis" simply, without any indication as to the form or cause of it. Others give "meningitis," not stating whether it is spinal or cerebral. "Cancer," not stating organ involved.

"Croup," not stating whether membranous or catarrhal. When "peritonitis" is the certified cause, as the final lesion, the origin should be stated, especially if a married woman, whether it be puerperal or not.

Some even certify to unintelligible causes, as for instance: "Internal convulsions"; "paralysis of brain"; "cerebral croup"; "feeble health"; and such like terms which it is impossible to classify except as "ill-defined."

They remind one of the Irishman's letter quoted by Morris, who wrote, "I now with pleasure take up my pen to inform you of the death of your uncle. I am at a loss to tell what his death was occasioned by, but I fear it was by his last sickness. He never was well tin days together during the whole time of his confinement; but bay that as it will, as soon as he braythed his last the doctor gave up all hope of his recovery."

The examination of the certificates is a revelation of the number of reputable practitioners who misunderstand the distinction between the "primary" and "secondary" causes of death. Such statements as these are made: primary, heart failure, secondary, diphtheria; primary, perforation of intestine, secondary, typhoid fever; "primary, suicide, secondary, melancholia." There are even several medical examiners that can be relied upon to put the cart before the horse every time.

The "primary" is the first or chief disease, the "secondary" is the sequel of it. The distinction is clearly indicated on the back of every blank death certificate.

Only one other point. The letter of the law forbids the issuing of a permit for burial when the only cause of death given is "heart failure." The spirit of the law forbids it when synonymous phrases are used, such as: "heart paralysis"; "heart feebleness"; "cardiac asthenia"; "heart collapse," which are only different expressions of the same significance, and ought not to be accepted by the registrars.

It is not necessary to pursue the subject farther. My purpose is to bring prominently to the notice of the profession three conspicuous and not infrequent sources of error in registration, to wit: first, carelessness and illegible writing, second, a want of precision in giving the causes of death in the many instances in which it would be easy to do so, and third, the omission of important facts.

Connecticut has the most successful system, and the most complete collection of vital statistics, of any State in the Union now. But a little more careful attention to these details will make it still more superior to any other State.

Some observations on the prevalence of a few of the more frequent and fatal diseases, as they have occurred in Connecticut in past years.

Tuberculosis.

There is no disease with which mankind is afflicted which has engaged the attention of sanitarians and health boards during the last ten or twenty years, more than tuberculosis. For many generations past its victims have been far more numerous than those of any other malady.

Until about 1865, when Villemin announced that he had demonstrated that pulmonary phthisis was an infectious disease, it had not been so considered. The importance of that discovery was not at once realized, even by the medical profession. The teachings of generations, that consumption was a typical illustration of an hereditary and non-infectious disease, were the accepted belief of all classes in the community. But when in 1881-82, Dr. Koch proclaimed the discovery of the special infection, the sole and only cause of the disease, and when soon after, Cornet published the results of his investigations respecting the modes of its transmission from the patient to others, that it was almost exclusively by means of dried sputa, floating in the air and inhaled as dust, a new and more general interest was excited. These facts gave a definiteness and precision to means of protection from the disease, never before possessed. They were quite intelligible to the public mind, and in intelligent communities, capable of practical application to some extent by the personal care of the victims of the disease and their attendants. State boards of health and local health officials have been more or less active in promulgating the simple rules that should govern the conduct of consumptives, in the restriction of the infection. State legislatures and local municipal authorities have in various places enacted special laws, designed to promote the same result.

In Michigan and some other States the occurrence of the disease is required by law to be reported to the State Board of Health, as are other infectious diseases. In several cities, ordinances prohibiting spitting, in lecture halls, theatres, churches, passenger cars and other public places, have been passed. In some States, legislation has attempted to control and prevent the sale of tuberculous milk and meat. Circulars of instruction have been liberally issued by State boards of health in several cities, for distribution where they would do most good. The combined result of these various influences has been very marked in diminishing the prevalence of the disease. Great encouragement is thereby given to pursue still more vigorously and wisely the means of cultivating a public sentiment that will promote more vigilant attention on the part of consumptive patients to strict sanitary practices, and will sustain such laws as are necessary to inhibit this hitherto most fatal of human maladies. There is no more powerful agency in this work, than a rightly directed intelligent public sentiment.

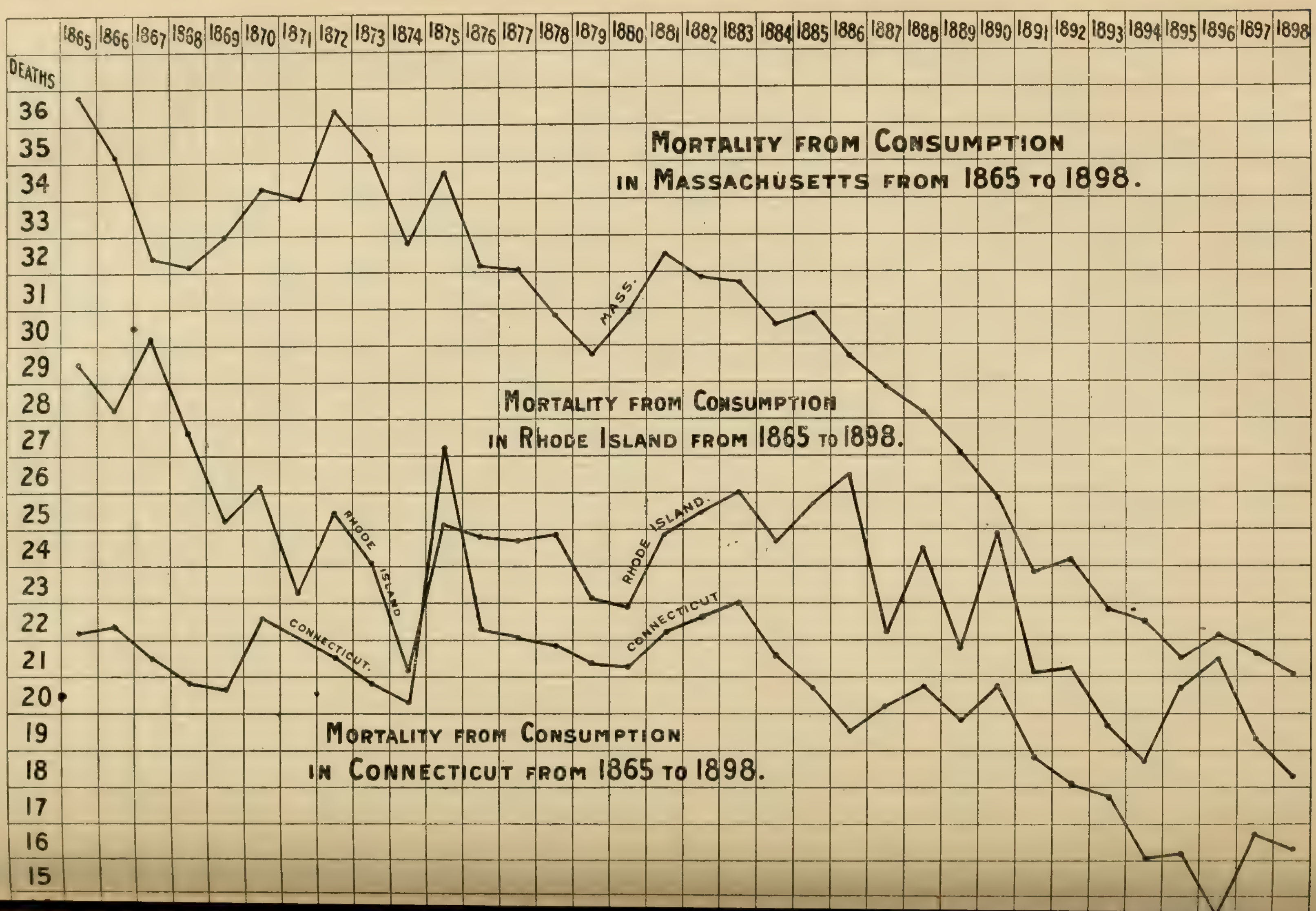
There has been no direct legislation on the subject in Connecticut, either by the State or by town or city authorities. Therefore the marked decrease in mortality from consumption may be fairly attributed to the practical good sense of Connecticut people in readily adopting the advice which they have received from the health officials and from their attending physicians.

During the decade from 1879 to 1888, inclusive, the average yearly mortality from consumption was 218 in every 100,000 of the living population, while in the succeeding decade from 1889 to 1898, inclusive, the annual loss from this disease was only 175 per 100,000 of the population, being a reduction of 18 per cent. on the former period of ten years.*

In the diagram on the next page two facts appear very plainly. First, that there has been a decided lessening of mortality from consumption, both in Connecticut and the adjoining States of

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Diagram showing death-rate in every 10,000 of living population for 34 years, 1865 to 1898, in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.



Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and that the improvement has been most conspicuous during the last 15 years; dating practically from the time of the announcement by Dr. Koch of the specific germ that causes the disease. The other fact is that Massachusetts during this period of 30 or more years has suffered more than her sister States. Whether this is due to difference in local influences, pertaining to climate, occupation, or habits of the people, or to a larger foreign element in the population of Massachusetts, is a matter worthy of further enquiry.

DEATHS FROM CONSUMPTION.—DURING FIVE YEARS FROM 1894 TO 1898 INCLUSIVE.

By Counties.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Average deaths per year.	Deaths in 10,000 of population.	Percentage of deaths to total mortality.
Hartford	259	364	231	309	275	266	17.3	9.4
New Haven	429	417	391	404	466	421	16.8	10.5
New London	143	149	122	125	120	132	16.1	9.9
Fairfield	237	291	251	257	307	269	15.6	9.3
Windham	79	69	80	73	82	77	16.5	9.3
Litchfield	73	55	61	61	83	67	11.2	7.7
Middlesex	70	80	59	42	78	66	15.3	9.7
Tolland	30	33	32	35	27	31	12.2	7.8
The State	1291	1358	1227	1306	1438	1329	15.1	9.2

The above table shows that Litchfield and Tolland Counties are most exempt from this disease; due probably to a high elevation and the larger proportion of their inhabitants being engaged in agricultural pursuits—out-of-door life.

CONSUMPTION.

Showing the death-rate in Connecticut per 10,000 of living population for each of the 34 years, 1865 to 1898, inclusive. Also the percentage to total mortality during the same time.

Years.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 10,000 living Population.	Average Death-rate per 10,000 living Five year periods.	Percentage of Total Mortality.	Percentage in five year periods.
1865	1108	22.2	21.5	15.7	16.2
1866	1132	22.3		16.8	
1867	1117	21.5		17.2	
1868	1090	20.8		16.4	
1869	1093	20.6		14.8	
1870*	1218	22.6	20.9	15.6	14.3
1871	1047	19.2		14.6	
1872	1162	21.5		13.2	
1873	1164	20.8		13.5	
1874	1153	20.3		14.5	
1875	1193	27.3	23.	13.5	13.9
1876	1306	22.4		14.2	
1877	1301	22.0		14.2	
1878	1316	21.9		14.0	
1879	1307	21.4		13.9	
1880*	1327	21.3	22.1	13.7	13.1
1881	1404	22.1		13.3	
1882	1455	22.6		13.0	
1883	1517	23.0		13.1	
1884	1452	21.6		12.7	
1885	1422	20.7	20.2	11.8	11.6
1886	1364	19.5		11.7	
1887	1428	20.1		11.5	
1888	1491	20.7		11.4	
1889	1459	19.9		11.6	
1890*	1544	20.7	18.2	11.2	9.5
1891	1420	18.7		9.8	
1892	1386	18.0		9.1	
1893	1405	17.6		9.4	
1894	1311	16.0		9.5	
1895	1358	16.2	15.9	9.2	9.3
1896	1227	14.5		8.1	
1897	1306	16.7		9.3	
1898	1438	16.4		10.1	

* Census.

N. B.—The population of other than census years is roughly estimated.

In the first five years of this period the average annual death-rate per 10,000 was 21.5, equalling an annual mortality of 1,108, or a total of 5,540. If the same death-rate had continued and prevailed in the last five years of that period, the mortality would have been 9,113 instead of 6,640, a difference of 2,473, or nearly 500 lives a year in the State.

Typhoid Fever.

The deaths from typhoid fever, as reported to this office by the town registrars, were one hundred and seventy-five in the year 1899. The death-rate per 10,000 was 2.1, as compared with one hundred and eighty-nine and a like death rate in 1898. The mean death-rate in the twenty-year period preceding 1899 was 3.4. The maximum death-rate during that time was 5. in 1882 and the minimum was 1.7 in 1897. The greatest prevalence of typhoid fever is almost always in the autumnal months. Seventy-five per cent. of the deaths in 1899 occurred in the last five months of the year.

The mortality from typhoid fever has been diminishing in Connecticut for more than forty years and latterly with notable uniformity.

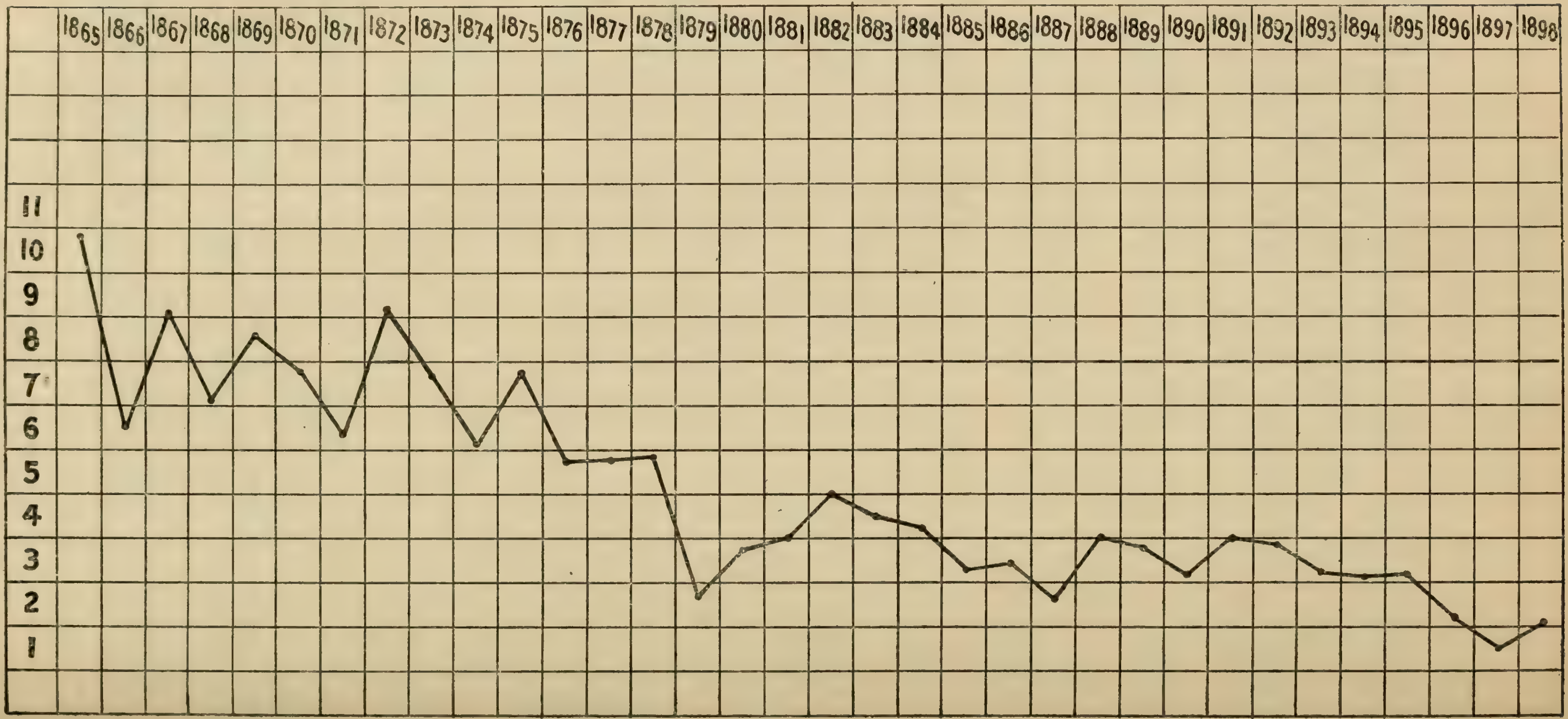
This reduction of mortality from typhoid is not peculiar to Connecticut, but is observed wherever vital statistics are carefully recorded and the people are intelligent and enterprising enough to provide water supplies for domestic use that is as little contaminated with sewage as possible. It is now universally recognized that the degree of prevalence of typhoid fever in a given community is a reliable measure of the extent to which sewage is an ingredient in its drinking water. The prevalence of typhoid in cities is a true index of the quality of the water supplies. By "prevalence" is meant the general frequency of the fever in a community, not the temporary occurrence of an epidemic due to special circumstances. Typhoid fever is the typical filth disease of our times.

Human sewage is the vehicle by which the typhoid fever germ reaches the water supplies. And the human body is the best equipped laboratory to analyze the water and detect the presence of the said germ. It can analyze more water at once than is possible in any experimental artificial laboratory. Logically it follows that the frequent occurrence of typhoid fever in a community is a sure indication that its members so afflicted are drinking sewage in their water, or that their milk supply or some other article of diet has been in contact with human excrement.

The diagram on the next page shows how much and by what irregular steps typhoid has diminished in the last thirty-four years.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Diagram showing death-rate in every 10,000 of living population for 34 years, 1865 to 1898.



TYPHOID FEVER IN CONNECTICUT.

Table showing death-rate per 10,000 of living population for each of the 34 years, 1865 to 1898, inclusive. Also the percentage to total mortality during the same time.

Years.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 10,000 Population.	Percentage of Total Mortality.	Years.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 10,000 Population.	Percentage of Total Mortality.
1865	548	10.9	7.8	1882	325	5.	3.1
1866	332	6.5	4.9	1883	292	4.4	2.1
1867	415	9.	6.4	1884	281	4.2	2.5
1868	366	7.	5.5	1885	227	3.3	1.1
1869	458	8.6	5.6	1886	244	3.4	2.1
1870	427	7.9	5.5	1887	195	2.7	1.1
1871	352	6.4	5.	1888	292	4.	2.2
1872	506	9.2	5.7	1889	281	3.8	2.2
1873	430	7.7	5.	1890	312	3.2	3.3
1874	370	6.1	4.7	1891	301	4.	2.1
1875	449	7.8	3.1	1892	309	3.9	2.
1876	328	5.6	3.6	1893	275	3.4	1.8
1877	329	5.6	3.3	1894	250	3.1	1.8
1878	346	5.7	2.7	1895	259	3.2	1.8
1879	159	2.6	1.5	1896	207	2.4	1.4
1880	242	3.8	2.5	1897	151	1.7	1.1
1881	257	4.	2.4	1898	189	2.1	1.3

In the first five years of this period the average annual death-rate per 10,000 was 8.4, equalling an annual mortality of 212, or a total of 2,119. If the same death-rate had continued and prevailed in the last five years of that period, the mortality would have been 3,500 instead of 1,056, a difference of 2,444, or nearly 500 lives a year in the State.

The following table shows in each of the large towns of Connecticut, having 20,000 inhabitants or more, the total number of deaths from all causes, in each year for twenty years (1879 to 1898), the deaths from typhoid fever and the percentage to the total mortality; also the average percentage of mortality in each town for twenty years; also the percentage of all the towns in each year; and finally the annual average percentage of typhoid to total mortality in the whole number of towns in the whole twenty years.

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AND PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER, IN THE NINE TOWNS OF CONNECTICUT OF OVER 20,000 INHABITANTS, DURING THE 20 YEARS 1879 TO 1898 INCLUSIVE.

	Years	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	Annual average percentage to total mortality.
Bridgeport	Total Deaths	452	568	600	615	638	670	809	722	698	752	836	898	959	932	1065	874	1026	1114	983	1064	
	From Typhoid	11	10	13	9	2	11	12	----	17	8	8	3	8	7	12	2	6	11	14	8	
	Percentage	2.4	1.7	2.2	.3	1.6	1.6	1.4	----	2.4	1.5	.9	.3	.8	.7	1.1	.2	.5	.9	1 4	.7	1.5
Hartford	Total Deaths	713	841	1012	1057	1205	989	887	977	974	1003	1013	1079	1252	1207	1232	952	1038	1245	1232	1249	
	From Typhoid	11	13	27	30	12	28	21	21	8	26	26	30	39	46	28	32	38	30	20	36	
	Percentage	1.5	1 5	2.6	2.9	.9	2.8	2.3	2.1	.8	2.6	2.4	2 8	3.1	3.8	2 2	3.3	3.3	2.4	1.6	2.9	2.4
Meriden	Total Deaths	297	252	289	340	318	328	342	373	305	389	426	398	484	455	403	408	373	432	391	446	
	From Typhoid	5	5	14	9	8	9	9	6	5	----	7	13	8	6	8	6	2	2	1	7	
	Percentage	1.6	1.9	4.8	2.6	2 5	2.7	2.6	1.5	1.6	----	1.6	3.2	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.4	.6	.4	.3	1.5	1.6
Middletown	Total Deaths	192	203	260	263	328	245	222	284	211	196	282	246	250	306	260	247	233	233	188	221	
	From Typhoid	2	6	5	2	2	6	----	1	1	4	----	21	5	4	9	4	2	5	2	3	
	Percentage	1.0	2 9	1.9	.7	.6	2.4	----	2.5	.4	2.0	---	8.6	2.0	1.3	3.4	1.6	.8	2.7	1.1	1.3	1.6
New Britain	Total Deaths	175	234	240	328	313	275	343	308	269	359	310	299	336	353	353	319	393	443	371	367	
	From Typhoid	1	1	4	1	7	5	4	7	8	15	10	15	10	6	14	12	5	2	4	9	
	Percentage	.5	.4	1.6	.3	2.2	1.8	1.2	2.2	2.9	4.2	3.2	5 0	2.9	1.7	3.9	3.7	1.2	.4	1.0	2.4	1.3
New Haven	Total Deaths	1062	1181	1338	1488	1451	1445	1380	1480	1400	1512	1431	1732	1640	1721	1992	1681	1864	1968	1734	1801	
	From Typhoid	12	18	28	24	33	42	17	25	24	38	24	24	18	26	28	28	32	28	25	36	
	Percentage	1.1	1.5	2.1	1.7	2 2	2.8	1.2	1.7	1.7	2.5	1 6	1 4	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.4	1 9	1.7
Norwalk	Total Deaths	230	226	247	248	225	233	312	238	287	290	266	317	308	336	326	364	362	327	304	241	
	From Typhoid	1	1	4	6	2	2	3	2	2	2	4	9	9	6	4	2	4	----	3	1	
	Percentage	.4	.4	1.6	2.4	.8	.8	.9	.8	.7	.7	1.5	2.8	2.9	1.8	1.2	.5	1.1	----	.9	.4	1.2
Norwich	Total Deaths	378	422	397	408	444	447	444	453	406	362	330	436	429	455	471	426	437	436	422	405	
	From Typhoid	5	7	6	12	12	12	13	5	3	1	8	5	3	4	5	10	5	8	3	3	
	Percentage	1.3	1.6	1.5	2 9	2.7	2.7	3.1	1.1	.7	.3	2 4	1.1	.7	.9	1.0	2.3	1.1	1.8	.7	.7	1.5
Waterbury	Total Deaths	291	403	347	559	477	492	515	529	744	555	510	623	709	710	773	712	752	784	741	731	
	From Typhoid	----	5	8	13	41	20	13	19	8	13	11	43	22	29	14	16	18	19	13	13	
	Percentage	----	1.2	2.3	2.3	8.5	4.1	2.5	2.4	1.1	2.3	2.1	6 9	3.1	4.1	1.8	2 2	2,4	2.4	1.8	1.8	2.9
Nine towns	Total Deaths	3790	4330	4730	5306	5409	5124	5254	5364	5294	5418	5402	6028	6367	6475	6875	5983	6488	6982	6366	6525	=113510 av. 5675.5 per yr.
	From Typhoid	48	66	109	106	119	135	92	86	76	107	98	163	122	134	122	112	112	105	85	116	= 2113 av. 105.6 per yr.
	Percentage	1.3	1.5	2.3	1.9	2.2	2 6	1.7	1.0	1.4	1.9	1.8	2.7	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.7	1 5	1.3	1.7	av. per cent. in 9 towns of 20,000 pop. for 20 yrs., 1.8 per yr.

The table shows that Hartford exceeded the average in every year but three, and Waterbury in every year but five. Hartford and Waterbury were the only towns in which the percentage of typhoid to the total mortality exceeded the annual average of all the towns for the whole period.

The highest percentage of typhoid was in Waterbury, being 2.9, the next highest in Hartford, being 2.4, for the whole twenty years. The lowest percentage was in Bridgeport, being 1.05, and the next lowest was in Norwalk, being 1.2. The average percentage of typhoid fever annually in all the nine towns for the entire period of twenty years was 1.8.

During the said twenty years, Bridgeport, Meriden, Norwalk and Waterbury, each passed a whole year without any death from typhoid, and Middletown escaped for two years (1885 and 1889).

The total deaths in these nine towns in twenty years were 113,510, being an average of 5675.5 per year.

The total deaths from typhoid during the same time was 2113, being an average of 105.6 per year.

SCARLET FEVER.

The following table exhibits the difference in mortality from scarlet fever at two different decades, separated by a ten-year interval, with percentage to total mortality each year.

DEATHS FROM SCARLET FEVER 1869 TO 1878.				DEATHS FROM SCARLET FEVER 1889 TO 1898.			
Year.	Deaths.	Per cent.	Av. per cent. for 10 years.	Year.	Deaths.	Per cent.	Av. per cent. for 10 years.
1869	339	3.9		1889	81	.6	
1870	251	2.8		1890	67	.5	
1871	263	3.2		1891	149	1.	
1872	406	4.1		1892	280	1.9	
1873	370	3.8	2.8	1893	217	1.4	.78
1874	240	2.6		1894	64	.4	
1875	183	1.8		1895	65	.4	
1876	171	1.6		1896	82	.5	
1877	216	2.2		1897	69	.5	
1878	215	2.3		1898	38	.2	
Total deaths	2654			Total deaths	1112		

If scarlet fever had claimed its victims in the same ratio to the whole number of deaths, during the latter decade, as in the former, the mortality would have numbered 4,038, instead of

1,112. This shows a rescue of 2,926 lives, or nearly 300 lives a year. This result may reasonably be credited to a more careful observance of the known precautions which prevent the spread of this pestilence.

The following table shows (1) the number of deaths from all causes, and from some of the principal causes registered in Connecticut during each of the eleven years, 1889-99, with the average annual number for the ten years, 1889-98, and (2) the respective rates per 100,000 of the estimated population, represented by those numbers.

CAUSES OF DEATH—SPECIAL FEBRILE DISEASES.

YEAR.	Total No. of Deaths from all Causes.	(1) Number of Deaths.												YEAR.
		Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Cerebro-Sp. Fever.	Diphtheria and Memb. Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Typhoid Fever.	Infantile Diarrhœa.	Pulmonary Consumption.	Pneumonia.	La Grippe.	All other Causes.	
1889	12,529	--	62	81	40	717	92	281	763	1459	915	4	8115	1889
1890	13,665	12	18	67	22	557	137	312	879	1544	1430	185	8502	1890
1891	14,385	1	115	149	45	566	79	301	967	1402	1442	366	8952	1891
1892	15,170	4	49	280	46	542	64	309	968	1386	1493	564	9465	1892
1893	14,901	3	69	217	124	467	122	275	972	1405	1465	252	9530	1893
1894	13,699	16	30	64	64	368	130	250	943	1311	1118	214	9191	1894
1895	14,546	3	26	65	41	388	127	250	889	1358	1289	275	9826	1895
1896	15,025		259	82	45	499	53	207	930	1227	1361	118	10244	1896
1897	13,915		52	69	41	416	130	151	809	1306	1284	161	9496	1897
1898	14,170	--	80	38	68	283	172	189	1089	1438	1092	290	9431	1898
Av. 10 yrs. 1889-98.	14,200	3	76	111	54	480	111	253	921	1384	1289	243	9275	Av. 10 yrs. 1889-98.
1899	14,382		36	50	106	234	113	173	985	1395	1243	179	9868	1899

(2) Rates per 100,000 of the Estimated Population.

1889	171.2		8.5	11.0	5.5	97.9	12.1	38.5	104.2	199.3	125.0	.5	1108.7	1889
1890	183.1	1.6	2.4	8.9	2.9	74.6	18.3	41.8	117.7	233.7	191.6	24.8	1139.3	1890
1891	190.0	.1	15.2	19.7	5.9	74.7	10.4	39.8	128.3	185.2	190.5	48.3	1182.6	1891
1892	197.5	.5	6.4	36.5	5.9	70.6	8.3	40.2	126.0	180.5	194.4	73.4	1232.4	1892
1893	186.2	.4	8.6	26.4	15.5	58 4	15.2	34.4	121.5	175.6	183.1	31.5	1191.2	1893
1894	166.8	1.9	3.7	7.8	7.8	45.1	15.9	36.7	115.8	160.8	137.2	26.8	1127.8	1894
1895	175.3	.3	2.1	7.7	4.4	46.7	15.6	31.2	107 1	162.6	155.3	33.1	1183.8	1895
1896	177.8	--	30.6	9.7	5.3	59.0	6.2	24.5	110.0	145.2	160.9	13.9	1212.3	1896
1897	160.7	--	6.0	8.0	4.7	48.2	15.0	17.5	93.7	151.3	148.8	18.6	1100.0	1897
1898	161.4	--	9.1	4.3	7.7	32.2	19.6	21.5	124.0	163.8	124.3	33.0	1074.0	1898
Av. 10 yrs. 1889-98.	177.0	.5	9.0	14.0	6.5	60.7	13.7	33.1	114.8	175.8	161.1	30.4	1155.2	Av. 10 yrs. 1889-98.
1899	159.8		4.0	5.5	11.8	26.0	12.5	19.2	109.5	155.0	149 2	19.9	1096.4	1899

There is a marked reduction in the mortality from several of the above diseases. Small-pox has practically disappeared. Scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever and consumption, are decidedly less fatal than ten years ago. Although measles and whooping cough are dangerous preventable diseases, effective prevention requires the ready and willing coöperation of parents, and parents will seldom render it. Infantile diarrhœa with its dreadful mortality is caused mostly by bad milk, and milk producers oppose legislation necessary to secure good milk. Doctors do not yet know any direct means of preventing cerebro-spinal meningitis, la grippe or pneumonia.

Ice Supplies.

Since the announcement by the scientists that some of the recognized disease germs are not killed by freezing, but can endure the most extreme cold, even surviving immersion in liquid air, it adds a new interest to the purity of our ice supplies for domestic use.

Mr. Hoadley, New Haven County Health Officer, has submitted to the board a report of an inspection made by the local health officers, of the sources from which ice is obtained for public sale in all the towns in his county.

The report includes an inspection of eighty-five special sources of ice, by name, and of a number of small ponds not named.

The chief purpose of the inspection was to discover what if any conditions existed which would expose the ice to dangerous contamination.

Of the eighty-five specified sources of ice collection, seventy-one were said to be free from any visible contaminating influences. Seven others were condemned by the health officers as unsafe for ice production. In two or three instances the proximity of a cemetery or a pigstye or the artificial and temporary flooding of meadow land made them suspicious, although no positive pollution was evident. In the other cases the causes of contamination were removed by order of the health officer. It is important that a similar inspection should be made throughout the State.

THE REGISTRATION OF PRACTITIONERS.

During the year ending September 30, 1899, there were fifty-four certificates of registration issued. Fifty were for general practice and four for midwifery. All were graduates of a medical school except one general practitioner and one midwife.

Forty-eight were residents of Connecticut. Three of New York State, near the border line of Connecticut, and one in Missouri, intending to come to live and practice in this State.

Twenty-eight were natives of Connecticut.

Fourteen were natives of other States of the Union. And twelve were foreign-born.

Forty-nine were just entering upon their professional career, having graduated the same year of registering or only a year or two before. The committee of the Connecticut Medical Society certified that thirty-eight of them were qualified to practice. The Homeopathic Committee gave certificates to seven, and the Eclectic Committee to three.

EXAMINATIONS BY COMMITTEE OF CONNECTICUT MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Dates.	Candidate for.	Found Qualified.	Not Qualified.	Conditioned.	Total.
Nov. 8, 1898	General Practice---	6	2	1	9
Mar. 14, 1899	General Practice---	6	2	4	12
July 11, 1899	General Practice---	25	3	8	36
July 11, 1899	Midwifery---------	1	--	--	1
		38	7	13	58

NOTE.—Six of the number found qualified at the above examinations had been conditioned at previous examinations.

EXAMINATIONS BY COMMITTEE OF HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Dates.	Candidate for.	Found Qualified.	Not Qualified.	Conditioned.	Total.
Nov. 8, 1898	General Practice---	2	1	1	4
Mar. 14, 1899	General Practice---	2	--	--	2
July 11, 1899	General Practice---	3	1	1	5
		7	2	2	11

NOTE.—Two of the above found qualified had been conditioned at previous examinations.

EXAMINATIONS BY COMMITTEE OF ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Dates.	Candidate for.	Found Qualified.	Not Qualified.	Conditioned.	Total.
Mar. 14, 1899	General Practice	1	--	--	1
Mar. 14, 1899	Midwifery	1	--	--	1
July 11, 1899	Midwifery	1	--	--	1
July 11, 1899	General Practice	--	1	--	1
		3	1	--	4

The following examples of examination questions are published to enable the Secretary to respond to the frequent applications of candidates for sample copies of previous examinations.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE OF CONNECTICUT MEDICAL SOCIETY.

JULY 11 AND 12, 1899.

Answer any eight of the questions on this paper, but no more, and check (√) each question answered.

Anatomy.

1. Describe a parietal bone.
2. Name all the bones with which the sphenoid articulates.
3. Describe the pubic articulation.
4. Describe the second layer of the muscles of the back.
5. Describe the diaphragm.
6. Describe the left ventricle of the heart.
7. How are the arteries nourished and their calibre regulated.
8. Describe the portal system of veins.
9. Name and bound the lobes of the cerebrum.
10. Describe the spleen.

Physiology.

1. What is the specific gravity, the temperature and the components of the normal human blood?
2. Describe the nerves of respiration, their origin, distribution and the effects of stimulation and section.
3. What is the cause of arterial tension and under what conditions does it increase and decrease?
4. What is the origin, the characteristics and the functions of the saliva?
5. Give the origin and functions of the trifacial nerve.
6. Describe the foetal circulation.

7. What are the normal constituents of urine and the quantity of urea excreted in 24 hours?
8. What changes take place in a muscle cell in passing from a condition of rest to one of activity?
9. Draw a diagram illustrating the refraction of the crystalline lens.
10. Describe potential and kinetic energy.

Chemistry and Hygiene.

1 What is ozone? (*a*) How prepared? (*b*) Give two tests for ozone.
2. Name some of the common compounds of arsenic. Give two chemical tests for arsenic.
3. Give the chemical name, formula, and uses of saltpetre.
4. Give three reliable tests for sugar in urine.
5. What are alkaloids? Name six in common medical use.
6. How would you determine the purity of a specimen of cow's milk?
7. What conditions in the mother would lead you to advise artificial feeding of the infant? What would you advise?
8. How would you limit the spread of (*a*) small-pox? (*b*) Scarlet fever? (*c*) Diphtheria?
9. Give in tabulated form the differential diagnosis of small-pox, chicken-pox, measles and scarlet fever.
10. How and where should wells be constructed?

Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

1 What is the physiological action of the veratrum viride?
2. Give the dose of acetanilid, amyl nitrite, chloral hydrate, codeine, fluid extract of ergot, oil of peppermint, potassium permanganate.
3. Give the antidotes for poisoning by arsenic, carbolic acid, opium, strychnine.
4. Name five vaso-motor stimulants.
5. Physiological action of potassium bicarbonate.
6. Indications for lavage; formula and indications for a nutrient enema.
7. Treatment of chronic nephritis.
8. Treatment of sunstroke.
9. Treatment of hiccough.
10. Write a prescription in Latin, unabbreviated, which shall contain four ingredients to be used in a case of rheumatism, and give the reasons for using the same.

Practice, Pathology and Diagnosis.

1. Give the course and symptoms of lobular pneumonia.
2. What is the clinical history of small-pox?
3. Give the complications and sequelae of typhoid fever.
4. What is cheesy and what amyloid degeneration?

5. What are the symptoms of angina pectoris?
6. Give the pathology of tubercular meningitis.
7. Differentiate eczema from psoriasis.
8. Differentiate anterior polio-myelitis from locomotor ataxia.
9. Name the animal parasites.
10. Pathology of colitis.

Surgery and Pathology.

1. Give the pathology and varieties of abscess?
2. What is erysipelas, its symptoms and treatment, general and local?
3. Give the varieties and treatment of aneurism.
4. Give the anatomical landmarks and the treatment of strangulated femoral hernia.
5. How does nature repair an artery after ligation?
6. How would you treat a compound fracture of the tibia?
7. What is the difference between Syme's and Pirogoff's amputation?
8. Describe the operation of tying the common carotid—at your own point of election.
9. Differentiate between hernia and hydrocele.
10. What is tetanus and what its treatment?

Obstetrics.

1. Bound the pelvic inlet and outlet and give diameters of each.
2. Describe the changes in the mucous membrane of the uterus incident to pregnancy.
3. Describe the secretory organs of the foetus.
4. What are the objective signs of pregnancy?
5. What is the diagnosis between a first and subsequent pregnancies?
6. What is hydatiform mole? Describe symptoms and etiology.
7. Give the differential diagnosis of pregnancy and haematometra.
8. What are the indications for podalic version?
9. Describe the varieties uterine myomata.
10. Give the diagnosis between septic lymphangitis and septic phlebitis.

Midwifery.

1. Name the organs of generation and give the function of each.
2. Describe the different positions of a child in the womb.
3. What are the three stages of labor?
4. How would you determine a shoulder presentation and how would you treat it?
5. What are the causes of convulsions in a pregnant woman and how would you prevent them?
6. Describe the symptoms of puerperal fever.
7. What is the cause of icterus monatorum or jaundice in a new born child and what treatment would you give?

8. What are the methods of reviving a child just born who does not breathe properly?
9. Give the definition of the following words: caput succedanum, thrombosis, salpingitis, ovaritis, cyanosis, asphyxia, post parturin hemorrhage, tubal pregnancy, cystitis eclampsia, enema, douche.
10. What are the causes and treatment of mastitis?

Examination Questions Submitted by the Committee of Connecticut Homeopathic Medical Society.

Anatomy.

1. Give the name, description and relations of each of the cranial bones.
2. Describe the elbow joint, giving relations of the bones.
3. Give the names, relations and action of the muscles of the abdomen.
4. Describe the inguinal and femoral canals.
5. Describe the portal vein.
6. Describe a vertebra, and also the special ones.
7. Give the locations and relations of the abdominal organs, not including the vessels and nerves.
8. Describe the blood supply of the hand.
9. Give the names and attachments of the muscles of the leg, not including those belonging to the thigh.
10. Give the origin, location, and distribution of the great sciatic nerve.

Physiology.

1. What is the physiology of sleep?
2. Describe the physiology of vision.
3. How is animal heat produced?
4. What is the character of the pneumogastric nerve? Describe briefly its action upon the respiration and circulation.
5. State the composition of the blood.
6. Name five principal secretions and state their uses.
7. How is the equilibrium of the body preserved?
8. Describe the mechanism of the secretion of urine.
9. Describe the function of menstruation.
10. Describe the act of respiration, giving changes that occur in the blood and air.

Medical Chemistry and Hygiene.

1. Give the composition of urine.
2. Give in detail two tests for albumin.
3. How do you detect the presence of sugar in urine and estimate its quantity in twenty-four hours?

4. How do you determine the total amount of solids in the urine of twenty-four hours?
5. How do you determine the amount of urea in the urine of twenty-four hours?
6. What are the principal sources of infection by typhoid fever? What precautions should be observed to prevent such infection?
7. How long should a case of scarlet fever be isolated and what determines the length of the isolation?
8. How long should a case of diphtheria be isolated and what determines the length of the isolation?
9. What are the principal sources of contamination of drinking water, in both city and country?
10. In case of an epidemic of diphtheria what measures should be adopted to prevent its spread?

Materia Medica.

1. Give indications for Aconite, Iodine, Bry, and Tartar Emetic in pneumonia.
2. Compare the headache of Bell. and Gels.
3. Give indications for Apis and Lachesis in diphtheria.
4. In what class of cases is Silicea applicable? Give six characteristic indications.
5. Mention three remedies useful in both diarrhoea and constipation with indications for their employment.
6. State the action of Rhus Tox on the muscles, joints and skin.
7. Outline the sphere of usefulness of Baptisia and give some leading indications for its employment.
8. Give indications for three remedies often called for in insomnia.
9. Compare the gastric symptoms of Nux and Pulsatilla.
10. On what indications would you prescribe Arsenicum in intermittent fever?

Practice.

1. Describe a case of cholera infantum. How should it be treated, dietetically and medicinally?
2. What is the cause of ophthalmia neonatorum? How can it be prevented and how should it be treated?
3. Describe a case of membranous croup. How should it be treated?
4. What are the symptoms and treatment of acute catarrhal influenza?
5. Describe a case of acute pleurisy involving the right side. What is the treatment in all its stages?
6. Differentiate between colic and enteritis.
7. Diagnose chronic ulcer of the stomach.
8. What is the diagnostic significance of dropsy?
9. Diagnose a case of appendicitis by exclusion.
10. Give the pathology of locomotor ataxia.

Surgery.

1. What occurs in Potts fracture and what particular points are to be guarded in its treatment.
2. Give the varieties of dislocations at the hip joint and their indications.
3. Describe any of the recent surgical procedures for the treatment of complete inguinal hernia.
4. Describe the process of healing of arteries after ligation.
5. Differentiate between abscess, carbuncle, and boil.
6. Differentiate between backward dislocation of ulna and fracture of the lower end of the humerus.
7. What precautions are to be taken in treating fracture of the forearm?
8. What precautions are to be taken in treating abscess of the palm of the hand, and why?
9. How many kinds of Talipes do we have? Give the positions in each.
10. What complications are liable to attend perineal abscess and why? Give the treatment usually needed.

Obstetrics.

1. What diseases or conditions may be mistaken for inflammation of the ovary?
2. Describe a uterine polypus and give varieties found.
3. Describe and give treatment for membranous dysmenorrhoea.
4. What supports the uterus?
5. Describe the placenta and state its function.
6. What is extra-uterine pregnancy? Give varieties and treatment.
7. What is the treatment, medicinal and surgical, for abortion at the end of the third month?
8. What are the advantages and what the disadvantages of anæsthetics in labor?
9. Give treatment for adherent placenta.
10. What are the indications for the use of forceps and what the dangers of forceps delivery?

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE OF CONNECTICUT ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

JULY 11, 1899.

Anatomy.

1. Name the bony prominences at the elbow and the ligaments pertaining to the elbow joint.
2. Of what part does a vertebrae consist? Tell the processes and what their object is.

3. Describe the two principal arteries of the forearm and tell how they form the palmer arches in the hands.
4. What is the spinal cord and how far down the spinal canal does it extend?
5. (*a*) What membranes envelope the brain? (*b*) What processes are formed by the outer one? (*c*) What does the term "brain" include?
6. Name the muscles attached to the scapula and give the origin of the deltoid.
7. Describe the occipital bone fully.
8. Describe the right sub-clavian artery and tell how it differs from the left.
9. In what respect do sinuses of dura mater differ from sinuses in the bones?
10. Give the origin and insertion of the flexoes of the leg.

Physiology.

1. What are the properties of the pancreatic juice?
2. What do you understand by respiratory murmur?
3. What are the tubuli uriniferi?
4. Name the cavities of the heart.
5. Where is the mitral valve situated?
6. How many coats has the stomach?
7. Name the chief heat producing tissues.
8. In what manner is food moved through the intestinal canal?
9. What percentage of bone is animal matter?
10. What do you understand by dyspnea?

Medical Chemistry.

1. (*a*) From what is strychnine obtained? (*b*) What is the treatment for poisoning by strychnine?
2. (*a*) Where do resins most abundantly exist? (*b*) What will dissolve all resins?
3. What is the treatment for poisoning by bi-chloride of mercury?
4. What is dialyzed iron and for what is it an antidote?
5. How would you detect albumen in the urine?
6. Where is bromine most abundantly found and what are its properties.
7. (*a*) What is sugar of lead? (*b*) What is the antidote?
8. What is the antidote for nitrate of silver?
9. What is chloral hydrate? What is the antidote for poisoning by chloral hydrate?

Hygiene.

1. (*a*) Define the term Hygiene? (*b*) What are the divisions of hygiene?
2. (*a*) Describe the effect of carbolic acid on the blood. (*b*) The effect of a fish diet on the blood.

3. Name and describe the three conditions requisite for healthy digestion.
4. (*a*) How much air is required in twenty-four hours for a healthy adult? (*b*) How does air of great altitudes affect respiratory organs?
5. (*a*) Name the most prominent uses of perspiration. (*b*) What is the effect of a cold bath on eruptive diseases?
6. Of what benefit is sleep?
7. What is the effect of tobacco on the olfactory nerve?
8. What is the effect of compressing the veins by bandages or otherwise?
9. (*a*) Why is exercise of the muscles necessary to health? (*b*) What is the best form of exercise?

Practice.

1. State the causes of fatty infiltration of the liver.
2. Give in detail the treatment of diphtheria.
3. In what pathologic conditions is veratum veride useful?
4. Differentiate varicella from variola.
5. What are complications and varieties of erysipelas? Give diagnosis.
6. Differentiate typhoid from common continued fever.
7. What is Bronchiectasis, what are the physical signs?
8. What are the two principal forms of pneumonia?
9. What is meant by tachycardia?
10. What are the varieties of malarial fevers?

Pathology.

1. Define the term Pathology.
2. Give Etiology and Pathology of hydrocele.
3. Mention three causes that may produce necrosis.
4. Is jaundice a disease or symptom? Why?
5. Give Pathology of valvular lesions of the heart.
6. Give pathology of cerebro-spinal meningitis.
7. (*a*) Give pathology of diphtheria. (*b*) Is a fever idiopathic or symptomatic?
8. (*a*) Give pathology of Hypertrophy of the heart. (*b*) Describe position of hypertrophied heart.
9. What is a Ranula?
10. Give pathology of "White Swelling."

Surgery.

1. Define hyperaemia and congestion and tell the difference.
2. What is a Multilocular abscess?
3. How many venereal diseases are there? What constitutional?
4. How many dislocations of the scapula and what are they?
5. Give symptoms of an impacted intracapular fracture of the femur.

6. Give definition of a compound, complicated and comminuted fracture.
7. What is an Aneurism?
8. What is a pylocystic tumor?
9. How many and what are the terminations of inflammation?

Obstetrics and Gynecology.

1. Describe the uterus and its functions.
2. What are the symptoms of pregnancy?
3. What is normal labor, and presentation?
4. What is extra-uterine pregnancy?
5. What would you do in case of placenta previa?
6. What is eclampsia, and treatment?
7. What would you do in case of shoulder presentation?
8. In case of syncope, what would you do?
9. Under what conditions would you think abortion advisable?
10. Under what condition would you use forceps?

Midwifery.

1. How would you prepare a patient for delivery?
2. How would you proceed in a case of arm presentation?
3. How would you restore a prolapsed cord?
4. After delivering the child, what would you next do?
5. How would you proceed to deliver the placenta?
6. In case of hemorrhage, what would you do?
7. How would you deliver a case of breech presentation?
8. How would you deliver the head in such a case?
9. Should a case of placenta previa present itself, what would you do?
10. How would you care for the child after birth?

A Conference of Medical Examining Committees.

The Examining Committee of the Connecticut Medical Society through its Secretary, Dr. Max Mailhouse, extended an invitation to all the examining boards of the New England States to hold a joint meeting at the State House in Boston, Mass.

Among the subjects proposed for consideration were, more uniformity in the legislation of the States relating to medical practice, more uniformity in the methods of examination, some uniform standard of requirements and the propriety of distinguishing, in the character of the examination, between recent graduates and experienced practitioners. One of the ultimate objects of the conference is to bring about eventually an interstate reciprocity.

The attendance was very satisfactory, all the states being represented and most of the examining boards. A strong mutual interest in the object of the meeting was developed. The chief accomplishment at this meeting was the formation of a permanent organization to be known as "The New England Confederation of State Medical Examining and Licensing Boards." Dr. Max Mailhouse, of New Haven, was chosen President, and a Vice-President was elected from each State, and Dr. G. T. Swarts was elected Secretary.

The next meeting will be held in Boston, September 6, 1900.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The two following literary productions would seem to justify some medical practice legislation, to protect the gullible people of Connecticut from being the dupes of such ignorant and reckless mountebanks, who do not hestitate to assume charge of the most dangerous ailments of mankind.

Dr C A Lindsley
New Haven Conn

Dear Sir

yours of the 12 received by the ——— ——— there are none of us that is Graduates of a medicale Colliage But we have some verry good remidies which we Compound & sell labelled as a preparetory medicine which we can give thousands of referances here & in the west and a man in this state told me that it was the law that it must be regerster that he had to regerster & I understand that it was in the newspapers at the time of it & I did not understand that I must be a Colliage Graduate if I am not right please to favour me by putting me right & I will ever be thankful & willing to pay for what extra trouble your to I have been in this business for forteen years as part of a lively hood & have done nothing elce for seven years I will enclose some of my Labels so you will know the nature of our business & please to regereste it as it should be if it should be regerestered in my name or in the company name As I wish to be a law abiding Citizen This is my home & I wish to stay here & which I was alowed to do in the west amongst strangers & if I am not alowed to it at home in my own state it is a hard law for if this state will not alowe me to do it other states will

But I think the law was only intended to keep out humbugs

I remain yours verry respectfully yours

There is good evidence that this company is doing a lucrative business in Connecticut by the sale of the "remidies which we Compound and sell labelled as a preparetory medicine," although "there is none of us that is Graduates of a medicale Colliage."

ANOTHER.

Hartford Conn

Mr C. A. Lindsley, Dear Sir.

I, Am asking you for & your Bord a Permit To Practice Medicines. Their is a greate Many Sick. Would Like to Have me as a Docter. Because. after a Counsel of Doctors have gave them up, saying do any thing for them you Can now they Cant Live 48 Hours. I have put Lots of them on their Feate in the Saim Time By my Own experience And the Help of God. Dr ——— ——— Broadway N. Y Pronounce me incurible With the Pulmary Consumption. No hop for me to Live, after Takeing, One Hundred & Seven Dollars wrth Of his Medisins over A year I was somewhat Better I Thoughit Sure I got to Di this was in 1850. I Coumpounded of Differents of Urbs myself & in Six Weaks was as Wel as I am to Day. I have got One of His Bottle of Medicine now Left, this was 49 years ago, I have put many of Consumptive People to Helth & Strength in 6 Weaks

Now, I will give you, A Sketch of what I have Don, Sinc that time.

The Black Small Pox Cured in 4 Days, at work Typhoid Fever in Several Cases in 15 to 20 Minutes at work in Twenty Four Hours. Th Dum Chills over Night. Fever & Chills over Night. The Chronice Diare with the Chronice Fever or Consumption in the Bowels, given over By Doctor ——— in Hartford. One Case in Parkville Hartford of this Same Kind a Counsell of Doctors gave Over, lef to Die. NO Hopes for Hur. My Brother Cured her in 4 Days Tine with 75 cents worth of Medicines. The Docters Offered my Brother 50 Dollars, would tell them what he gave hur as Medicines My Brother ——— ——— told them, no, that he did not wish to Do it. Nou Again the Rheumatism Dipthera Measles Crup Newralga Headache in 4 Minutes, the gravell in the kidney & Bladder, 2 Hours carache or Relieved in 2 Minutes Skarlotte Fever, & Canker Rash Hooping-Cough itching of the Flesh The falling off-of-the-Hair. Hives Hayfever Fever. Fts Bunyons The Congestion Chills of the Hart in Ffteen to 20 Minutes & lots of others. I nead Not Mention for it is not Nessary, Mrs ——— had these Chill 3 times & The Docter Said if She had Another she would Die in Twenty Minutes, as Happened That I was their, The 4 Time She was taken & By the Helpe of God and me She was Cured in 15 minutes And Never had then again as long as She Lived. The Docters in Hartford after given over To die in 5 to 7 Days, was up & out Doars in Six weeks went From Hartford to York State The other Went to Work in Trumble-street in Harteford.

Five to Six Docters in Hartford one Docter in Manchester one in Portland 3 at Jersey Sittey Hights These People the Moste of them I Happned to Meat on my Traveling Now Dont Forgit They were Glad to Meat me or I to Be their at the times I am A Sittain of Hartford Born on Fairfield Ave My Father was Born within a Gun Shot of whair I Live.

I Have Bin Talking with our Governor And The General Attorney at the Capital They were Pleased to Read what I had Rote on the Paper. If you gave me A Diplomey, that I would Be a Friend to Humanily. Readeing, the Law to me, I am A. Labourer But in this work a Gift From God.

Please Remit as soon as Possibal.

The next letters are enquiries for advice on different points, chiefly concerning the duties of health officers.

April 26, 1899.

Dear Dr. Lindsley:—We had a death of a young man day before yesterday, from cerebro-spinal meningitis, and I went immediately on hearing of the death and gave directions as to burning all clothes, rags, etc., used about the patient. Now I want your advice as to the funeral of like cases in the future. I suppose you do not think it necessary to recommend a private funeral, as it is not considered contagious, but it has been somewhat epidemic in certain localities; yet by card of monthly report to you, it is one of the contagious diseases; do you consider it contagious or infectious? The difference between the two I can hardly explain. Will you kindly answer,

And oblige yours,

——— ———, *Health Officer.*

May 1st, 1899.

Dr. ——— ———, *Health Officer:*

Dear Dr.:—Replying to your favor just received, I would say: there is much yet to be learned as to the necessary precautions to protect the public in the presence of cerebro-spinal fever.

That it is infectious and caused by a micro-organism is generally believed. But the manner or mode of reception of the infection is not known. The weight of evidence seems to be in favor of its communication by *fomites,* rather than by the presence of the sick patients. Hence the careful practice of disinfection is of prime importance. Therefore a public funeral in the house of the deceased should not be permitted previous to a thorough and efficient use of disinfectants. Much, however, would depend upon the complications of the disease in a given case. If the air passages were involved and there were discharges from the throat, nose or ears, such discharge would probably contain the infectious germs and be dangerous, but if the disease is confined to the cavities of the cranium and spinal column it would not be communicable.

I think your decision about permitting a public funeral should be governed by the above considerations.

Very sincerely yours,
C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

GREENWICH, CONN., Sept., 1899.

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary:*

Dear Dr.:—Will you inform me? Can the exanthemata (all or any of them) be contracted from defective plumbing? And oblige,

Yours truly,
——— ———, M.D.

Answer.

Dear Dr. ——— ———*:*

Yes, if the "defective plumbing" is infected with the germs of any of the exanthemata, not otherwise.

"Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles"?

Yours very respectfully,
C. A. LINDSLEY, *Sec'y.*

———, CONN., Dec. 28, 1899.

C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D., *Sec.:*

Dear Doctor:—I have been asked for advice in the following case: case of scarlet fever reported on the 8th; placarded on the 11th; placard removed on the 18th.

I am asked if the danger of contagion has passed and it is safe for the child to return to school on Jan. 2, 1900.

I have given my opinion. Will you please give yours and oblige.

Yours very truly,
——— ———, M.D., *Town Health Officer.*

DR. ——— ———, *Health Officer:*

DEC. 29th, 1899.

Dear Dr.:—Your favor received this morning. You ask for an opinion about the further quarantining of a scarlet fever patient. You do not give me data enough to form an opinion. The only fact you give me is the duration of the sickness. In forming an opinion of an individual case of scarlet fever I make no account of time, but depend wholly upon the clinical history and a personal examination of the patient.

In the great majority of instances the time you give would be too short, but there are a few exceptional cases in which it would be safe.

The making of a rigid rule based on a time limit is a dangerous practice, because there are also exceptions in the other direction, and the customary period of six weeks may likewise be too short, and a return to school may imperil another outbreak.

In this special case, my opinion would be that in the absence of a particularly careful personal investigation and full confidence in the processes of disinfection which had been used, I would prohibit the return of the patient to school for a longer time.

Very truly yours,
C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

DR. C. A. LINDSLEY, New Haven:

My Dear Doctor:—In examining bills of town health officers, for approval, I sometimes come upon charges for disinfection in cases of typhoid. I am by no means sure that disinfection by fumigation is necessary in typhoid cases: but, of course, do not wish to criticise such charges on my own responsibility. I should be glad to know whether, in your judgment, fumigation is necessary, in order that I may be guided thereby in approving the bills of the town health officers.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE E. HILL, *C. H. O.*

GEORGE E. HILL, ESQ., *C. H. O.:*

My Dear Sir:—Replying to your enquiry about fumigating after typhoid fever, I have to say that owing to the general prevalence of typhoid there is no disease in which absolute disinfection is more important. But the infection is of a definite and fixed kind. It is not volatile but is attached only to things which have been in contact with the evacuations of the patient. The stools and the urine specially should be disinfected by contact with chemicals, for a sufficient time, and the clothing by immersion in solutions of active germicides of known effect, and by boiling; mattresses, pillows and the like, by steam heat under pressure. If this is not thoroughly done, the fumigation will be an inefficient and unreliable substitute.

The destruction of the typhoid germ can be accomplished as successfully and easily as that of any other disease germ, by well known agents, if used intelligently. The above is my personal opinion. But if you propose to make it the basis of your official action, I would suggest that you have the opinion of the State Board, which I will obtain for you at the meeting on Saturday next.

Very sincerely yours,
C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

The foregoing correspondence was submitted to the Board at its regular meeting and approved.

I was requested last autumn to visit and advise the school board in a neighboring country town, in regard to the best method of sewage disposal, for a new and fine large brick school building.

The plan for which the board desired my approval involved locating water closets in the basement of the building and cesspools outside. I objected in strong terms, giving reasons why it would only be a question of time when the arrangement would become intolerable and removal imperative.

Some weeks after I wrote to the health officer of the town to ask what action had been taken at the new school house, and received the following reply:

———, CONN.,
Nov. 29, 1899.

DR. C. A. LINDSLEY,
Sec'y State Board of Health.

Dear Sir:—Your letter received and contents noted.

The water closets were not placed in the basement of the school nor was the cesspool used as proposed.

As the School Board were bound to put them in because you did not tell them positively they must not, I consulted the County Health Officer, Mr. Etheridge, who told me that, as in your opinion they were liable to become injurious to health before any offense would be detected, they would constitute a nuisance as soon as used. He said I could tell the School Board that I would *close* the *school* as soon as closets and cesspool were used. This I did tell them, whereupon the closets were erected outside and operated on the dry earth method as proposed and advised by you, and as far as known the arrangement is giving entire satisfaction at present.

Yours respectfully,
——— ———, M.D.,
Health Officer.

The two following letters explain themselves and are published as a reply to enquiries frequently received of similar import.

NEW HAVEN, August 5th, 1899.

DR. ——— ———, *Health Officer:*

Dear Sir:—Replying to your favor of yesterday, I think that unless requested to meet the attending physician in consultation you will be justified in acting upon the diagnosis of the doctor in charge, and put up the placard "measles," although you may have been told the patient has scarlet fever. The less a health officer interferes with the private practice of his professional contemporaries the better for the peace of the community.

Yours very truly,
C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

OFFICE OF THE SEC. OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
December 1st, 1899.

——— ———, M.D., *Health Officer:*

Dear Dr.:

I cannot answer your first question, as to your authority to placard measles. If you were a town officer you could make such a regulation and it would have the force and validity of law. But as a city officer it would depend upon your city charter and the powers with which you were clothed when you were appointed. But if you want to know my opinion of the value of the practice of placarding in protecting the public health, I refer you to pages 28 and 29 of the last Annual Report of the State Board of Health.

Question 2. I understand you that you have made a rule that when a case of diphtheria has been reported the placard shall not be removed until the expiration of two weeks. But if the doctor at the end of three days corrects his diagnosis and informs you that it was not diphtheria but only an ordinary sore throat, you ask if you shall insist upon the observance of your rule and keep the family in quarantine for two weeks. Most assuredly you have no right to quarantine a family for two weeks because the doctor made a mistake at his first visit and miscalled a case diphtheria, which proved to be only a simple inflammation.

I can conceive of no more effectual way of discouraging reports of contagious diseases than the rigid adherence to such a cast iron rule. Such practice would interdict the reporting of suspicious cases until the diagnosis could be positively established, and so perhaps for several days expose a community to the risks of an epidemic which might have been avoided if earlier precautions had been taken. I think the doctor who reports a suspicious case and has the courage afterwards to acknowledge his mistake, is to be commended.

Inasmuch as you have no right to visit the patient personally, except in company of the attending physician, you must be governed by his diagnosis, and put the responsibility upon him. In my opinion, it is the duty of doctors to report suspicious cases, although the law does not say so.

Very truly yours,
C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS

ABSTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS.

Section 4, of the Medical Practice Act, requiring County Health Officers to keep a full record of their doings and to make report thereof annually in the month of June, to the State Board of Health, was complied with by all the County Health Officers.

Very full abstracts of these reports are here published.

REPORT OF HARTFORD COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

To the Honorable State Board of Health for the State of Connecticut:

In pursuance of the Statute of the State of Connecticut, I hereby submit to you a report of my doings as county health officer of Hartford County for the year ending May 31, 1899.

One of the subjects which requires more or less of my attention is the sale of impure ice. Since I have held the office ice has been cut and housed from the Wethersfield Cove, a body of water into which sewage from Hartford, through a sewer which empties into the Connecticut just above the mouth of the cove, enters with the tide. Some sewage enters directly into the cove.

It has always been claimed by the parties cutting the ice that it would not be unlawfully sold, that they would only sell it to liquor saloons for cooling drinks in bottles; to markets for cold storage and similar uses. Complaints were frequently made that the ice was sold for family use. I brought several prosecutions and secured a conviction in most cases. Yet I presume there were hundreds of violations which were never brought to my attention. One difficulty to overcome in these cases was the fact that good ice was claimed to be carried in the same cart with sewer-polluted ice; one kind being for markets, saloons, etc., and the other kind for families.

The legislature of 1898-99 amended the law relating to the sale of ice so that if good ice should be placed in the same building or cart with sewer ice, the sale of the good ice would then be under the same restrictions as sewer ice. Under the old law the sale of sewer ice was restricted only to family and hotel use; under the amended law the sale of sewer ice is restricted to family, hotel, boarding house, restaurant and saloon use. One of the dealers in cove ice who in the past few years has built large ice houses at the cove and carried on a retail trade, I am informed, has given up the retail trade, and sold his ice in bulk this year to dealers whom I do not think would violate the law. I think this abandonment of the retail trade in cove ice is as much due to the amended law as to attempts on the part of the prosecutor to prevent its unlawful sale.

The town health officers in all the towns in Hartford County endeavor to prevent the sale of impure ice in violation of the law. In some cases outside of Hartford my assistance has been necessary to prevent the sale of impure ice. But in the smaller towns the buyers know where the ice they buy is from, hence impure ice is not so readily sold as in the larger towns.

Some three or four years ago, under Chapter 57 of the Public Acts of 1893, a portion of the village of Warehouse Point was organized into a district, one of the purposes of which was to construct a sewer. In the first petition to organize the district quite a large portion of the village was included, but the plan met with opposition and was defeated. Then a smaller portion petitioned for organization and organized. A sewer to the Connecticut sufficiently large to convey the sewage from the buildings was constructed. By this system the residents within the district were enabled to have bath rooms, water closets, etc., in their houses. I am informed the system has worked to the entire satisfaction of those within the district; and that a portion of the village outside of the district have since built a sewer, so as to obtain the comforts and avoid the nuisance which their neighbors had obtained and avoided.

This question of sewage disposal is constantly demanding more attention, especially in the larger and growing towns. In towns where reservoir water is used its use usually precedes the sewer. Then the trouble begins. During the past year the health officers have had a great deal of trouble in portions of West Hartford, where reservoir water is used without any adequate means for disposing of the sewage. Difficulties with the disposition of sewage in other towns in the county have also arisen.

In some portions of the town of Plainville there is considerable stagnant water into which some sewage and other substances, producing noisome smell, enter. In the vicinity of these places there is considerable malaria. The nuisances are being remedied as fast as possible under the circumstances.

During the year I was in court twelve days to attend to prosecutions for the sale of impure ice, the violation of the law relating to vital statistics, for maintaining nuisances dangerous to public health and the violation of the Medical Practice Act. Most violations of the health laws during the year were remedied by conferences with the violator or by letter.

I had two hundred and twelve office consultations during the year, besides many consultations by letter and written opinions. In written instructions to health officers and others and communications relating to the violation of the health laws I find I wrote four hundred and twenty-three (423) letters, besides circular letters.

From three orders of health officers appeals were taken to me. I think this shows the good judgment of the town health officers in so dealing with nuisances, etc., that appeals are not considered advisable. The orders of the town health officers in this county are well up in the hundreds. Most of their orders are very readily complied with.

This year, as usual, we had to contend with many nuisances the causes of which either have been driven from the city or in some way emanate from there. One of the most common and I think the most serious is the disposal of garbage.

A great deal of garbage is taken from the city to the adjoinings towns to be used for rearing and fattening swine. In my judgment, either legislation or rules should abolish such a practice. A great deal of the garbage is filthy and unfit to produce food, for the public. In towns adjoining Hartford the health officers have somewhat restricted the use of garbage as food for swine. It has been urged that the garbage taken directly from hotels and restaurants is not objectionable for such use. Yet I am rather inclined to the belief that it would be better to abolish the use of city garbage for animal food.

I find that some health regulations which may work a hardship in particular cases are decidedly beneficial to the public.

The health officers throughout the county continue to exercise supervision over the sanitary conditions of public buildings, school buildings and outhouses thereto, source of water supply, etc. An experience of one of the town health officers shows to a certain extent the force of the working of the present health laws. The incident is as follows: In one of the country districts a new outhouse for the use of the school children had been erected. It consisted of two apartments separated by a board partition; one apartment being for the use of the girls and the other for the use of the boys. Some public-spirited residents in the district believed that the daily use of such a building by the school children would tend to deaden a sense of refinement and lead to immorality. The objections were laid before the district committee and then before some of the town authorities, but the conditions were not improved or changed. Afterwards they brought the subject to my attention. I advised them to bring their complaint to the town health officer and should he consider such a use of the building would tend to produce immorality which might be injurious to the public health, then he could order the use of the building for such a purpose discontinued. After an investigation of the premises the town health officer ordered the use of the building as an outhouse for the school children discontinued. The order resulted in separate outhouses being constructed in separate parts of the yard.

I think there has been a decided improvement in the observance of the law relating to vital statistics in some of the towns, and a general improvement in its observance throughout the county. For instance, there has been a decided improvement in New Britain. In that city there has hardly been a violation of the law relating to vital statistics during the year, while in years previous the violations were many.

Throughout the county many certificates are not as they should be, as the birthplace of foreign-born parents is either not given or is not given with proper accuracy. Physicians often say they are unable in the case of foreign-born parents to obtain such information as is necessary to complete the certificate. This may be true in many cases; yet when in the same town where one finds a set of certificates made by one physician correct so far as they relate to the names and birthplaces of foreign-born parents, and a set of certificates made by another physician with about the same percentage of foreign-born parents and little regard paid to their place of birth, it leads one to think that a proper exertion would overcome some of the difficulties. I find some of the physicians make very complete certificates even in cases where the parent is of foreign birth. For instances in the town of Windsor Locks, I find one physician returned forty-eight birth certificates in many of which the parents were foreign-born, all of which were correct in every respect. Physicians in many other towns did equally as well.

Most respectfully submitted,
DANIEL A. MARKHAM,
County Health Officer of Hartford County.

REPORT OF NEW HAVEN COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

NEW HAVEN, June 1st, 1899.

To the Honorable State Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN: The work done as county health officer in New Haven County, during the year ending June 1, 1899, has been similar in character to that of former years, and of necessity involved a continuation of the same general policy. There were some changes that resulted in a much improved condition, so far as the enforcement of the laws relating to the public health and the registration of vital statistics were concerned, to which I will call your attention in the course of my report. The administration of the local health officers in this county, during the period mentioned, has been very successful from beginning to end. They have received the support and coöperation of the people in their respective localities to an extent never before enjoyed since the present laws were enacted. There has been no opposition, with very few exceptions, to all efforts made looking toward the protection of the health of the people, or an improvement in the sanitary conditions of the different localities, in which the health officers have endeavored to bring about changes, that seemed to them essential. The health officers have also received the support of the selectmen of their respective towns and, with very few exceptions, indeed, their work has been endorsed without criticism. The change has been gradual, and while in some periods of the history of our new sanitary laws it has been almost discouraging, when local authorities have not only refused to endorse the health officer, but have actually upheld those who violated his orders and instructions, yet there has been a continued reformation which is at last making the work successful. It is unfortunate that there are still some physicians in this county, who, either from a desire to retard the general improvement in the enforcement of the laws enacted to control contagious and infectious diseases, or, because of thoughtlessness, do not report such cases promptly, and when called upon to answer for their neglect, take advantage of the clause that provides for reporting within twelve hours after their recognition of the disease; their excuse invariably being—"that they have not yet been able to decide upon the nature of the disease." In some cases, where the family have already reported to the neighbors, "that the physician has told them a child was sick with scarlet fever," it seems ridiculous, but parents usually go into court and claim that they did not understand the physician. The sentiment of the public is against such violation of the law and a physician who because of carelessness subjects a community to an epidemic of scarlet fever or any other disease, suffers himself, because of the feeling of indignation that is aroused among his townsmen. The registrars are now fully aroused to the importance of having their records of births, marriages and deaths complete, and they also realize that the responsibility rests with them alone. The amendment of the law which compels the sending of copies of their returns to your honorable body has, I am convinced, been instrumental in making the registrars much more exacting with physicians and others who make returns to them.

In detail I would make the following report of the work I have been called upon to perform while causing the execution of the laws relating to public health, and the prevention and abatement of nuisances dangerous to public health, and of the laws relating to the registration of vital statistics and coöperating with and supervising the workings of the boards of health and health officers in New Haven County during the period for which this report is made.

I have received from the health officers of the county reports of orders issued by them in two hundred and fourteen cases involving the prevention and abatement of nuisances dangerous to public health. All of these cases did not require prosecution, in fact, the larger proportion of them were successfully carried out when the parties interested fully understood their position, but I have been obliged to visit the towns and consult with the defendants or correspond with them from the office in every case reported. The nuisances abated or prevented under the orders reported have, in every case, improved the sanitary conditions of the particular district or town in which the work has been done. The nuisances prevented or abated have been the result of neglect in some cases, while in others the conditions have arisen from natural causes. Slaughter houses that were in such an unsanitary condition from accumulation of filth as to endanger the public health by contaminating the meat distributed, have been put in a sanitary condition or abandoned entirely by order of the health officer. Low lands and swamps causing malarial conditions have been filled or drained. Sewers discharging into open streams have been abandoned. Vaults upon the surface, where there was danger of drainage into wells, have been removed and new ones built. Accumulations of garbage and filth have been removed. The keeping of pigs in thickly settled communities, or upon premises adjoining the highway, has been forbidden. It would be impossible to enumerate each case, and it is not essential for the purpose of this report that this should be done, but the above will give you some idea of the different conditions, found in every community, that require the services and attention of the health officer.

Reports have been received from town officers complaining of the failure to report contagious diseases under Chapter CXLVI Gen. Statutes. Twenty-two of these complaints have been investigated, and warrants issued in eight. In all the cases prosecuted a settlement has been made and no further reports have been made against any of the physicians for failure to comply with the law the second time. Many times where a physician is not called, trouble has arisen, for the parents plead ignorance, both of the law and the disease, and in such cases no prosecutions have been brought.

Requests for opinions have been received from city boards of health, city health officers, town health officers and registrars of vital statistics during the year, and in coöperating with the above mentioned boards, officers, et al., such requests have been complied with in ninety-four cases, involving, many times, a trip to the city or town, an examination of the conditions, and an investigation of the title to the premises involved.

Quarterly accounts of town health officers have been received from every town, and each one examined carefully. After these accounts are received, they are forwarded to the selectmen of the towns for approval. This is done to enable the local authorities to criticise or approve, they being in a position to know whether charges are reasonable for work performed. The accounts are then returned to this office for final approval and forwarded to the health officers.

The health officers of the towns immediately surrounding New Haven make frequent calls at this office for consultation and advice in their work. Two meetings of the health officers have been held and topics discussed, that were not only of interest, but valuable to them all in their work. Meetings of county health officers have been attended when called, for the purpose of formulating uniform plans for enforcing the law. Meetings of city board of health have been attended only upon request. The relations between the county health officer and the boards of health are friendly, and we are all working in harmony for the same end, to wit, the enforcement of the law.

All communications, orders and letters are filed in this office for future reference, together with copies of all letters, opinions, etc., that have been written and forwarded in reply. There have been four changes in town health officers during the year. These were made necessary by resignation or removal, and one by death.

The records of the registrars of vital statistics have been examined in nearly all of the towns in this county, and report made from such examination. Letters have been written to a great many clergymen who did not make proper returns of marriages performed by them. Twenty-five physicians have been prosecuted for failure to return birth certificates. Two hundred and thirty physicians have received communications from this office with reference to making their certificates more complete, several physicians requiring a second notice. Several clergymen have paid the penalty for holding marriage licenses longer than the law allows. My examination of the birth certificates returned in Waterbury resulted in a comparison of ecclesiastical records with those of the registrar, and disclosed the fact that for a period of three months twenty-five per cent. of the births were not returned to the registrar.

I have endeavored to carry out every suggestion made by your honorable board in the administration of the duties of this office, and would most respectfully submit the above as a brief report of the work performed. A complete record of each day's work is on file, and may be referred to at any time, if you desire a more complete and detailed report upon any question that may not have been fully explained.

Respectfully yours,
CARLETON E. HOADLEY,
County Health Officer of New Haven County.

REPORT OF NEW LONDON COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

To the State Board of Health:

In accordance with the Statute I submit herewith my report as county health officer for the year ending May 31, 1899, for New London County.

The policy heretofore adopted and followed of attempting to reach desired results without bringing criminal prosecutions against persons guilty of breaches of the law relating to the public health, and the registration of vital statistics, has been continued during the year covered by this report, with the result that I have to report no prosecutions and no appeals from orders of the several health officers.

A more thorough examination than usual has been made of the records of the registrars of the several towns and also of the methods of such officials relating to the administration of their office.

There has been some improvement in the returns made during the last calendar year. For instance, in New London more than forty per cent. of the certificates of births were returned to the

Registrar in 1897 later than the law prescribes. In 1898, out of the total of 355 certificates 112 were returned late or about thirty-one and one-half per cent. In Griswold more than fifteen per cent. of the birth returns were late in 1897 and only about seven per cent. in 1898. In 1897 there was no town in the county in which no return was late. In 1898 only five per cent. were late in Montville; only three per cent. in Sprague, while in Lyme every certificate was returned within the time limited by the Statute. The general average of the county shows a gain of only about five per cent. The failure to report promptly and to return complete information in the certificates provided by the State Board of Health appears to result from a lack of care in most cases rather than from a wrongful intent. While the policy above mentioned has not proved an entire success, it is believed that when the examination of the returns for 1899 shall have been completed still further improvement will be shown. Should no greater improvement follow my efforts during the current year delinquents *will be prosecuted.*

Throughout the county the regulations relating to quarantine and the placarding of houses have been enforced and are now deemed of the utmost importance by the public generally. The chief exception is in the case of typhoid fever, one of the diseases included in the list requiring to be placarded. Several of the physicians in this county deem it unnecessary to placard this disease, and the duties of the town health officer have been made the more difficult by reason of this very decided opinion of their professional brethren.

Three alleged violations of the Medical Practice Act have been reported. In one case the physician ceased his practice and removed from the State when his attention was called to the Statute and to his lack of qualifications thereunder; in the second case the alleged violator of the law removed from the State while the case against her was in preparation, and the other accused person, although a non-resident itinerant practitioner, proved to be duly registered in this State.

No epidemic has appeared in the county, the nearest approach thereto being in the village of Taftville in the town of Norwich. From a partial personal investigation and upon consultations with the town health officer, there appears to be need of some system of sewage disposal in this village. The corporation that owns nearly all the tenements in the village has furnished a water reservoir adequate for the needs of the village, but water from this source has not been introduced into the tenement houses owing to the lack of a sewer system. The water used by many families in the village is obtained from wells which in some cases have been contaminated from the vaults of nearby out-houses and have been ordered discontinued. Both typhoid fever and diphtheria have appeared in this locality to a considerable extent.

Respectfully,
CHAS. F. THAYER,
County Health Officer.

REPORT OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., June, 1899.

To the Honorable State Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of Chapter CCXLVIII of the Public Acts of 1893, I hereby make report of my doings as county health officer for Fairfield County, for the year ending June 1, 1899.

There have been but two changes in town health officers in this county during the year past; one due to death and the other to resignation. The efficiency of the body of town health officers, I believe, increases year by year as they become more familiar with the laws and customs governing their work. Instances of friction between the town health officers and the physicians in their respective towns have almost entirely disappeared, and I believe that the difficulty of obtaining prompt and satisfactory compliance with proper orders has diminished every year since the present system went into effect.

The town health officers have met together once during the year at Bridgeport. The meeting was fully attended and was addressed by your Secretary, Dr. Lindsley, and by Dr. Wordin of your Board. In addition, a considerable number of sanitary topics were discussed and much that was of value to the health officers in the prosecution of their work was brought out. In previous reports, I have stated my conviction that these periodical meetings are of great value to the health officers, and to the sanitary administration throughout the county. This opinion is strengthened by the added experience of the past year.

During the past year my duties have varied but little from the general routine of former years, and the character and amount of work which I have been called upon to do has been about the same as in the past two years.

I have entertained two appeals; one from the order of a borough health officer directing the abatement of a nuisance; the other from the refusal on the part of a local health officer to act in a case which he did not deem within his jurisdiction. In the former case I gave a public hearing, which was attended by a large number of the citizens of the town, some of whom were represented by counsel; and, after a full investigation and examination of the locus, substantially affirmed the orders of the local health officer, which orders were subsequently complied with and the nuisance satisfactorily abated. In the other case, complaint was made to the local health officer that certain conditions constituted a nuisance. He held that such was not the case, and that the condition complained of was not a nuisance prejudicial to public health. Upon appeal to me, I examined into the conditions existing, saw the complaining parties and others, and declined to interfere with the decision of the local health officer.

Some time and attention has been given to the abatement of a natural nuisance existing in the town of Fairfield, consisting of a "depression in which a foul and unhealthy condition permanently exists," and which was found to be clearly within the class of nuisances referred to in Chapter CLXII of the Public Acts of 1895. The town health officer, pursuant to that act, issued orders for the abatement of the nuisance by the property owners, which order was not complied with. The matter was thereupon referred to me by the town health officer, and, after examining the situation sufficiently to determine that the preliminary steps had been properly taken, I referred the matter to the selectmen of the town, who have had the depression surveyed and are making preparations for its abatement at the expense of the town, as provided in the act referred to. This act of 1895 has resulted very beneficially in a number of instances which have come to my knowledge since its passage, in enabling the local health authorities to abate nuisances in thickly settled communities which, as the law existed prior to its passage, could not have been reached.

The town health officer of the town of Stratford has called upon me on several occasions for advice and assistance in relation to a serious condition which existed in the most thickly settled part of the village, due, indirectly, to the introduction into Stratford of street water without the corresponding sewerage system. Through the center of the village runs a small brook, which in the summer season is practically dry. Into this brook, from time immemorial, have entered a few small house drains, which in view of the small water supply discharged by them, and the fact that they had no water closet connection, did little or no harm. The introduction of city water, however, rendered it possible to attach water closets to these drains, and resulted in the creation of a considerable nuisance in the stream, especially during the dry season, when the natural flow of water was at its minimum. A series of orders issued by the town health officer, and the interest of the townspeople in general, to abate the annoying and dangerous condition resulted in an application to the legislature for power to organize a sewer district covering the village of Stratford, which application was granted. That the result will be the construction, at an early date, of a proper trunk sewer through the main street in Stratford, with which all houses having city water may connect, is highly probable.

During the year, I have had the usual number of consultations with different health officers throughout the county in relation to the varied assortment of nuisances of the kind with which all health officers have to deal from time to time.

There has been for some years a number of persons in different parts of the county who, I am convinced, have been engaged from time to time in purchasing and slaughtering for sale diseased cattle. The wording of the Statute providing a penalty for this offense against public health is such that it has rendered it almost impossible to obtain evidence sufficient to convict the guilty parties. Under the Statute, to obtain a conviction, it must be shown that the animal was diseased; that the party selling the beef was aware that it was diseased; and that an actual sale, or offer to sell, took place. The interest of all parties concerned to cover up such a transaction is so great that although, in several instances, I have been satisfied of the fact, nevertheless, in absence of proof, I have not been able to bring a prosecution with any confidence. One case in particular was brought to my attention by the town health officer of Greenwich, where the animal, undoubtedly diseased, was slaughtered and taken out of the State. The health officer communicated with me by telephone the fact that the beef had been so removed. An examination of the Statute showed, however, that such removal constituted no crime under our law. The health officer, however, communicated with the New York City Board of Health, and the beef was there seized and destroyed, but the culprit escaped. I believe that the law should be so amended as to make it an offense to transport such beef out of the State.

Quarantine, in cases of infectious diseases, has been enforced with little difficulty. In three instances, I have been called upon by the town health officer to assist in enforcing quarantine, but have found in two cases, that the violation was not of such a nature that it seemed to me wise to bring prosecution. In one instance the violation appeared to be willful, and a complaint has been prepared, but at this date (June 1st) has not been served owing to the fact that the family is still under quarantine, and it is not deemed wise to arrest the guilty party until the quarantine shall be raised and disinfection performed.

I have investigated three complaints of violation of the Medical Practice Act. Two of the cases were of unregistered midwives. The law is so well understood now by these women, that in nearly every instance in which they practice, they are able to bring themselves within the "emergency clause" and thereby escape conviction. One case of an unregistered practitioner was investigated, but in that case also, the "healer," after taking legal advice upon the subject, had fortified himself against prosecution by associating with him a registered practitioner. Under this arrangement the unregistered "sight diagnostician," as he called himself, would diagnose the case and the registered physician would make the prescription based upon the other's diagnosis.

In the matter of vital statistics, I have brought no prosecutions, but have given considerable attention to the condition of the records, especially in the larger towns. A careful examination of the records has been made, and to each physician whose returns to the Registrar were not in all respects in compliance with the law, has been sent a printed sheet showing in tabulated form the errors of which he has been guilty, with a request for greater accuracy in the details of certificates filed by him. These errors, I am convinced, are now largely, if not entirely, the result of carelessness upon the part of the physicians, and no instances which seemed to me willful disregard of the requirements of the law have come to my attention. It requires, however, constant reminders to keep the physicians of the large towns up to the standard set by the Statute, for I have noticed that where a considerable time has passed without my giving attention to the records in any particular town, physicians have become more and more lax, and that upon their attention being called to their errors, an immediate improvement has followed.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE E. HILL,

County Health Officer for Fairfield County.

REPORT OF WINDHAM COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

To the Connecticut State Board of Health:

I submit the following report as county health officer for the year ending June 1st, 1899:

The mass of detail which comprises so large a part of the work of the county health officer has been very similar, both in nature and amount, to that of previous years.

The work of the year has consisted of a great many consultations, and a great deal of correspondence, with the several local health officers throughout the county; united with personal investigations of such cases as seemed to clearly call for the legal attention of the county health officer. It is, perhaps, fitting to say that these personal examinations resulted, in every case, in attaining the desired object without resorting to either prosecutions or the still more coercive remedy of an injunction.

The local health officers have been unremitting in their efforts to secure compliance with the laws and rules relative to health, and to a very great extent there has been compliance with these rules and laws, as well as with the orders issued in furtherance thereof. It may not have been the result of this earnest work on the part of the local health officers, but it, nevertheless, is a fact, that Windham County has not for years enjoyed such immunity from contagious disease as during the past year. The active enforcement of the system of immediate isolation of cases of contagious disease, coupled with thorough fumigation under the direction of the town health officer, makes epidemics practically impossible,—certainly the exception where they were formerly the rule. I have done what lay in my power by advice, consultation, and personal assistance to the town health officers, to coöperate with them in this work. It is of so much importance that this one result be obtained, that it has sometimes seemed to me that some of the other duties of the county health officer were of minor importance in comparison with his duty in this particular branch of work.

In this connection it may be said that the physicians attending cases of contagious disease seldom fail to properly report to the town health officer. Indeed, in nearly every instance, they have coöperated in seeing that quarantine regulations as prescribed by the town health officers were rigidly observed. The only instances in which physicians have failed, to my knowledge, to report, have been those where the symptoms were so slight and so doubtful that it was very questionable whether a contagious disease existed.

No change has been made among the town health officers during the past year. The long term of office tends to familiarize them with their duties, and, better still, with the efficient and tactful methods of discharging those duties. There has been some difficulty in getting some of the town health officers to accept a re-appointment, but, thus far, except in cases of removals from town, the old officials have been re-appointed.

I have had no appeal from any order of a town health officer. This perhaps is not so remarkable when it is remembered that hardly any doubtful order is issued by a town health officer without first consulting the county health officer. Under these circumstances an appeal would, in a measure, be bringing the same subject matter before one who had already, in some phases, at least, advised, and to that extent prejudged the case. I think, however, that few, if any, orders are made that are not so clearly within the purview of the law and so really necessary to the public health as to practically disarm opposition to their enforcement.

In the matter of nuisances, I have found the most trouble arising in places so thickly populated that a system of sewerage was absolutely needed, but where, up to date, no sewerage had been constructed. It has been difficult and well-nigh impossible to cause the complete abatement of undoubted nuisances under those conditions. Orders have been made that certain nuisances, as, for example, cesspools, must be abated. Temporary remedies may be made use of, but in reality the only remedy that would fully avail is out of the reach of the party maintaining the nuisance. I have got along with these cases as well as I could. In most instances the parties complained against were themselves the greatest sufferers from the nuisance, and were willing to act in the premises, had they known any efficacious thing to do. The conditions referred to have created a strong sentiment in favor of suitable sewerage, and there is reason to hope that another year will result in the elimination of a large number of these difficult nuisance problems.

My relations with the city and borough health officers within the county have been eminently cordial during the year; and although they are appointed by their respective municipal authorities, they have freely coöperated in maintaining the uniform system of health rules throughout the county.

I have experienced some difficulty in the matter of getting legal returns of interments of bodies. Several of the towns of the county have cemeteries which have no legally constituted sextons or superintendents, but, as occasion requires, these cemeteries are used for burial purposes. I find many cemeteries not owned or controlled by any of the corporations set forth in the statute as having the power to appoint a superintendent, or a sexton, who shall make returns of burials and without whose consent no grave shall be opened under penalty of a fine. It is difficult to see, however, who, in these instances, is authorized to make the returns, or even to open graves. These cases are by no means isolated, but are of frequent occurrence.

I have devoted considerable time and examination to the vital statistics of the several towns of the county. These statistics are now in reasonably good condition. There is room for improvement, it is true; but as records, they have to-day positive value where formerly they were crude aggregations of rather uncertain facts. The principal defect one observes in these records is the failure to give all the information the blanks call for. The physicians declare that it is frequently impossible to obtain the full details required; and the very nature of the information sought for would seem to make this explanation probable. I have had occasion to call some physicians to account for not making these returns within the time required by law, but the exigencies have not thus far required any prosecution.

A few alleged violations of the Medical Practice Act have been called to my attention. These violations were committed by physicians residing in the adjoining towns of Massachusetts. I advised them of the requirements of our laws and the violations ceased.

The State Board of Health, through its secretary, has helped me very much during the past year, in one instance summarily disposing of a matter which threatened at the time to lead to protracted "nuisance" litigation.

I am very respectfully yours,
WILLIAM A. KING,
County Health Officer for Windham County.

REPORT OF LITCHFIELD COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

To the Hon. State Board of Health:

I hereby make report of my doings as county health officer of Litchfield County for year ending May 31st, 1899.

The town and borough health officers of the county (with one exception) are the same as at last report. Dr. George H. Wright having located in Bridgewater, he was in December last appointed health officer for that town in place of Dr. L. J. Pons of Roxbury, who resigned as health officer of Bridgewater in his favor.

The health officers are doing efficient work, and in many instances, in the successful handling of delicate situations without friction, are entitled to commendation. I have coöperated with them as occasion required, in such ways as seemed, under the peculiar circumstances of each case, best. A considerable number of nuisances have been disposed of upon suggestion and advice of the health officer without resort to an arbitrary order, and where orders have been issued they have been uniformly carried out.

In summer of 1898, some of the people of North Canaan became anxious in regard to the proposed action of the residents of Norfolk in establishing a sewer system with outlet after filtration into the Blackberry river which flows through North Canaan, and petitioned the local health officer in the matter. Together with Dr. Camp, health officer of North Canaan, and Dr. Kendall, health officer of Norfolk, I visited the proposed filtration bed, examined the surroundings and proposed plan, and could see no reason why the residents along the line of the river need fear any prejudicial results from such action of the Norfolk people, as contemplated, if the same was properly carried out; and the fact that the engineering problems were in the hands of T. H. McKenzie of the State Board of Health, while the whole scheme was receiving the sanction of the State Board of Health after a personal investigation, was sufficient to allay any uneasiness in the matter.

The lowering of the waters of a lake in Sharon, by the Sharon Electric Light Co., resulted in a complaint from the proprietor of a summer boarding house near by in the interest of his boarders and those claiming to be injuriously affected thereby. An examination of the situation was made and the local health officer advised as to the legal aspects. No order was issued by the health officer, as he reported that the Electric Light Company had ceased, for the time, to draw further from the lake, and was doing all possible to restore it to its normal level. The matter is now in the courts, I am informed, in an action between said boarding house proprietor and said company, involving questions of a purely private nature.

Numerous other complaints, somewhat similar in character, have also received more or less attention, as seemed wise,—many too insignificant and similar in nature to warrant detailed mention in this report, yet of value to the particular locality affected.

Have had occasion to write sharply in a few instances, where it appeared that orders of health officers pertaining to quarantines have not received the strict attention required, but have not found it necessary to resort to prosecutions to secure the desired results.

Considerable correspondence is necessitated by the routine work of the office and frequent calls from local health officers, involving necessarily the expenditure of some time in the perusal of letters, reports, accounts, etc., and the proper action thereon and replies thereto.

The matter of existence of contagious disease in any town does not necessarily come to the attention of the county health officer at the time, except in special instances, the reports of such cases going direct to the State Board.

But one appeal was taken during the year and that from an order of the Torrington health officer in quarantining an alleged case of scarlet fever. After a partial hearing, the appeal was withdrawn. Later developments of the case revealed positively a mild case of scarlet fever.

No prosecutions have been instituted during the year. Many technical violations were discovered in the return and care of vital statistics, but not of such a nature as to render prosecution advisable, under all the circumstances.

Have given careful attention to the vital statistics of various towns, so far as I have been able to visit them, making thorough investigations and requiring corrections where needed. In many towns the improvement has been very noticeable. In a few, scarcely an error is found, and such errors due only to oversights of the physicians and clergymen and of minor consequence. The coöperation of the Registrar has in such instances worked great changes. In a few towns, there are still gross oversights on the part of registrars in accepting any certificate or return offered, no matter how imperfect, in lieu of the certificates or returns *required by law.* In such cases I have taken pains to impress upon the registrar that the law required returns covering certain particulars, and made in a certain way upon prescribed blanks, and that he was not at liberty to accept and officially act upon such as were clearly illegal; that he had a duty devolving upon him officially in connection with all documents required by law to be filed with him.

This feature has come up occasionally when it appeared that burial permits had been issued upon death certificates which in one way or another did not comply with the law. At first the registrar appeared to think that he was not responsible for defects in certificates of death, but his responsibility does commence when he accepts such and issues permits for burial on strength of same.

The first part of Section 106, General Statutes, Revision of 1888, as amended by Chapter 155, Section 2, Public Acts of 1893, reads:

"No deceased person shall be buried . . . until a burial permit stating the place of burial and that the certificate of death *required by law* has been returned and recorded, has been given by the registrar, who shall issue such permit whenever *such* certificate of death has been received by him . . ." It is the certificate *required by law,* not the imperfect, almost worthless, certificate which may be presented, that the registrar is authorized to receive and act upon.

After a full realization of the bearing of the above law on the duties of the registrar as to burial permits, the responsibility is promptly conceded, and willingness to more carefully examine death certificates in the future manifested.

I desire to acknowledge the courtesy with which the registrars have received and acted upon suggestions which in my official work, it has, in many instances, seemed best to make.

Have had occasion to write to a number of physicians and clergymen, calling attention to certain oversights, or failures to comply with the law governing returns of birth, marriage and death certificates. I have endeavored to be courteous in such communications and to convey also my earnest desire for a more careful compliance in the future, in the interest of perfect and valuable records.

In a few towns there is still need of much improvement in the method of caring for the vital statistics, including all returns. Endorsements are omitted, records imperfect, certificates lost, and a general unsystematic conduct of the business exists.

The examination of vital statistics has revealed many errors, many of which have now been corrected, errors which but for the careful supervision would have remained for all time, and nullified in large measure, in a number of instances, the value of the records.

In June last, inquiries were made from registrars of the county as to whether birth, marriage and death certificates required a ten cent revenue stamp under the new war revenue law.

In reply to my letter of inquiry, addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, I was advised that stamps were not required on the original certificates, and I so informed all registrars.

The details of the work for the year cannot be expected in a report of this character. The county health officer's records and files carefully preserved will show them as needed.

I am convinced that the present system is working well, and is of great benefit to the people of the State. Its value to the public will be more apparent from year to year, as the method and importance of systematic work is better understood.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK W. ETHERIDGE,
County Health Officer for Litchfield County.

Report of Middlesex County Health Officer.

To the State Board of Health:

In conformity with the statute, I have the honor to submit my report for the year ending May 31, 1899.

Outside the usual routine work, nothing of special importance has required attention, and the minor questions which have arisen have been attended to by the town health officers.

The town health officers have been advised that it is their duty to act whenever in their judgment a nuisance injurious to health ought to be abated, but that they must first be assured that the nuisance is one injurious to health, because this judgment of the health officer is the foundation of all future action. It has happened in this county that, either through ignorance or design, an attempt has been made to involve the health officers in a quarrel between two neighbors over a matter which is undoubtedly a nuisance to one of them, but which is a proper question for the court to decide because it is not, in the judgment of the health officer, a nuisance injurious to health.

Later in the spring a matter came to me by appeal, involving quite an important question, which because of the peculiar manner in which the question was raised, and the difficulties in the way of its solution, without serious inconvenience and expense, because of the approaching sea-shore season, has not been determined.

The question involved is one of importance to all the shore counties, it being the pollution of the adjacent waters used by cottagers and others for bathing. This particular beach is so protected by the conformation of the land at each end of it, that it is practically impossible for the tides to carry any substances cast into the water out to sea. The consequence is that these substances float about in a large eddy from one part of the beach to another.

The difficult thing about the question is to show that this condition amounts to a nuisance injurious to health. I think, however, that the solution can best be reached by having a general rule made applicable to the whole shore of that town, prohibiting the casting of any thing into the waters there, which if carried on to any great extent, would soon produce a condition that would be injurious to health. And this will be done before the opening of the next summer season.

In one of the towns there has been quite an epidemic of scarlet fever, in a very mild form. Because of doubt in the mind of the physicians, and the extreme mildness of the disease, it secured a foothold and has caused considerable anxiety and trouble. I am satisfied however, that the situation is well in hand and that it will not be long before there will be no more trouble from it.

In the matter of vital statistics, I have met with a difficulty for which no remedy seems to exist—the non-return of marriage licenses. By this I do not mean the return required by the clergyman, because I do not believe there is any neglect in that direction, but the apparent failure to use the license as the law intended. In 1898 I found four licenses issued in one town had not been returned. In three of the cases the parties were Italians. Whether a change of intention took place after the procurement of the license, or whether the parties went to another town with the expectation of using the license there, or whatever was the cause, can only be guessed at.

I have been told that among the ignorant class of laborers, of whom our towns have been receiving many in the later years, and who remain but a short time in one place, there is a notion that the procurement of a license is all that is necessary to constitute a civil marriage.

I have brought one prosecution for failure to comply with the law relating to returns of vital statistics.

Respectfully submitted,
W. U. PEARNE,
County Health Officer Middlesex County.

Report of Tolland County Health Officer.

To the Honorable State Board of Health:

I respectfully submit to your Honorable Board a report of my doings as county health officer for Tolland County, during the year ending May 31st, 1899.

There has been no change in the list of town health officers the past year. The terms of those in Mansfield, Tolland and Willington expired in October, but were all re-appointed. I believe they have all performed their duties faithfully. No appeals have been taken from any of their orders.

In July, 1898, complaint was made to me that many persons were bathing in Lake Shenipsit, from which the people of the city of Rockville obtain a supply of water for domestic use.

I advised the water company, having control of the supply, to post notices on the banks of the lake, calling attention to the law against bathing in such water. The secretary of the water company informed me sometime afterwards, that so far as he could learn, the practice had entirely ceased.

In August, 1898, a complaint to the State Board of Health that unsanitary conditions existed in Somersville, was referred to me by their secretary. I called the attention of the town health officer of Somers to the matter, who said he would order it put in good sanitary condition. In September, 1898, I received a request from the town health officer of Ellington to visit with him the dumping grounds of the city of Rockville, just over the line in Ellington. I did so and we found them in a very filthy and unsanitary condition.

As there were a number of dwelling houses near by, it seemed desirable that the grounds should be cleaned up at once. I therefore called on the mayor of the city of Rockville, who promised to see that it was done soon. I was informed afterwards by a member of the city health committee that it had been done, and a man put in charge to see that it was kept in good condition.

In May, 1899, the town health officer of Vernon called my attention to complaints which had been made to him of unsanitary conditions caused by the flow of sewage from the city of Rockville in the Hockanum river. I consulted Dr. C. A. Lindsley, Secretary of the State Board of Health, and visited the premises with him on May 17th. He gave it as his opinion that the conditions existing were dangerous to public health.

I shall endeavor to have the city of Rockville change the flow of said sewage in such a way as to remove the danger.

A meeting of the health officers of the county was held at Rockville, May 2d, 1899. Dr. C. A. Lindsley, Secretary of the State Board of Health was present and delivered a very interesting and instructive address upon the topic of disinfection, after which there was a general discussion upon various sanitary matters. These meetings are believed to be productive of much good to all who attend them.

I have examined the records of vital statistics of the various towns with great care, and find them for the most part in excellent condition, though there is still some room for improvement. One of the worst faults now is bad writing. Every one who has occasion to make a certificate for a public record should do his best to write plainly.

It has come to be a rare exception now in this county for a certificate or return of any kind to come in late.

I have received no reports of any violations of the Medical Practice Act.

Respectfully submitted,
MYRON P. YEOMANS,
County Health Officer.

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF

THE HEALTH OF TOWNS

BY THE

LOCAL HEALTH OFFICERS

HEALTH OF TOWNS.

The following circular was sent to every health officer in the State, suggesting a uniformity of method in the preparation of their annual reports:

To......................................

Health Officer of..................................

Sir:—Whereas you are required by law to make an annual report to the State Board of Health of your doings through the year, it is respectfully requested that in addition to a statement of your official work, you will give such information as you can, on each of the subjects mentioned below.

For the sake of uniformity and to assist in the utilization of these reports, will you kindly write on each topic in the order in which they are named?

It is also requested that the reports be written in narrative style, rather than in mere direct replies to questions.

Particulars are specially requested in respect to the origin of primary cases of contagious or infectious diseases and of their mode of transmission to secondary cases, when detected.

When epidemics have occurred, describe their extent and type, whether mild or virulent. Also give the methods adopted to restrict their spread.

The following subjects are respectfully suggested to be mentioned in every report. And to faciliate the compilation and editing, please give them in the same order.

Diseases:

Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Whooping Cough, Typhoid Fever, Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Small-pox. Also, when they occur, Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, Cholera, Hydrophobia, Leprosy, or any other rare or strange disorder.

What efforts are being made in your town to restrict the prevalence of Pulmonary Consumption? If any cases of Tuberculosis acquired from tuberculous milk have occurred to your knowledge, please report full particulars.

If an excessive death rate has occurred from any cause, has any investigation been made?

With what result?

NUISANCES:

Number of complaints? Number abated? Number abated without complaint?

OTHER TOPICS:

Methods of Garbage Disposal and results. Any improvement on past years?

Methods of Sewage Disposal and results. Any improvement on past years?

Public provision, if any, for the care of Contagious Cases.

Sanitary condition of the School Houses.

Sanitary condition of other Public Buildings.

The Water Supply.

Public works of sanitary influence undertaken during the year; such as Sewers, Drainage, Public Water Supply, Garbage Cremation, Public Parks, etc.

In your judgment, should there be official supervision of the Milk Supply as retailed to the public? Does your town provide for any supervision?

Anything in addition to the above, of sanitary interest, will be acceptable and welcome.

In behalf of the State Board of Health.

Very respectfully,
C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

ABSTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS RECEIVED IN ANSWER TO THE PRECEDING CIRCULAR.

[The members of the State Board of Health do not assume responsibility for opinions on sanitary questions, found in the following Annual Reports of local Health Officers. Neither do they endorse in all instances the practice of sanitary administration as given in the reports.]

ANDOVER—S. L. FRENCH, ESQ., *Health Officer.*

My predecessor made no report.

My report will cover only the two months that I have been health officer (July and August), during which time no contagious or infectious diseases have been reported to the health officer.

The school room has been thoroughly repaired and put in excellent sanitary condition.

The sanitary condition of other public buildings is good.

ANSONIA—DR. L. E. COOPER, *Health Officer.*

Only four cases of measles reported. These were all in one month, in June, 1899, and were probably brought here from Hartford by members of a family visiting there.

Thirty-eight cases of scarlet fever were reported during the year. Cases have appeared in every month but one. Almost all the cases have been very mild; a few serious from complications. The monthly reports of the State Board of Health give only one death from this cause in the whole year, i. e. one death in thirty-eight cases. Fifteen cases of diphtheria and membranous croup were reported, neither having appeared since April, 1899. With only one or two exceptions they were reported as diphtheria.

There have been some cases of whooping cough during the past summer, but as many employ no physician and in some cases I suspect the physicians have not reported *every* case, I can give no accurate figures as to the exact number. In my experience the cases were rather severe considering the season.

Nine cases of typhoid fever were reported, and the report is very nearly correct; two deaths from that cause.

No cases of cerebro-spinal fever reported.

No small-pox.

I know of no efforts being made in this town to restrict the prevalence of pulmonary consumption, outside of some good advice given by certain physicians to their patients, relative to the danger of contracting the disease from one of its victims. I know of no cases of tuberculosis which can be traced to milk as a cause. No disease appears to have had an excessive death rate.

About thirty complaints of nuisances made in regular form, all of which have been abated except one or two now pending. Four nuisances have been abated without complaint.

There is no system of garbage disposal by the city. There are indications, however, that the officials are awakening to the fact that some system should be adopted. Most of it is now thrown into back yards; some is collected by individuals.

Some (comparatively few) streets have sewers, but no new ones have been built during past year. Cesspools form the common method of disposal. Some is discharged into river and canal.

We have a building on the town farm which was built to be used as a pest house for small-pox. All the common contagious diseases are treated at their residences.

The sanitary condition of the school houses is very good, although some of the buildings are old and hard to heat, ventilate and light properly. The only other public building is the court room and lockup, which still continues to be a disgrace to the town.

I think the water supply is fair, especially on the west side of town. Of course there has been considerable complaint during the dry weather this summer. The worst feature is that in some sections of the east side the pressure is so poor that in case of fire, factory pumps have to be used to increase it, and when this is done the Naugatuck river water is pumped into the mains. Some of this may of course be drawn out in private houses.

No public works of sanitary influence have been undertaken during the year.

There is no public supervision of the milk supply. Such a thing is certainly desirable if it could be made practicable, but it would be a rather large undertaking if done as it should be.

ASHFORD—DR. F. B. CONVERSE, *Health Officer.*

No cases of an infectious or contagious nature reported during the past year. One of our school houses in the southern part of the town has been repaired and placed in good condition.

The larger part of our garbage is burned. There is no sewage system in our town.

Some of our school houses are in a bad sanitary condition, particularly in regard to ventilation, while others are fairly good.

No public works of a sanitary nature undertaken.

The town does not provide for any supervision of milk supply, neither do I think it necessary as there is very little milk retailed in this town.

AVON—DR. JOHN L. NORTH, *Health Officer.*

Our town has been remarkably free from contagious and infectious diseases during the past year. Have had a few cases of measles and scarlet fever of a mild type. We succeeded in tracing the scarlet fever to a visitor from another part of the State in whose family there had been one or two cases of scarlet fever some three months previous. There were no deaths from this disease.

A few complaints of nuisances. They were readily abated.

I think all towns should provide for official supervision of all milk supply and especially the retailing of milk to the public. Our town does not provide for such an official supervision, but I hope to see it in the future.

There is no public provision for the care of contagious cases. Our school houses are all in good sanitary condition, and the same may be said of other public buildings.

There is no effort to restrict the prevalence of pulmonary tuberculosis.

BARKHAMSTED—DR. H. D. MOORE, *Health Officer.*

The past year has been unusually healthy. There has been no epidemic of any kind and but very few cases of contagious diseases.

Sanitary condition of school houses, etc. good.

BEACON FALLS—NELSON R. ALLEN, ESQ., *Health Officer.*

Beacon Falls is naturally a healthy locality. The breezes that blow fresh from the mountains are pure as of old. They do not pass over thickly populated towns, contaminated with gases, but are refreshing, filled with oxygen and ozone. The water supply in town, both in reservoir and wells, is pure spring water; the wells are dug deep and the reservoirs on a high elevation, no soil near them, impregnated with liquid filth.

The ice cut and sold in town is considered pure, the pond being a safe distance from any house, barn, or animal yard.

When I was appointed health officer I found a large number of sanitary defects, but all complaints addressed to residents responsible for them have complied with all suggestions I have made for their correction. Our town is and has been for the past year in a healthy condition.

And in the common vocations of life, in our schools, in manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile and agricultural products, we are prosperous.

BERLIN—DR. ROBT. E. ENSIGN, *Health Officer.*

Measles—Some half-dozen cases that I have seen and probably many more not reported. No scarlet fever reported. Of diphtheria nine (9) cases, six of them in one family, the mortality one. The mortal case was one in which antitoxin was used in season and quantity. One case of typhoid fever, no cerebro-spinal fever or small pox. I am not aware of special efforts to restrict pulmonary consumption; I have heard of but one subject in the town. I do not think from any disease an excessive death rate, consequently no investigation.

The number of nuisance complaints six, abated five, one abated without complaint. No change in garbage and sewage disposal. A man calls on a few families once or twice a week and takes away what garbage they have, to give, I suppose, to swine. The sewage disposed in cesspools or on the ground, but the manner much improved within a few years.

No public provision for contagious cases.

The sanitary condition of school houses not quite perfect, but we hope for great improvement the coming year as the town system is to prevail and the chairman of the Board of

Education is making efforts in this direction that I heartily approbate. The public buildings, the churches are all right. The railroad stations well kept. The alms house offers nothing to criticize. The court room is neat, as also the lockup and public libraries.

No change in water supply, which is mostly wells and cisterns and good in quality. No public works of sanitary influence undertaken the past year.

So far as I know, it is not necessary for an "official supervision" of the milk supply "as retailed to the public"; our pastures are sweet. It is for the interest of dairymen to supply pure milk, and further, our dealers are honorable men and so Berlin does not provide supervision.

Malaria has not yet taken a permanent leave of this town, as in the past year I have seen several typical cases of the "shakes" and many complain of the "dumb ague" and a few that approximated closely to congestive chills. It is not yet definitely decided why it should prevail. The pestilent *skeeter* should not be blamed as he has been much less in evidence than usual.

To conclude, I have been the health officer of this town the past fifteen years, and I can see that the people are much more alive to the importance of sanitation and a good time is coming.

"It will be with us some day,
  For we kinder hear it hummin'
But it's mighty far away
  An' it's mighty long a-comin'."

BETHANY—SAMUEL G. DAVIDSON, ESQ., *Health Officer.*

Bethany is noted for the purity of air which is wafted by strong (and gentle) breezes from hilltop to hilltop, and also for the supply of pure water which gurgles from its hillsides in many springs, wells and streams which are not contaminated by any sewage or refuse matter from manufacturing establishments, and it is altogether a desirable locality where one can sojourn away from the busy hum-drum and turmoil of city life.

The duties of the office have been light during the past year; only one case of diphtheria reported. Prompt sanitary measures were adopted and the disease was arrested. No other infectious diseases were reported.

No nuisances have been reported.

The school houses in the town are in fine condition, but the sanitary condition of the out-houses connected therewith comes short of the requirements of the present age. The condition of the school house and out-buildings in the Center District is first class in every respect, and it would be commendable if other districts would follow in the wake made by this district. In the other districts there is room for improvement. Every taxpayer and every resident in the town desires to have such improvement as is needed in this respect, but it seems to be a difficult matter to bring it about. Still the outlook is such that bright hopes are entertained of happy results in the near future.

TOWN OF BETHEL—DR. A. E. BARBER, *Health Officer.*

Of contagious diseases that have occurred in the town (outside the borough) during the year ending Sept. 1, 1899, there have been: scarlet fever none, diphtheria six, typhoid fever one, generally very mild. Most of the cases coming under my observation have been within the borough limit, and therefore are included in my report of same; there has been no epidemic during the year, excepting that of diphtheria, the latter part of last autumn and during the winter, and the large majority of those cases were mild, with but a very few fatal cases. The sanitary condition of the school houses throughout the town is good, each having been cleaned and renovated by the school board, and upon inquiry I have found the work has been well and satisfactorily done. There is no public provision for the care of contagious cases. The water supply is good. No public works of sanitary influence undertaken during the year.

Official supervision of the milk supply as retailed to the public seems to me not necessary, as I find upon observation, and some inquiry, as a rule milk dealers are careful and cleanly, and are giving us a good quality of milk. As to the ice supply, I think the source from which it comes is in good sanitary condition, and there is no cause for complaint, and in conclusion I want to thank the physicians for their promptitude in reporting all contagious diseases, and the public generally, for their patience and coöperation, for we are all well aware that there are many cases arising in the community, that different people look at from different standpoints; and if your health officer acts according to his best judgment then we trust that some of his doings that seem to be faulty may be overlooked.

Borough of Bethel—Dr. A. E. Barber, *Health Officer.*

During the year ending Sept. 1st, 1899, there have been reported to me of contagious diseases, "to wit," scarlet fever, none; diphtheria, sixty, generally very mild; typhoid fever, thirteen; cerebro-spinal fever, one, fatal.

Of nuisances, only two were reported, and upon investigation were abated. Our school houses have been satisfactorily attended to by school authorities, and upon inquiry your health officer found the work had been well done, and no need of extra expense.

Our water, milk and ice supply is good, and in point of purity I think excels that of many places; and I will here say, that our officials, as also our citizens, have been more ready than formerly to coöperate with the health officer in his endeavor to prevent the spread of contagion, and in the performance of his duty in all sanitary work.

Bloomfield—Dr. O. K. Isham, *Health Officer.*

For the most part the health of the town during the past year has been uniformly good. Diphtheria, scarlet fever or measles has not occurred within the borders of the town. As regards other diseases there has been less sickness than the year before. Of infectious diseases, four cases occurred and they all died; the infection was cerebro-spinal meningitis. Three cases in one family were thoroughly investigated and the cause found. The well water was suspected, and a sample of water drawn from the well was examined at the City Hall Laboratory, Hartford, and the germ of cerebro-spinal meningitis found. Three children and four horses died of this disease from drinking this water thus contaminated. This well was located near the house, only separated from the cellar wall by a driveway. Occasionally after severe storms, the well being over full, the cellar would also contain water and as that in the well would recede so also would that in the cellar. This may possibly explain how the well became infected. The germs from the water were placed in a bouillon solution, and a portion injected into the thigh of a rabbit, which died in about forty hours with convulsions. A portion of the spinal fluid examined miscroscopically showed the germ; this spinal fluid was injected into the abdomen of a rabbit and he died in a way similar to the other in forty-eight hours. With the water and the two experiments the same germs were found and the same conclusions reached. A proper location was found and an artesian well now furnishes a good supply of water.

Several nuisances have been inspected and abated, viz: sink drains that were allowed to run upon the surface of the ground within a few feet of the house; wells, that contain water for drinking purposes, made foul by sewage from sink drains, the latter running too near said wells. A well in order to have the water good should be cleaned every year, and should be located apart from every source of poisonous matter.

As health officer I have done all that I could to keep the running brooks through the town free from refuse matter in order that the water might be in fit condition for horses, cows and animals to drink and for washing purposes. It is of the greatest importance that the ice harvested in winter should be pure and that the water which supplies so many milk farms should be of the best quality in order to have pure milk. Dead animals have been thrown into streams or left unburied, and during the past year as many as fifty swine that have been kept along the streams either at their source or tributaries have been ordered removed elsewhere.

Of the large number of complaints entered, the same have been thoroughly investigated and in all these complaints very few objections are raised, but on the contrary help has been extended on all sides for the benefit of the public good.

BOLTON—DR. C. F. SUMNER, *Health Officer.*

It is a pleasure to report but one case of measles, and not one of scarlet fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, whooping cough, typhoid fever, cerebro-spinal fever or small-pox, or any other rare or strange disorder.

Nuisances: but few, all abated without complaint. Methods of garbage disposal and of sewage disposal without change.

The sanitary condition of the public buildings is good, including the school houses and out-buildings. The *ponds* where ice is obtained have been inspected and the surroundings found satisfactory. No special efforts have been made to restrict the prevalence of consumption, and no cases of tuberculosis from tuberculous milk have been detected. Official supervision of the milk supply is not necessary in this town, and there is no reason for complaint as to the ice, milk or water supply (except low water at present).

BOZRAH—DR. N. JOHNSON, *Health Officer.*

The year ending August 31, 1899, has been one of general good health, no epidemics or diseases of a severe or dangerous character having occurred in the town. The death-rate has not been larger than usual.

Whooping cough—Three cases were reported, all in same family in October. The house was placarded and there was no spread of the disease outside the house. All were from one exposure in an adjoining town.

Typhoid fever—One case of a mild type was reported in October. The patient was a man who was traveling about in search of work. The discharges from the bowels were disinfected, and no secondary cases developed—the source of the disease could not be traced. No other contagious or infectious diseases reported.

Pulmonary consumption has been rare in this town for some years and no effort to restrict its prevalence have been necessary.

Eight complaints of nuisances have been made, such as offensive privies and sink drains and polluted well water. All were investigated and six abated; in the remaining two no nuisance existed. Six were abated without complaint, such as offensive privies, hog pens and sink drains, and failure to observe the rule relating to garbage disposal. Inspections have been made from time to time with a view of correcting any unsanitary conditions found existing.

The garbage in the thickly populated sections is collected in barrels and removed to some safe place and dumped in a heap; in others it is fed to swine and poultry or buried or burned—no bad results have followed the methods.

The methods of sewage disposal are, as heretofore, cesspools, open and underground drains, with no bad results. No improvement on past years in either method.

No public provision for care of contagious diseases.

The school houses were inspected during the summer vacation, and after a thorough cleansing are in good sanitary condition. During the year frequent visits to the buildings in the Sixth School District have been necessary to keep the outbuildings in a presentable condition.

The town hall is in good sanitary condition.

The water supply, mostly from wells and springs, is believed to be good at all times and abundant.

No public works of sanitary influence undertaken during the year.

The milk as retailed to the public is produced from healthy cows. I do not think an official supervision in this town necessary and the town does not provide any.

TOWN AND BOROUGH OF BRANFORD—DR. W. H. ZINK, *Health Officer.*

The year has been a very favorable one for the town of Branford, as during the whole year only three cases of scarlet fever occurred. There occurred during the year seven cases of typhoid fever, mostly of a mild type. There were no other cases of contagious or infectious disease during the year, and the death rate was not excessive, so that it was a very prosperous year, so far as the health of the people of Branford was concerned. The following is a concise report of all the work done by the health officer during the year beginning October 1st, 1898:

I have quarantined three different houses in Stony Creek for scarlet fever, and subsequently disinfected them.

Have personally investigated a number of premises with reference to the condition of their sewage disposal and the drainage of low lands, and have notified the various owners of their obligations to put their property in better condition.

Have visited and examined the school houses throughout the town and where I have found them wanting attention, have obtained the promise of the chairman of the Board of Education that they should be put in good sanitary condition before the opening of the schools.

Have examined the sewage disposal at Branford Point House and advised the proprietor about it.

Have personally inspected the sources of many complaints of nuisances and given orders for their abatement, when the complaint was well founded.

Nuisances: Number of complaints, fifteen; number of nuisances abated, fifteen; number of nuisances abated without complaint, fifteen.

The usual method employed by the people of Branford in disposing of garbage, etc., is by burning or burying the same, and no bad results have followed the methods employed.

The sewage disposal is accomplished by cesspools and open drains. Open drains are advocated by the health officer of the town, whenever practicable.

There are no public buildings for the reception of contagious diseases in the town of Branford.

The sanitary condition of the school houses is now excellent.

Public buildings are in good sanitary condition.

The water supply for the town of Branford is mostly by wells. A company begun during the year 1898 the construction of water works for the town of Branford, but they are thus far incomplete, and I cannot at this time give a definite idea as to the quality of the water furnished by this company.

No public works of any great note have been undertaken during the year in the town of Branford.

There are no public parks in the town of Branford.

The Milk Supply.

The milk supply in the town of Branford is through farmers, and in my judgment, and so far as I am able to learn, there have been no diseases caused by milk in Branford. I certainly believe that great good would be accomplished by an official supervision of the same.

The ice supply for Branford is by two ice dealers who have their own ponds, and from Mill Plain river. I have no report to make as to the quality, or the source from which ice is harvested, at this time, but will give the matter full attention later on.

BRIDGEPORT—DR. E. A. MCLELLAN, *Health Officer.*

Number of cases of measles reported for the year ending Aug. 31, 1899, 29; scarlet fever, 49; diphtheria and croup, 98; whooping cough, 6; typhoid fever, 26.

The statistics referring to measles and whooping cough are of no value as indicating the prevalence of the disease.

Scarlet fever was more prevalent than during the previous year,—forty-nine cases with seven deaths.

The tide is still on the ebb in diphtheria and croup, ninety-eight cases reported in the year, one hundred and thirty-one for the previous year and one sixty-six for the year ending August, 1897.

As with previous years, the largest number of cases occurred in November (36 cases). The mortality from diphtheria and croup was about 20 per cent.

Twenty-six cases of typhoid fever reported with three deaths.

The percentage of deaths to population from all causes, 16.6 per thousand.

Complaints—Caused largely by carelessness of householders in the matter of garbage. During the hot weather this matter requires constant attention from the health department.

The present method of disposing of the ashes and combustible waste of the city should be changed.

At the present time these are kept in yards and alleys for indefinite periods and dumped anywhere at the convenience of the cartman employed to remove them.

The city should collect the ashes frequently and regularly, and these with other material suitable for filling in should be disposed of under the direction of the director of public works. The combustible waste can be burned at the city crematory.

Garbage disposal—As was stated in last report, the garbage was disposed of by burying on the city farm. This method was continued for about a year. During the year the board of health contracted with the Dixon Crematory Co. for the erection of a crematory suitable for the burning of the city garbage. The plant was finished in September and is now being tested before its final acceptance by the city. So far as observed at this date, it is doing the work in a satisfactory manner.

Sewers—The sewerage of the city has been increased and improved. A growing nuisance is the accumulation of sewage on mud flats adjacent to the harbor that are exposed at low tide. These should be filled in and the harbor converted into a deep canal into which all the sewage of the city should enter.

School houses are in a fair sanitary condition.

Milk supply—A regular inspection of cans, stables and the method of caring for the milk would be, I think, desirable.

Water supply—The water supply has been ample for the city needs during this dry season.

BRIDGEWATER—DR. G. H. WRIGHT, *Health Officer.*

The health of the town has been extremely good this year, although there was a good deal of influenza in January, and other sickness due to the severity of the weather. No disease except this influenza has been prevalent, and no disease except pneumonia has been responsible for more than one death.

No death was caused by contagious disease. There was one case of scarlet fever, contracted in Bridgeport during a visit, and appearing a few days after the patient's return home. The symptoms were not very severe, although a diphtheritic complication was present.

Of diphtheria three cases were reported to the health officer, and probably two other cases occurred. The first case was traced to contagion from a boarding school in New Milford. The second case was in the same family as the first, a man who had acted as nurse for his sister.

The contagion in the other cases probably came from Second Hill, in the town of New Milford. A man from there had a very sore and badly swollen throat, but kept at work in a factory. Several similar cases developed among the employees, one of which was a man living in Bridgewater. His daughter had sore throat after him, and next his wife, who summoned a physician, and was found to have diphtheria. All recovered.

In these cases warnings were posted on the houses, quarantine enforced, and after sufficient interval the premises were disinfected. No cases appeared in other houses.

The only other case of infectious disease reported was one of typhoid fever. In this case the premises were inspected, directions given for disinfecting bedding, rooms and dejecta and sanitary measures directed, but no strict quarantine was enforced.

Pulmonary tuberculosis is not at all prevalent here. The four or five cases which have come to my notice were all chronic, and most of them of long standing. None was acquired from milk to my knowledge.

No nuisances were complained of or discovered.

Disposal of Garbage—Nearly every household keeps fowls and many keep pigs, and garbage is for the most part simply put where these animals can get it. Garbage does not often accumulate to any extent.

Sewage is disposed of in out-door water closets, with shallow cellars, which are cleaned at irregular intervals. No improvement over past years.

There is no public provision for the care of contagious cases.

The sanitary condition of all school houses and public buildings has been good.

The water supply is wholly from wells, and in most cases is very good.

No public works of sanitary importance have been undertaken during the year.

Milk is retailed by various farmers. The town provides for no supervision, and I do not think that any is necessary.

BRISTOL—DR. H. D. BRENNAN, *Health Officer*.

The town of Bristol has been remarkably free from contagious and infectious diseases. There has not been a case of measles reported during the past year.

There have been several cases of scarlet fever reported, but nothing like an epidemic, as the cases reported were scattered in all parts of the town and not confined to any one class. All were mild cases, having no deaths from scarlet fever.

Diphtheria cropped out several times during the past year, but at no time was there more then two cases quarantined at the same time. As a whole, the town was exceedingly free from diphtheria during the year.

Of membranous croup we had none. But very few cases of whooping cough were reported.

There were a few cases of typhoid fever reported, all of which were of a mild type.

No other contagious diseases have been reported. We have not traced any cases of tuberculosis to infected milk, neither has there been any effort made by the town to prevent the spread of tuberculosis.

When a case of contagious disease is reported, the house is at once visited by the health officer, the patient isolated, house quarantined and supplied with disinfectants to be used freely, and the house thoroughly fumigated and disinfected before the quarantine is raised.

The garbage is disposed of by carting to the public dumping grounds owned and cared for by the town. It is over two miles from the center, and half a mile from the nearest house.

About four years ago the borough constructed a sewer system which empties on to beds built on a sandy plain in the southeastern part of the town, which have been enlarged last year by the addition of two new beds which give ample room for filtration, and have proved very satisfactory.

The town has made no provisions for contagious or infectious diseases as yet. All the school houses have been well renovated and fumigated during the summer vacation, and are in as sanitary a condition as possible, as are all public buildings in town.

The town is supplied with water through a system of pipes which get their supply from a reservoir, situated about two miles from the town, among the hills and fed by springs, rivers and watershed from the adjacent hills.

There has been but little public work of sanitary influence attempted during the year. The sewer has been extended to a few streets, and a number of connections made.

The town does not supply any public supervision of milk, and as there has been as yet no contagious or infectious diseases traced to the milk supply, it seems hardly necessary to have any public supervision of same.

BROOKFIELD—DR. J. F. SMITH, *Health Officer.*

The sanitary condition of the town during the past year has been unusually good; there having been reported to the health officer during the year, a total of twenty-one cases of contagious and infectious diseases of all classes. Of these there were:

measles, one; diphtheria, five; whooping cough, seven; typhoid fever, eight.

The total number of primary cases were: measles, one; diphtheria, two; whooping cough, two; typhoid fever, four.

All of these cases were reported during the incumbency in office of my predecessor, Dr. A. W. Griswold; the origin of the primary cases and the mode of transmission to the secondary cases, not plainly appearing in the record book, is unknown, but it is known that the secondary cases were all confined to the families in which originated the primary case. This must of necessity show the value and efficiency of quarantine as practiced in reference to contagious diseases. To summarize then, we have: measles reported, one case; scarlet fever, not any; the last cases of scarlet fever occurring in Brookfield were of a mild type, and though appearing in epidemic form, was easily amenable to treatment, and checked by sanitary measures.

Diphtheria reported, five cases: of these there was one death. In this family there occurred three cases, all being especially malignant. The other two cases being of a mild type and short duration.

Whooping cough—Of this disease there were seven cases reported: these cases occurred in isolated families; the children were kept from school and guarded at home, thus the spread of the disease was limited.

Typhoid fever was in no sense epidemic, though there were reported during the year eight cases. These cases appeared at different periods of the year, and the origin of all the cases except one was assigned by my predecessor to "defective drainage." The one case was contracted from the town of Wallingford, Conn.

Cerebro-spinal fever has not been with us during the past year, and is indeed seldom met with in this town; only one case occurring within the last ten years.

Small-pox—Not a case has been seen. The townspeople are firm believers in vaccination, and while there is no general vaccination of school children, yet most all children are vaccinated at an early age.

There is at the present time no specific efforts put forth by the town to restrict the prevalence of pulmonary consumption.

There has been one complaint of a nuisance during the past year: this was promptly abated. No other case has come to the knowledge of the health officer.

Garbage—There is no special method for the disposal of garbage. This is a farming community, and all waste material is usually deposited upon the surface of the land. This is also true of the sewage, except where it is carried off by drain pipe.

There is no public provision for the care of contagious diseases.

The sanitary condition of the school houses is good. The rooms are well ventilated and well lighted, with the out-buildings in good condition: this is also true and applicable to our public buildings.

The water supply is from springs and wells, and is wholesome and palatable.

There has been no public works in the line of sanitation during the past year.

In re the public supervision of milk will state that I believe such to be necessary in the cities and large towns, but not applicable or desirable in the farming districts. This for the reason mainly because many or nearly all families have their own cows, and those who do not, are supplied direct from the herd of their neighbor, and thus get the milk fresh. I do not believe tuberculosis is directly traceable from the bovine to man.

BROOKLYN—DR. ALFRED H. TANNER, *Health Officer.*

There has been no unusual amount of sickness during the year.

Of contagions and infections reported: measles, two cases, very mild; diphtheria, five cases, one virulent and fatal. They were widely separated and could be traced to no specific cause.

Typhoid fever one case, but imported.

No complaint of nuisances has been made.

Garbage is disposed of by burning and composting, sewage by cesspools and surface drains.

There is no public provision for the care of contagious cases.

Sanitary condition of school houses and other public buildings very good.

The water supply is from both wells and springs.

There have been no public works of sanitary influence undertaken during the year.

The milk retailed is excellent, and there has been no occasion for official supervision.

BURLINGTON—JOHN LUBY, ESQ., *Health Officer.*

There were reported to me three cases of diphtheria in November, two cases of diphtheria in December, 1898. The disease was kept in the family in which it was prevalent. In January, 1899, there were five cases of scarlet fever in one family—a mild form. In July, there was one case of diphtheria in a mild form. In September there was one case of croup.

School houses, I think, are kept clean, and the out-buildings in good sanitary condition.

The water supply is from wells and springs. The ice is cut from private ponds and is good.

CANAAN—DR. F. S. SKIFF, *Health Officer.*

No measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, typhoid fever, cerebro spinal fever or small-pox have been reported.

Whooping cough has prevailed to a considerable extent.

No special efforts have been made in the town to restrict the prevalence of pulmonary consumption.

Nuisances—Number of complaints made three, all abated at request.

Sewage disposal—Cesspools and on the surface.

We have no public provision for the care of contagious cases.

Sanitary condition of the school houses—Quite good.

Water supply—Chiefly from wells and springs.

The milk supply as retailed in our town is above the average.

General sanitary condition good.

CANTERBURY—DR. J. O. SMITH, *Health Officer.*

One case of typhoid fever was reported. Originated from the use of infected water. The house was fumigated after recovery and no secondary cases occurred.

No efforts are being made to restrict the prevalence of pulmonary consumption.

Two complaints of nuisances were made and promptly abated.

No public provision is made for the care of contagious diseases.

The sanitary condition of the school and other public buildings is good.

The water supply is from springs and wells.

No public works of sanitary influence have been undertaken during the year.

No milk supervision is provided by the town. I do not think one is necessary.

CANTON—DR. W. H. CROWLEY, *Health Officer.*

Measles—Three cases reported, mild type.

Scarlet fever or whooping cough—None.

Diphtheria—Three cases reported, all occurring in same family, origin probably due to defective drainage; strict quarantine was observed, also sink pipes, etc. flushed and disinfected thoroughly.

Typhoid fever—Three cases reported during the year; two of the patients undoubtedly contracted the disease while visiting in other towns, origin of other case unknown. As two of the cases occurred on the same street, I felt some apprehension in regard to the water supply in that vicinity, but analysis gave a negative test; the sink pipes and drainage in neighborhood were inspected, and the main sewer in said street, which has a marked fall, was flushed with disinfectants.

Efforts to restrict the prevalence of pulmonary consumption cannot be too strenuous. The physicians of our town endeavor to point out to the consumptive the alarming dangers his sputum may cause, and endeavor to have him expectorate in a cup, or other vessel containing a germicide, and preferably when practical to use squares of cloth which can be burned after spitting on them.

Four nuisances have been abated without complaint, three others made and abated.

We have no public provision for the disposal of garbage.

There have been additions to the number of sewers under our streets, one in Maple avenue, which is one of our principal thoroughfares, and one in Elm street.

We have no public provision for the care of contagious cases.

The sanitary condition of the school houses are good, they have been renovated, repaired and the interior painted, also the desks were cleaned and varnished. The school committee is always ready to coöperate for the welfare and health of scholars. The condition of other public buildings is good.

Our water supply in the village is mostly from springs and considered excellent, in outlying districts from springs and wells.

Two new sewers completed during last year.

Our town does not provide for any supervision of the milk supply.

CHAPLIN—F. S. LUMMIS, ESQ., *Health Officer.*

During the last winter twelve cases of measles were reported. A boy visiting in this town was, almost immediately on his arrival here, taken sick with measles, which it is learned was simultaneous with the outbreak of a considerable epidemic of that disease in West Hartford, where he lived. From this case there were among his relatives and the near neighbors ten secondary cases, some of them being more than usually severe, but none proving fatal or leaving as far as I have learned any troublesome sequelae. As this boy was on the train at the period of greatest liability to communicate the disease, doubtless many of the cases which occurred in other localities at that time, resulted from his case.

Prompt action in isolating these early cases doubtless prevented an extensive epidemic in a neighboring school. The twelfth case had no connection, as far as could be learned, with any other case which has come to my knowledge.

Three cases of typhoid fever have been reported, one of them a nurse visiting here, who had recently cared for a typhoid patient; the second a boy who had been from home a short time before and had probably drank from a polluted water supply; the third was a fatal case complicated with serious dysenteric features; which I have been unable to trace to any direct cause, though a debilitated condition from hard work and care of sick children had doubtless made her more susceptible to the infection. A fourth case which recently occurred, of a man living here who, on visiting New Haven, developed typhoid fever within twenty-four hours of his arrival, was of course not reported, and nothing is known of the cause.

The health officer is pleased to report that diphtheria, which last winter threatened the borders of the town, gained no foothold among us, and no case has occurred during the six years of his incumbency.

No concerted efforts have been planned to restrict the prevalence of pulmonary consumption, and no cases have occurred to my knowledge resulting from tuberculous milk. The health board of Boston, where most of our milk is shipped, has recently ordered an inspection of all herds which supply milk for that market. An opinion in advance of the inspection may be premature, but the disease is not thought to exist among our dairy stock. This town does not provide any supervision of the milk traffic.

The death-rate has been one of the lowest, I believe, for many years.

No nuisances have come to my knowledge for abatement, public opinion seeming to be as efficient in this line as the mandate of the health officer.

My former reports will apply to the questions on other topics.

CHESHIRE—DR. G. E. MYERS, *Health Officer.*

Since my appointment in January, 1899, there have been no contagious diseases reported. Nothing has been done during the past eight months by the health officer in regard to the contagion of pulmonary consumption and no cases in town to his knowledge. These was no excessive death-rate during the past eight months. There were no complaints made and none abated. No public provision as yet for the care of contagious diseases.

The sanitary condition of the school houses is fairly good; the out-house vaults have all been cleaned. But the buildings should be kept in a more cleanly condition, and I should have called the attention of the Board of Education to this fact. The sanitary condition of the Episcopal Academy is very good, also the other public buildings. No public works of a sanitary nature during the year. The town does not provide for supervision of the milk supply; whereas it would be a benefit to the public, it would necessarily involve considerable expense.

CHESTER—DR. S. W. TURNER, *Health Officer.*

Fourteen cases of contagious disease have been reported to the health officer as follows:

In October, 1898, one case of typhoid fever. The buildings and grounds were inspected and some changes made in the matter of disinfecting and cleaning up generally.

In January, 1899, one case of measles; in May four, and in July one. No spread of the disease in either month.

One case of scarlet fever in July—strict isolation for six weeks. In August there were six cases. August 14th in a family of five children three were reported, the physicians having been called on that day, one week after the beginning of the disease. A week later the other two were sick. Mild form in all. August 15th one case was reported in another family of four children. Both houses were immediately honored with red flags and a placard stating the disease, and strict precautions were taken to prevent its spread. As no new cases have been reported it is believed that the community is safe. Children not to attend school or associate with other families until permission is given by the health officer, after the houses have been cleansed and furniture, clothing and bedding properly disinfected or destroyed.

As showing the benefit of strict isolation and constant care it may be said that of the four children in the second family only one had the disease.

Only two nuisances reported. Both promptly and satisfactorily arranged.

In the matter of garbage and sewers there is nothing new to report. The supply of ice and pure water is abundant. The school buildings and grounds are in good sanitary condition.

The number of deaths during the year was nineteen; fourteen and six-tenths to the thousand, which is less than the average for the State. Of the nineteen, ten had reached an average age of more than 80 years.

To restrict the prevalence of pulmonary consumption—cremate the germs.

The sanitary condition of the town is gradually improving from year to year.

CLINTON—DR. H. S. REYNOLDS, *Health Officer.*

Measles—During the months of April and May about 50 cases occurred, mild type, brought from Westbrook.

Scarlet fever—During the months of July, August and September, 17 cases, 1 death, origin unknown, severe type.

Whooping cough—Two cases, mild type. No other infectious disease reported.

It seems to me that pulmonary tuberculosis should be classed as an infectious disease.

Nuisances—Four cases reported and promptly abated.

There is no organized method of disposal of garbage or sewage, no public provision for care of contagious diseases.

Sanitary condition of school buildings is good.

All water supply is from wells and cisterns at present time, but I am most happy to report that probably in the next six months we will have water brought into Clinton from a source promising good, pure water, and after that is established the town looks forward to good sewerage, following public water supply.

The milk supply is good and I have had no complaint, although I favor official supervision.

TOWN OF COLCHESTER—DR. J. T. MITCHELL, *Health Officer.*

Since my appointment, March 22, 1899, up to October 1st, there have been no cases of contagious diseases reported or observed in the town outside of the borough. There is no provision made to restrict the spread of pulmonary tuberculosis other than special care as to disinfection and disposition of sputum and excrement.

No complaints have been made of any nuisances. The garbage is generally disposed of by burning. There is also no public provision made for the care of contagious diseases. The sewage is by surface drainage entirely. The sanitary condition of the school houses, almshouse and other public buildings is very good. The water supply is obtained from wells and springs and is in general very good and pure.

There are no public works pertaining to sanitation. No official supervision or inspection of the milk supply is necessary.

The town I consider in very good sanitary condition, for the past year the number of cases of illness, especially of a contagious or infectious nature, has been very small and the mortality rate very low.

BOROUGH OF COLCHESTER—DR. J. T. MITCHELL, *Health Officer.*

I herewith submit the following as my annual report from date of appointment, March 22, 1899, until October 1, 1899.

During this period the borough has been entirely free from any epidemic whatever. During the month of July there were three cases of whooping cough in one family and one in another. In both instances the cases were in families visiting here for a part of the summer, the former from Philadelphia, Pa., and the latter from New York City.

In September there were two sporadic cases of membranous croup in the family of a permanent resident. The younger case, two and a half years, died. I have been unable to find any trace of its origin. In both instances the cases were quarantined and there was no spread of the disease.

No nuisances have been complained of and but one observed, which upon request was immediately abated. The garbage in all cases is burned.

Drainage is conducted by sewage, private cesspools and surface drainage.

There has been no provision made for the care of contagious diseases. The sanitary condition of the school houses and other public buildings is very good.

The water supply is wholly by wells and is pure and wholesome in general.

There are no public works for sanitary purposes, also no official supervision or inspection of the milk supply, which is unnecessary.

On the whole, I consider the borough in very good sanitary condition with available facilities and the mortality rate for the past year has been unusually low.

COLEBROOK—H. L. CULVER, ESQ., *Health Officer.*

During the past year Colebrook has had but one case of contagious disease reported, to wit: measles. Not one complaint has been received by the health officer from any source.

The school houses and out-buildings have been inspected and were found to be in most cases clean and in good condition generally. There is no general effort being made in this town to restrict pulmonary consumption, it seldom being the cause of death in township. Nearly every family in town has supply of dairy products from herds owned by families, and the general good health of the town would indicate the cows and general use of milk and butter is one of the reasons why the township is free from disease of all kinds.

Colebrook does not provide for any supervision of the milk supply.

Don't think there is any wholesaled or retailed to out of town parties; is used in private dairies and creameries. Should not think there was any need of supervision of milk supply in towns that did not furnish for retail in cities or large towns.

COLUMBIA—W. H. YEOMANS, ESQ., *Health Officer.*

As has been the case in the two years previous, this town has enjoyed a remarkable freedom and exemption from any diseases of an infectious or contagious character, except two cases of scarlet fever, and from all rare and strange disorders. However, "la grippe" did, in the late winter and early spring prevail to a large extent, and in such manner as to suggest a contagious nature.

The two cases of scarlet fever occurred in one family. The family was immediately quarantined, and the placard conspicuously attached to the residence, and instructions given regarding preventive measures. The case was of a mild type; its origin could not be learned. About three weeks later a visit to the premises disclosed the existence of another very mild case, but both cases were very near recovery. Later, after a searching fumigation and thorough cleansing of the premises, the quarantine was removed. No secondary cases occurred, nor was there any spread of the disease.

No nuisances have been complained of during the year, nor have any been discovered by the health officer. As a rule citizens are apparently disposed to avoid any condition that might be a public nuisance.

Regarding the disposal of garbage and sewage the methods remain about the same as last year; the public realize that if either of these are permitted to exist in any accumulation upon the earth's surface, it becomes a menace to public health.

The sanitary condition of public buildings is fairly good; the school committees of all districts in town were directed to thoroughly air and cleanse the school houses and to carefully clean the vaults of privies connected therewith, before the opening of schools the present school year.

No public works of sanitary influence have been undertaken during the year in this town. There is no change in water supply, the dependence being upon excavated wells in which the water is comparatively pure and good.

The milk supply of the town is from private dairies that are supposed to be free from any suspicion of taint, and therefore there is no call for such supervision as would seem to be necessary in those centers of population that depend upon commercial traffic for their supply, and where provision is made by law for supervision. But whenever there is suspicion of sale or disposal of infected or contaminated milk, there would seem to exist a very urgent reason for some supervision at the centers of milk production. Have it known that milk leaves the dairies pure, and throw the responsibility of contamination or adulteration where it properly belongs.

Provision is made that is calculated to secure the use of pure ice, so that the danger attending the use of ice cut from polluted ponds or streams may be prevented.

On the second day of May, at the call of the county health officer, a meeting of the town health officers of the county was attended at Rockville, held in the interest of sanitation.

CORNWALL—G. H. BEERS, ESQ., *Health Officer.*

There have been no cases of contagious diseases reported for the year past.

There was one complaint of a slaughter, but on investigation I found the same to be all right.

As regards garbage it is a country town where each individual takes care of his own. And the same may be said of the sewage.

There are no public provisions for the care of contagious diseases.

The school houses are in a good sanitary condition. The sanitary condition of the other public buildings is good.

The water supply is from well and springs.

The milk here is all shipped to New York and in my judgment is all as pure as could be, and do not think there is any necessity for any supervision in the matter.

COVENTRY—DR. W. L. HIGGINS, *Health Officer.*

During the past year there was an epidemic of measles of a mild type. There were over fifty cases. There were three cases of typhoid fever, all of which were imported; two from New York State and one from another town in this State. There have been no complaints of nuisances and none abated.

Methods of garbage and sewage disposal are uniformly good, and are about the same as in years past. The sanitary condition of the school houses and other public buildings is good.

The water supply is good and comes mostly from springs and dug wells. About forty families are taking water from an old aqueduct system which was established about forty-five years ago. The water for this system is taken from a ditch about one thousand feet from the lake and frequently gets contaminated by road wash, cider apple pumice, etc. The iron pipe, which is four inches in diameter and about three thousand feet long, is now getting old and filled up and is liable to give out at any time. To replace this aqueduct, which was owned by private parties, the South Coventry Water Supply Company was organized last June and incorporated under the laws of the State.

About five thousand feet of iron pipe will be laid, most of it being six inches in diameter. The water will be taken directly from Coventry lake and will afford an increased number of families the best of water for domestic purposes, at the same time giving considerable protection along its line in case of fire.

Our town does not provide for any supervision of the milk supply as retailed to the public, but I should favor its so doing.

CROMWELL—DR. CHAS. E. BUSH, *Health Officer.*

Measles—Three cases in April, one in May.

Scarlet fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, whooping cough, typhoid fever, cerebro-spinal fever, small-pox—none.

No complaints of nuisances received during the year. No nuisances noted.

Garbage disposal—That of country towns in general, namely: cesspool and manure pile. Sewage disposal likewise.

No public provision made for contagious cases.

Sanitary condition of public buildings, schools, etc., good. Following the plan originated three years ago, the cleaning and disinfection of school houses, etc., is done under the direction of the health officer; particular care being used in cleaning parts usually neglected; namely, seats and interior of desks.

Water supply from wells, springs, etc. Public water supply by a recently organized company now in operation in the village. The supply is drawn from ponds in the so-called "Nooks" section of the town. The supply is not in general use, and the health officer is not prepared to give an opinion on the quality of the water used.

No public works of sanitary influence undertaken during the year.

The health officer is of the opinion that there should be official supervision of all milk supplies, but believes the obstacles to be overcome to be very great in small, scattered country towns. This town makes no attempt at public supervision. No other items of importance or interest are at hand.

CITY OF DANBURY—DR. G. E. LEMMER, *Health Officer.*

Diseases reported number as follows: Typhoid fever 24; diphtheria 57; cerebro-spinal fever 14; scarlet fever 9; measles 4; whooping cough 0.

Although a few unreported cases of the two latter diseases have probably existed, the city has been practically free from both during the year.

Our cases of cerebro-spinal fever were of the malignant epidemic variety. Of the fourteen cases reported, but one recovered. The total number of deaths from the disease was seventeen, being an addition of four to the fourteen reported cases, sudden seizure and death and doubtful diagnosis being the reason given for not reporting. Of these fatal cases seven occurred among adults. The epidemic occurred in the late spring months. Five died in April; eight in May; two in June; two in July. In all but two cases the sanitary conditions were of the best, while in the two cases referred to, the surroundings were as cleanly and safe as in the ordinary tenement districts.

As to the causation nothing definite seemed to present itself.

Nuisances reported and abated numbered 120.

Our filter-bed plant continues to safely dispose of the city's sewage.

Apart from a pest house we have no public provision for the care of contagious diseases.

The city water supply has been pure and plenty throughout the year. Superintendent Blackman has accomplished much in the past year in the way of water sanitation by new fencing and cleaning away bushes, etc., about the several reservoirs.

With reference to milk supervision, it would appear that the State Dairy Commission and town health officer practically cover the question of milk pollution; in the matter of detecting non-poisonous adulterations, etc., the law might do much good.

TOWN OF DANBURY—DR. G. E. LEMMER, *Health Officer.*

The list of reported cases of contagious diseases during the year is as follows: Typhoid fever 2; diphtheria 13; cerebro-spinal meningitis 5: whooping cough 35. The last named disease is confined principally to Long-Ridge and Great Plains districts. With regard to measles, while there may have been few unreported cases, it is a fact that the town has been comparatively free from this disturber of school children's markings.

The cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis were of the epidemic variety. Two of the five reported cases died.

With regard to pulmonary consumption, no preventive measures have been instituted in this town.

Nuisances—Twenty-eight have been complained of and abated. Fifteen were abated without complaint.

With regard to garbage and sewage disposal, the individual attention given to sanitary suggestions has resulted in a decided improvement throughout the town.

Our district schools, ten in number, have opened the fall term cleanly within and with good sanitary surroundings.

Our water supply, despite the prolonged dry season, continues fairly abundant and of the usual good quality. During the year Superintendent of water works Blackman, for the city of Danbury, has accomplished much in the way of safeguarding our reservoirs by the enclosing of unprotected areas with strong fencing, and in the cutting away of bushes and underbrush from around the various headwaters.

Last fall and spring a remonstrance against the use of ice cut from a private pond, was entered at this office. I forwarded a sample of the suspected water to State Chemist Smith, of New Haven. The analysis proved the water to be free from anything deleterious to health.

In regard to official supervision of the milk supply the State Dairy Commission and local town health officer would seem to me to practically cover the ground, so far as the delivering of polluted milk.

In the matter of detecting in milk an excess of water, or an amount of cream below the standard, as well as minor adulterations, the prospective milk law would no doubt be of benefit.

DARIEN—DR. G. H. NOXON, *Health Officer.*

Contagious diseases reported for the year were as follows: Two cases of measles, five cases of scarlet fever and three of diphtheria.

We have had few cases of contagious or infectious diseases the past year to deal with. One of the cases of measles was brought from Wilton, the other the origin was not known.

A case of scarlet fever was brought from New Jersey; other cases, two of which occurred in one family, the origin could not be ascertained. The three cases of diphtheria were of a mild type.

All houses where contagious diseases have occurred have been quarantined and in due time thoroughly disinfected.

There are no efforts being made to restrict the prevalence of pulmonary consumption other than the distribution of the circulars issued by the State Board of Health to families where it is known to exist.

Seven complaints of nuisances were received the past year, all of which were abated without difficulty.

No improvements in regard to the disposal of sewage or garbage have been made; that it is presumed will come when we get our public water supply.

The sanitary condition of the school houses has been inspected and found to be good.

I would recommend that the spring now in use at the Ox Ridge School be abandoned and a good well substituted. As it is now, the surface water from the street is allowed to run into the spring and dogs and other animals may drink from it, and otherwise pollute it.

CITY OF DERBY—DR. L. D. LA BONTE, *Health Officer.*

The year of 1899 has been for Derby a very healthy one as far as contagious diseases were concerned. Whether the same conditions existed as in 1898, or whether the people of our city were more careful; nevertheless, a remarkably small number of infectious cases were reported to me.

I owe thanks to our physicians for the efforts they have made to assist me in preventing the spread of contagious diseases; also for their promptness in reporting all cases to me, thereby minimizing the danger and insuring prompt quarantine.

Following is a summary of contagious diseases for the year: Measles 1; scarlet fever 1; diphtheria 4; whooping cough 3; typhoid fever 4; total number of cases 13.

There was but one death from contagious diseases during the year, it being a case of membranous croup, occurring in the month of February. Dysentery, which prevailed during the summer of 1898 (causing a great mortality), has been, this summer, very mild and but few deaths occurred from it. In regards to the prevention of tuberculosis, nothing has been or is being done to prevent the spreading of it. Complaints have been made to me in great numbers and oftentimes on investigation I have found that no grounds existed for them; but when cause was found, they were ordered abated.

During the year I received 169 complaints of nuisances, and had all abated. Complaints in great number were made to me in regard to the sewerage of Hawkins street, but as it was being attended to, nothing was ordered done.

A place in Derby that calls for attention is a vacant lot on the corner of Smith and Ninth streets. This place is nothing more than a swamp, and certainly is a menace to the health of residents in that vicinity. As the city in a short time will be supplied with sewers in streets that were deprived of them, I strongly urge the residents to have their houses connected with the same and avoid, by doing so, all possibilities of dangers from drains and cesspools. There is no doubt in my mind that the epidemic of dysentery of 1898 could, in a large measure, be traced to poor sewerage, as this disease prevailed mostly in sections of the city where poor drainage existed.

The disposal of garbage is the same as has always existed, it being used for the filling up of the Camptown ravine.

During the year great work has been done in the line of sewers. The bonding of the city for thirty-five thousand dollars has given means to push ahead the work of sewerage extension, and as a result we have to-day, sewers extending from River place to Water street, Seymour avenue, Atwater avenue, Elizabeth street, Cottage street, Minerva street, Hawkins street, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth streets, Smith street and Hawthorne avenue.

Not having had any cases of contagious diseases requiring strict isolation, no means have been provided for the care of such cases.

The sanitary condition of the school houses is excellent. They are all fumigated twice a year, formalin gas being used for that purpose.

The water supply is good, being furnished by reservoirs kept in perfect condition. The pipes are flushed as often as required and are kept clean.

The question of milk inspection, in my opinion, is one that should be enforced; although the bill was passed by the Senate and House of Representatives, it does not compel the city to enforce milk inspection. Still, it would be advisable to have all milk inspected. There is no doubt but that consumption and glandular diseases, are, to a certain extent, contracted through milk, and cases are every day being reported where it has been proven that infection has originated in cow's milk. I therefore strongly urge that a milk inspector be appointed in our city, and that he be empowered to inspect all milk brought into the city.

DURHAM—DR. E. A. MARKHAM, *Health Officer.*

The health officer received the report of two cases of scarlet fever in one family. They were quarantined and house fumigated. One case of diphtheria occurred in a large family, which was isolated and secondary cases prevented.

Four nuisances received attention upon informal notice.

Sanitation is the same as last year.

EASTFORD—DR. E. K. ROBBINS, *Health Officer.*

For the year ending Aug. 31, 1899, this town has been nearly free from contagious or infectious diseases, having but one case of scarlet fever of mild form. The usual precautions were strictly enforced, disinfection and disposition of the excreta, quarantine, etc. Cause not traceable. The death-rate for the year has been less than in former years.

Nuisances—One complaint being made. Its removal was immediate, after notice given.

Garbage—A part of it is used as food for swine and poultry, and the remainder as fertilizer.

Sewage is in private cesspools and surface drains. There is no public provision for the care of contagious cases. Sanitary condition of school houses fairly good; could be improved. Public buildings are in good condition.

Water supply—None better, it being from springs and wells. Milk supply, as retailed in this town, needs no supervision.

EAST GRANBY—W. A. FOSTER, ESQ., *Health Officer.*

The town has been favored as regards good health; there has been no epidemic and but few cases of any contagious disease.

Measles 6; whooping cough 2; scarlet fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, typhoid fever, cerebro-spinal fever, smallpox—none.

Number of complaints of nuisances two, both abated.

Methods of garbage disposal good. Method of sewage disposal good. No provision for care of contagious diseases.

Sanitary condition of the school houses good; no other public buildings.

Water supply good; no supervision of milk supply.

EAST HADDAM—DR. M. W. PLUMSTEAD, *Health Officer.*

During the last year there has been less sickness than usual. In the months of January and February there was an epidemic of la grippe, and the cases were mostly very light.

During the months of April and May there was an epidemic of measles. Most of the cases were of a light form. It was confined mostly to one school district. One of the physicians attending a family in the most thickly settled part of the district did not report his cases and some children from that family attended school. Upon investigation I found that the first case was brought here from Hartford by a little girl who had been visiting there, and as she was allowed to go to school when she arrived home while the eruption was out and during the peeling process, the consequence was to be expected. As soon as I found out about the above cases I ordered all children home from families where there was a case of measles.

In another district some four miles away from the first district there was a family of four children in which a case of measles developed at the same time. The case was quarantined at once and children in that family kept home from school. The result was there was only one case of measles in that district.

There has not been a case of scarlet fever in the town during the year.

In August there was a case of diphtheria reported to me in a family of several children. The case was a bad one and promptly quarantined and looked after. The diphtheria was contracted in Hartford and the boy was taken sick the night he arrived here on a visit. No new cases have developed since.

During the year there has been no cases of membranous croup, typhoid fever, cerebro-spinal fever, small-pox or whooping cough reported to me.

I do not know of but three cases of pulmonary consumption in the town and they are among the mill hands who work in the cotton mills.

Several nuisances have been abated during the year. In May I received a complaint that a family in the outskirts of town had during the winter lost some horses and a cow; had no intention of burying the same. I went to see the man and found terrible odor, and horses and cows above ground as stated. Inside of forty-eight hours after receiving notice the dead were buried and the nuisance was abated.

The sanitary condition of school houses and public buildings are very good for a country town.

In my judgment there should be official supervision of the milk supply as retailed to the public, but the town does not provide for any such supervision.

EAST HARTFORD—DR. F. H. MAYBERRY, *Health Officer.*

Having been appointed health officer upon the resignation of Dr. E. H. Griswold, July 1, 1899, my report necessarily includes only the months of July, August and September.

Measles have been quite prevalent in the town during the past year, and have not been confined to any particular district. The disease was of a mild character, and it was not found necessary to close any of the schools in consequence. There have been two cases of scarlet fever and one of whooping cough reported. I have found upon investigation that there has been several cases of the former disease in the meadow district which were not reported by the attending physician, and the same neglect was observed in reporting cases of typhoid fever existing in two families in the Hockanum district. There has been about the usual number of cases of typhoid fever, which have been confined to the more thickly settled parts of the town, and their origin is for the most part unknown, but in all probability a great factor in its causation is the lack of a proper sewerage system.

Nineteen complaints of nuisances have been received, of which number seventeen have been abated.

There has been no improvement during the past year as to the disposal of garbage and sewage. The sanitary state of the school houses and public buildings is as good as is possible under the present existing conditions, but the wells in certain districts are open to suspicion and water should be obtained from other sources.

The keeping of pigs in this town and the carting of swill and garbage from the city, unless under certain restrictions, should be stopped.

The water supply is very good, and a recent visit to its source showed it to be in excellent condition. There is no official supervision of the milk supplied to the public in this town, yet in my opinion such should be the case.

East Haven—Dr. C. W. Holbrook, *Health Officer.*

During the past twelve months the town has been remarkably free from contagious diseases. No cases of measles or of scarlet fever, of membranous croup, and only three of whooping cough have been reported; none of typhoid fever, cerebro-spinal fever or small-pox.

No effort seems to be made to restrict the spread of consumption. It fact, the disease seems to be allowed to spread where it will, without hindrance. And yet, a fair degree of carefulness in disposing of their sputum on the part of those thus afflicted to-day, would, in a few years, render the disease comparatively rare.

Complaints of three nuisances have been made and the nuisances abated.

As in the past, so to-day, the garbage of the town is disposed of by individual efforts at the houses where produced and, for the present, the results seem fairly good. However, as our population is increasing rapidly, some other method will have to be adopted in the near future.

The same is true of sewage.

We have no public provision for the care of cases of contagious disease. The fact that nearly all the houses in town still are fairly well isolated from each other, renders any such provision, although desirable, not absolutely necessary at present.

Our school houses and town hall are in good sanitary condition.

The public water supply continues excellent.

No public works of sanitary influence have been undertaken during the year.

We have large tracts of land now lying practically undrained. Their condition is not only a menace and in fact a source of positive injury to the health of the town; but it involves a financial loss as well. No doubt, the owners acting individually and without concerted action could accomplish very little; but, with proper coöperation on their part, hundreds of such acres could be transformed into garden land equal to the very finest in town and could become of real financial gain to the community. Also, the value of adjacent building lots would be increased.

We have no supervision of the milk supply as retailed to the public. This ought not so to be. So many little ones are wholly or in part dependent upon the public milk supply for their very lives, that the condition of the milk thus retailed becomes a matter of interest to the town in its corporate capacity and should be cared for officially.

Not only the health of the cows themselves and the nature of their food should be a matter of inquiry; but the conditions, sanitary or otherwise, under which they are kept and the details of the preservation and transportation of the milk should be inspected carefully.

I know that such inspection would be welcome by the more intelligent and enterprising milkmen as assuring them an advantage over their less business-like competitors. At the same time, it would protect the public from no little danger to health and even to life itself.

EAST LYME—F. H. DART, ESQ., *Health Officer.*

With the exception of a few cases of typhoid fever, I cannot say that East Lyme has given evidence of bad sanitary condition. Two cases of typhoid fever were, I think, contracted by drinking Connecticut river water. The other cases were, I think, due directly or indirectly to contamination on the State Camp ground. A few cases of measles and scarlet fever were imported, but did not spread. Whooping cough was introduced and became quite general.

Nuisances have been noticed and abated as in years past. The sanitary condition of the public buildings is better adapted for the present than it is for future safety. The same may be said of the water supply and drainage. The interest taken, particularly by the summer people, in our milk supply points to the official supervision of same in the near future.

EASTON—DR. B. W. WHITE, *Health Officer.*

I have no report for the State Board of Health for this year. Nothing has been received at this office on account of contagious diseases from the town of Easton.

EAST WINDSOR—DR. H. O. ALLEN, *Health Officer.*

The general health of the town for the year ending Sept. 1, 1899, has been exceptionally good; there have been but few contagious diseases.

Measles occurred in three families with one or two cases in each. Scarlet fever, but one case was reported; there were other children in the family, but by quarantining the sick one, no other cases occurred.

Whooping cough has been quite prevalent in certain sections of the town; no measures were taken to isolate cases, which no doubt accounts for its prevalence.

Only one case of typhoid fever has been reported; this was a very serious case, ending fatally.

Malarial troubles have been more common than heretofore for some years, mostly of the intermittent type; although other forms have occurred to some extent.

Very few complaints of nuisances have been made, and very little action has been required by the health officer in abatement of such. Two complaints were made regarding dead horses, that had been drawn into the field and left unburied, until the surrounding atmosphere became anything but salubrious; upon burial the nuisance was abated.

There is no official supervision of milk supply, and the opinion of the health officer after personal observation is that such is not necessary in this town at present.

Water supply and sewerage same as in former years.

ELLINGTON—DR. E. T. DAVIS, *Health Officer.*

The health of the town has been fairly good during the year as far as contagious diseases are concerned. About twenty cases of measles have come to my notice during the summer; most of them mild; a few quite severe cases.

Two cases of diphtheria were reported, both of them near the Rockville city line. By careful isolation and disinfection no secondary cases developed, proving to my mind that isolation and disinfection is the proper way to prevent the spread of contagion. Whooping cough has been quite prevalent in some parts of the town during the summer and fall. As some cases called no physician it is impossible to estimate the number of cases occurring during the year.

No typhoid fever has been reported during the year. The town has been quite free from the disease for several years past.

The town seems to be quite free from pulmonary consumption. No case of tuberculosis from tuberculous milk has occurred to my knowledge. As far as our town is concerned I see no need of official supervision of the milk supply as related to the public.

The sewage and garbage disposal is the same as in previous years.

The sanitary condition of the school houses is good.

ENFIELD—DR. G. T. FINCH, *Health Officer.*

The work in this department of town affairs has been less than for several years. There has been comparatively little sickness of any kind, and the cases of contagious diseases requiring attention from the health officer have been very few. For the past two years the health of our people has been phenomenal. This is one of the compensations which has come to us from our period of dull times. A very large proportion of our population is employed in mills, and the hard times, by lessening the hours of labor, have driven these people out into the fresh air. The result has been a very lean and emaciated pocket-book, but bodies made strong and vigorous, capable of resisting disease and exposure.

But one case of measles has been reported during the year. The source was not known, but we had such a large number of cases last year that this one, occurring early in January, might easily have been exposed to some neglected infection.

Five cases of scarlet fever occurred. One was a very mild attack and was confined to the initial case. The father of the child had visited in a family at a distance where there had been a case of scarlet fever. It is thought that he carried the contagion home in his clothing in some way. The other four cases occurred in a double tenement house and followed each other in rotation. It is far from certain that the disease was transmitted from one to the other. Such a supposition would leave the initial case to be accounted for. The drain was found to be very much at fault.

A large leak was discovered in the sink pipe under the kitchen floor. The flow from this had saturated the ground to a wide extent and had occasioned a very offensive and nasty condition of affairs. The disease was traced to this. [How did the leaky sink pipe get infected?—C. A. L.] Things were made right and the scarlet fever disappeared.

One very mild case of diphtheria was brought to the attention of the health officer. It was of the simplest type.

Six cases of typhoid fever have been reported, and many cases of fever have been mentioned as suspicious, but after a few days have cleared up and recovered.

We have undoubtedly had a malarial element at work to a considerable extent during the year.

No efforts have been made in our town to restrict the prevalence of pulmonary consumption, except the usual precautionary measures directed by physicians attending such cases.

But fourteen complaints have been made of existing nuisances. In all but two of these cases I have been able to remove the cause of offense, at least temporarily. There are so many of these nuisances which are recurring, that is to say—they are removed to-day, but, owing to unsatisfactory arrangements, they make themselves felt again in a few weeks. I have not ordered any work of this kind to be done except on a complaint of an aggrieved party.

A considerable amount of our garbage is removed by dump wagons, but much improvement could be made in this matter. Too often it is thrown in a pile at the back of a privy and left to decay and become offensive.

Our only method of sewage disposal is the turning of our sewer pipes into the Connecticut river. There is no public provision made in our town for the care of contagious diseases. In the absence of some sort of hospital organization such provision would be difficult to arrange for.

Our school houses are in excellent sanitary condition. We are using thirty-five rooms for school purposes in our town.

Each room has been thoroughly cleaned and fumigated, each desk has been well washed and many revarnished. We have introduced into three of our school buildings during the year a complete system of ventilation. Ten rooms will share the benefit of this improvement. Our other public buildings are in good sanitary condition.

I am pleased to be able to state that the water company has under way, and already nearing completion, a system of improvements which it is believed will accomplish all that we can wish for. If the plans are carried out to the end as thoroughly as they have been begun, we will surely be served with water as pure as we enjoyed before the careless condition of affairs at the source of supply caused such serious contamination. Our reservoir as at present constructed is a model of neatness and cleanliness. Not only this, but it is so constructed that it is possible with any fair amount of attention to always keep it free from any contaminating accumulation. After the springs from which our supply is obtained have been protected from the entrance of extraneous matter, our water should once more be pure and wholesome.

The subject of milk in relation to health has received a large amount of attention during the past year. Views have been modified to a considerable extent, and a more conservative opinion prevails. I am very firmly of the opinion that there should be official supervision of the milk supply as retailed to the public. This move ought surely to be made, and in such a way that small towns could share in the benefits as well as the cities.

ESSEX—DR. C. H. HUBBARD, *Health Officer.*

Our community has been largely exempt from contagious or infectious diseases during the current year.

Two cases of scarlet fever of a mild character have been reported; and a few cases of measles, also mild.

Four cases of pulmonary consumption have been reported; no special effort has been made to restrict the prevalence of the disease; nor, so far as known to the writer, are there any cases now existing directly or indirectly connected with those referred to. And, in this connection, it may be proper to add, that a carefully kept record of mortality in this town, extending over a period of almost forty years, fails to demonstrate (unless in one instance where influences of a hereditary sort existed unquestionably) the contagiousness of the disease.

Few formal complaints of nuisances have been made; yet, whether formal or informal, all have been promptly abated, but no record of such abatements has been kept.

The methods of garbage and sewage disposal are essentially the same as previously reported; yet improvement is noticeable in the extent and thoroughness of the work performed.

Our school and other public buildings are well cared for, being subjected as frequently as necessary to thorough purification.

During the year a public water basin has been established at a central point in the village of Essex, greatly to the comfort and refreshment of man and beast.

Our milk supply is furnished by two or three parties of reliable character, and no special supervision at present seems necessary or desirable.

FAIRFIELD—DR. W. H. DONALDSON, *Health Officer.*

There were only eight cases of contagious diseases and those were all isolated.

Of measles there was one case in May and two in August; one case each of scarlet fever and diphtheria; four cases of whooping cough in July and August. The only cases of typhoid fever were two soldiers on invalid furlough, who contracted the disease in camp. It is an excellent record for our town that we have typhoid fever so seldom, while our almost entire freedom from tuberculosis of late is remarkable. There was only one death from tuberculosis during the year and only two from pneumonia. As these two diseases caused over one-fifth of all the deaths in the State last year, we should appreciate our good fortune. Furthermore the person dying from tuberculosis was a resident of the town for only a few weeks previous to death. Practically we had a clean record.

In view of the above, it is inexplicable that we should have had a death-rate of fifteen per thousand, there having been sixty deaths, against seventy last year.

The rate for the State at large during the same period was 16.2. Of the deaths, seventeen, over one-quarter, were under ten years of age, and nineteen, almost one-third, were over seventy, while only ten were between ten and sixty years of age. One death was at the ripe old age of one hundred years and two months. An unusual percentage of our old people have passed away in the last ten years. Accidents and suicides also caused an unusual number of deaths, eight in all.

Of births there were eighty-seven, the same as last year. Males forty-five, females forty-three.

Fourteen complaints were investigated and corrected. The only one calling for notice was that of several prominent taxpayers in Southport, asking for the drainage of the tract of land lying between the railroad station and the Westport turnpike, under the provisions of Chapter CLXII of the Public Acts of 1895. After a thorough consideration of the matter, with the advice of the county health officer and the selectmen, a civil engineer was employed. His report recommended, as the most feasible remedy, that the tract be filled in, as its level was too low for drainage. The matter is now in the hands of the selectmen.

An examination of the schools finds them in fair condition. The condition and care of the vaults may be improved; also the methods of ventilation.

As a result of the condemnation of several of the wells last year, we find only three schools supplied with good drinking water. All of the others depend on supplies more or less remote, and possibly as bad as the condemned wells.

The developments of the past year bring us face to face with the questions of water supply and sewerage.

A charter having been granted to a new company gives us a promise of an aqueduct supply. If water is introduced the town will be compelled to provide sewers. Our present water supply is entirely from wells—good, bad and indifferent; our sewage disposal by cesspools and the garbage disposed of by the most primitive methods. This is not to the credit of a modern and progressive town.

Is it not here that we find some explanation of our too excessive death-rate? In 1877 there were forty-one deaths in a population of 5,600. Our population to-day is little, if any, over 4,000, while the deaths number from sixty to seventy-five.

I desire to call your attention to the foul miasmatic nuisance now existing in Moody's Pond and vicinity. This section is building up rapidly and demands provisions for sewage and garbage disposal that is difficult to meet. With the coöperation of the city of Bridgeport, something must be done to correct the foul state of the pond and tributaries.

The highest scientific authority connects malaria and mosquitoes in intimate relation to each other. We are forced to admit that these two are the great scourges of our beautiful town. Financial, as well as sanitary, reasons should impel us to considerable effort to rid us of them. A judicious drainage of our salt-meadows and a few tracts of low-lying grounds would accomplish great results in this line.

FARMINGTON—DR. J. B. NEWTON, *Health Officer.*

The general health of the town has been exceptionally good and comparatively free from infectious or contagious diseases as compared with previous years. The reason of which I believe to be due to the fact, that in that portion of our town where contagious and infectious diseases would surely thrive and become epidemic, exists an extensive paper mill, whose bleaching of paper is done wholly by the use of chloride of lime, and on almost any day the fumes of this chloride of lime impregnates the atmosphere to a marked degree, not enough to endanger public health, but in my opinion just enough to be of value and a great assistance to your health officers.

Three cases of measles have been reported; two cases of diphtheria and one of membranous croup, all occurring in remote parts of the town where communication would have been practically impossible, and possibly caused by defective drains. One mild case of typhoid fever has been reported from a similar cause.

The town is remarkably free from pulmonary consumption, but very few cases are now existing.

My attention has been called to seven alleged nuisances during the year and after personal inspection six were considered detrimental to public health and ordered removed. The garbage of the town is either burned or buried. What sewers there are empty into the Farmington river, it being much lower than the village and affording excellent drainage. I make an inspection of the schools and public buildings every year and whatever defects I may find are properly looked after and removed. Our water supply is most excellent and for the past dry season has been most abundant and pure.

The milk supply of every town should surely be under official supervision; too many lives are being sacrificed every year, in my opinion, to this neglect.

FRANKLIN—DR. E. L. DANIELSON, *Health Officer.*

No cases of measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, membranous croup, typhoid fever, cerebro-spinal fever, or small-pox have been reported this year. No excessive death-rate has occurred. April 7, 1899, I investigated a case of lice on child in school; removed the child. Garbage is fed to hogs and hens or burned with good results. Sewage is collected in cesspools, or conducted away by drains.

No public provision has been made for the care of contagious diseases. The sanitary condition of some of the school houses is good; the others may be much benefited very easily, while the out-houses connected with these are rather neglected. The sanitary condition of other public buildings is good. Water is of good quality, and is procured from wells and springs.

No public work of sanitary influence has been undertaken during the year.

The milk supply is good, and no official supervision is necessary.

GLASTONBURY—DR. C. G. RANKIN, *Health Officer.*

During the year there were reported to me one hundred and fifty-seven cases of measles. Most of these cases occurred during the months of March, April and May. Probably the actual number of cases would not fall much below three hundred. All parts of the town were visited alike. At that time measles were prevalent all over the State, but I noticed no town where they were reported to such an extent as here. They varied in severity. Two deaths were reported from complications following measles.

Three fatal cases of membranous croup were reported. The source of infection was not known in any of the cases.

There were two cases of typhoid fever, one in November and the other in December.

Whooping cough has been about in different parts of the town during the greater part of the past year. The cases are not as a general thing reported, as but little attention is paid to this disease. One death was reported from it.

But few complaints have come to me of existing nuisances. All such have been abated without objection. No public works of a sanitary nature have been undertaken during the past year.

GOSHEN—DR. J. H. NORTH, *Health Officer.*

There has been no marked difference in the public health, sanitation or sanitary conditions of the town of Goshen, from those which prevailed previous to report of 1898.

Diseases—Measles, three cases, all in one family; summer visitors from Brooklyn, N. Y.; no serious complications or results.

Scarlet fever, none; diphtheria, one mild case; membranous croup, whooping cough, none reported; typhoid fever, one case, death.

No other infectious diseases have occurred, except two cases of tuberculosis, which were fatal; one case promoted by occupation in needle shop and imprudence in living, a young woman of tubercular diathesis; the other also, in a young woman (who was never of robust constitution and was of cachectic tendency) from repeated catarrhs and prevailing influenzas; neither originated within the town I believe. The care of sputa, and hygienic measures were observed, together with cleaning and disinfecting of rooms, before occupied by others.

Nuisances—One complaint of a privy used by two families in the same house, which involved directions in regard to cleaning vault, and disposal of slops, etc.

Other topics—Methods of garbage disposal, sewage disposal, care of contagious cases, same as last year. Sanitary conditions of school houses and other public buildings good, and they are all cleaned, repaired and put in order during vacation time, at least all that in any wise need special care.

The water supply and all other matters as indicated in circular No. 94, of State Board of Health, require no other report for this year, than as given in reports for the years 1897 and 1898.

GRANBY—DR. ALFRED J. WEED, *Health Officer.*

The health officer has not, by report, been made aware of the existence of any contagious disease; however, in his own practice, four cases of typhoid fever have been observed, two of which were extremely severe; but all terminated in complete restoration to health. All the quarantine regulations pertinent to the several cases were carried out in their entirety. Not being any cases reported to the officer during the year, it is just to conclude that none others were discovered.

It seems almost superfluous to reiterate this latter claim, as it it plainly the duty of all good citizens to be ever prompt in their fulfillment of so important a matter as that of reporting a case of contagious disease, that means may be used by those delegated for the purpose of investigating into the subject of diseases and their prevention; still it not infrequently occurs that through negligence or design, cases have existed, and at the same time no report of them has been forthcoming; such an instance occurred in Granby several years ago, in which case no report of a number of cases of whooping cough were sent to the health department, and only by chance did the fact of their being any such disease prevalent come to the notice of the officer; and subsequent investigation clearly indicated that the spreading of the contagion of this disease was entirely avoidable had an effort been made to enlighten the people in regard to the danger connected with such cases.

The school houses are in the best possible condition, speaking from a hygienic point of view, and in all other respects the school houses reflect the efficiency of the acting school visitors. Every advantage is taken for the comfort of the pupils. Ventilation is carried out in the best possible manner considering the primitiveness of the means at hand.

All sewage matter accumulating is disposed of immediately. In reference to the water supply, its purity, its inexhaustibleness, quantitatively speaking, is the envy of strangers. It almost would be worth while to journey a long distance to quaff the crystal beverage from nature's own reservoir, or as it is coming down the hillside, sparkling in the sunbeams or deporting itself in the mighty deep. It would be well nigh impossible to contaminate the water. Water for the school children is generally obtained from some nearby residence, the school yards not having wells, a fact of itself not generally in keeping with modern ideas, although to dig a well in the yard of every district might be considered rather extravagant, yet it would be a very commendable work.

No nuisances have existed, or none at least to require official attention. Our people are very intelligent and therefore law abiding, and a nuisance would not be tolerated any longer than it would take to discover it.

I beg leave to offer a suggestion, to wit: that it is very essential on the part of every district committee to thoroughly clean the school houses, desks, etc., thereby not only making the room more wholesome, but also removing any source of danger lurking in or about the seats. Remember that the contagion from any disease, though the person suffering from such disease be only slightly indisposed, may scatter itself about the desk and room in quantity sufficient to be a prolific source of danger. Hence it will be readily understood how anticipation of danger may be the means of its avoidance.

GREENWICH—DR. L. P. JONES, *Health Officer.*

During the year there have been reported to the health officer by the physicians of the town the following cases of contagious diseases:

Measles 52; scarlet fever 18; diphtheria 7; whooping cough 22; typhoid fever 3. No cases of small-pox or cerebro-spinal fever.

A considerable number of children have recently had whooping cough and in many instances without a physician, so the number reported is not representative of the whole number of cases.

No special efforts have been made to restrict the spread of tuberculosis and we have never had any cases [proved to have arisen—C. A. L.] from the more unusual sources, such as the milk supply or tuberculous meat.

Our death-rate for the past year has not been unusual.

The health officer during the past year has received a large number of complaints of supposed and real nuisances. These have been investigated and where a nuisance really existed it has been abated as promptly as circumstances would permit.

The garbage is disposed of by the borough within certain limits. Men call at the houses, remove the garbage, utilize same as food for pigs, etc., and the rest is buried.

The sewage of the borough is disposed of by sewers in a large measure and by cesspools in some localities. The sewage system is inadequate to the needs. There should be a sewer on the east side of the borough similar to the one on the west.

The town has never made any provisions for the care of its contagious cases. In a few instances people having contagious diseases and without a home have been isolated at the town farm.

The school houses are in a fairly sanitary condition. Some of them are far from satisfactory, but are in as good a condition as their construction will permit.

We have very poor public buildings, but the condition of the one occupied by town officers is anything but sanitary. The lockup is also in a bad state.

The water supply is good.

During the year a sewer has been started on the west margin of the borough which when completed will be of great value to that part of the town. It will greatly lessen the chances of an epidemic of contagious disease in certain of the more crowded portions.

The town has never made any provisions regarding its milk supply, but it is believed to be good.

GRISWOLD—DR. G. H. JENNINGS, *Health Officer.*

No measles, diphtheria, membranous croup, whooping cough, cerebro-spinal fever or small-pox reported.

Scarlet fever—There was but one case during the year, of a severe type. The patient was one of the teachers of the public school. Although the disease occurred while school was in session, there was, fortunately, no spreading of the fever. The school building was thoroughly disinfected, and after a week's delay, to guard against any new cases, work was resumed under a substitute teacher.

Typhoid fever—There was but one case reported. This occurred in a tenement house, the cause undoubtedly being the filthy condition of the cellar, caused by a defective sewer pipe. The drain was promptly repaired, and no further trouble followed.

Three cases of nuisances were received; all were abated upon request.

Information was received of a number of diseased cows in a herd, the milk from all being used to supply the Jewett City creamery with cream, and an investigation was made. While it was true that there was a number of cows sick, the report that the milk from those sick was saved for the cream was without foundation. In fact, when the cattle were seen it would have been impossible to have procured a pint of milk from either of the sick ones.

The large amount of milk furnished by the farmers of our own and adjoining towns for butter-making and as a food supply in so many families, both in our own villages and distant cities, calls for a careful inspection of all herds of cattle, together with the buildings occupied and the water supply.

The number of well proven cases where typhoid fever and consumption have been traced to the milk supply as the source of the disease, makes it of the greatest importance that such a step should be taken, in order that so valuable a food supply may be furnished in a pure and healthy condition. In some foreign countries, as in some of our cities, all milk that is used for food is either boiled or sterilized by heat to guard against tuberculosis and typhoid fever. Why not go to the fountain head and, by properly inspecting dairies and removing all diseased cattle, make such treatment of the milk unnecessary? It should constantly be remembered that consumption is a communicable disease; already the care that is generally taken to collect and destroy all expectoration of consumptives has materially lessened the number of cases with us. A universal following up of this plan at all times, both at the home and on the street, together with the supervision of dairies, would in one generation make this disease, now so common, as rare as is that much dreaded disease small-pox, once so common a scourge of all communities, but now rarely met. To be effective, this should be in the hands of the State; or, better still, the Nation.

This year that part of the village of Glasgo north of the river, where during the past two years there have been several cases of typhoid fever, has been entirely re-sewered. This, together with their fine water supply, probably the best in the town, should place the residents in the front ranks as to health.

BOROUGH OF JEWETT CITY—DR. G. H. JENNINGS, *Health Officer.*

During the year ending September 30, 1899, there were no cases of measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, or small-pox.

Whooping cough—This disease was prevalent during the first five months of the year, a continuation of the disease from the preceding year. The cases were all of a mild type. Twenty-four cases were reported, in all; there were other cases undoubtedly that were not treated by any physician and so not reported.

Typhoid fever—There were eight cases reported during the year. The origin of the last five cases was probably the drinking water: four of these cases were in one family and occurred nearly at the same time; of these, two of the latter cases were moderately severe; one case in December, probably contracted from a returned soldier from Cuba, was of a severe type; the other five were mild cases.

The number of cases of typhoid fever this year exceeds considerably that of the past few years; this might seem to give some weight to a somewhat prevalent theory that typhoid fever and malaria to a certain extent antagonize one another, as it is a fact that the number of cases of malaria is much less than for either of the past three years.

Three complaints of nuisances were received and upon request were abated.

The water from the reservoir for the greater part of the year was of good color and without odor, but during a part of August and September it was quite turbid and of a strong odor so that it could not be used.

The first step towards a public sewer was taken this summer, when it was voted to construct a suitable sewer on Railroad avenue, and the lower part of Mathewson street. It is to be hoped that this may be continued through the principal part of the borough in order that the inhabitants may have the benefit of this much needed sanitary help.

There is no supervision of the milk supply furnished the borough. The large amount of milk used as a food,—for the very young the only food provided, makes it of the greatest importance that the supply should be pure and of good quality. To any community, next to its water supply, comes in importance the milk supply. There should therefore be not only a supervision of the milk offered for sale, but also of the dairies and cattle that furnish the supply.

No town could claim supervision over herds or dairies outside its borders and yet milk from neighboring towns furnishes often the milk used. To make such a supervision of the greatest good, it seems to me the inspection of herds and dairies should be carried on by the State, then all sources of milk supply could be reached. Such a step honestly and thoroughly carried out by the State would add largely to the health of the people, and be one very important step towards making consumption, that is now so prevalent a disease, of rare occurrence in another generation.

GROTON—DR. JOHN GRAY, *Health Officer.*

In conformity with the Public Acts of 1893, Chapter 248, Section 8, I have the honor to make report as town health officer for the year ending August 31, 1899, and with pardonable pride state, that I believe my official labors the past year, to promote the good health of the people and make tolerable to their senses the abatement of offensive and unsanitary conditions, have been marked with beneficial and appreciated results.

So far as I have been able to observe and learn, since the health laws have been properly enforced and observed, the general health of the people has been improving, and our ordinary sickness diminishing. Also the contagious diseases, that have annually appeared, seem to be lessening, both in severity and number; and I am pleased to mention that two of the most baneful and dreaded of them all, namely diphtheria and scarlet fever, have been substantially absent from the town the past year.

All of the contagious diseases that have been reported or known by me to exist in town during the year are twenty cases of mild whooping cough; nearly all of them were in the "Mystic Oral School," and the malady was brought there by a scholar from abroad; two cases of very mild scarlet fever, one in the middle and one in the east part of the town—no infecting cause was found; three cases of a mild form of measles at Mystic, one infected abroad and two contracted from that; seventeen cases of typhoid fever, four of mild form occurring at Noank—one of them infected out of town, and no cause found for the others; one fatal case between Mystic and Old Mystic, and no cause found; twelve cases at Groton Bank, one of them fatal; the major part were in close proximity and developed almost simultaneously; the type was both mild and aggravated. Investigation revealed the convincing cause to be a grossly neglected cesspool and filthy privies combined;* three or four of the mild cases occurred in another part of the village, and no positive cause was ascertained.

All of the above named received my immediate and careful attention, in adopting every possible means for the benefit of the sick and protection of the public.

Here I consider it to be my imperative duty to strongly urge, that the people of Groton Bank village look carefully after the purity of their water supply from wells, as I have been called to inspect one or two, and found running and leaching into them sink drainage and other polluting filthiness, from dwellings situated higher up on the sloping grounds of the village.

On complaint, I have had corrected sixteen nuisances of various kinds and gravity, to the satisfaction of complainants and all others.

During the month of August, I inspected all of the school houses and other public buildings, and their premises in town, and mostly found them in a satisfactory condition, and any improvement I thought proper to be made was assured that it would be done.

The estimated population of the town is now seven thousand,

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*Query. How did they stand related to the water or milk supply?—C.A.L.

and the mortality record for the year is ninety-six from all causes, which is ten over the previous year, and is logically accounted for by the largely increased number of deaths from old age and senile ailments. The near approximation of births is ninety, and the marriages just thirty.

GUILFORD—DR. R. B. WEST, *Health Officer.*

We have had no epidemic form of disease during the past twelve months, unless influenza may be so considered.

Isolated cases of scarlet fever, of which two occurred at Leete's Island, and five cases of whooping cough complete the list of contagious diseases reported.

Malarial fever in all of its various forms has been prevalent and seems to be increasing in frequency.

Consumption still maintains its important position in the list of fatal diseases, six deaths out of a total number of thirty-seven having occurred since October first of the preceding year.

No efficient measures have thus far been possible in restricting this disease.

Several complaints of nuisances have been made and those having sufficient cause have been abated.

The disposal of sewage is mainly the same as in previous years, namely by cesspools and drains.

The sanitary condition of our public buildings and school houses is in most cases good. In one or two there is room for improvement.

Water for potable use is obtained from wells and cisterns. Many of the wells are without doubt unsafe. In others the water is good.

There is no supervision of the milk supply, but so far as I am aware it is of good quality.

HADDAM—EDWARD D. GILBERT, ESQ., *Health Officer.*

The following cases of contagious diseases have been reported. Measles, forty-five cases of a mild form; scarlet fever one case: diphtheria one; typhoid fever one. From the above cases, no deaths occurred.

Nuisances—Two cases reported and abated without official action.

Sanitary condition of school houses found very good.

HAMDEN—DR. HENRY H. SMITH, *Health Officer.*

My report covers only the past six months, as my term of service began in March last. Since that time there has been no epidemic of any kind. Through March, April and May there were a goodly number of cases of whooping cough, but as none were reported it is impossible to state the true number. They were of a mild type and many of them were not treated by a physician.

Three cases of measles were reported, but there were probably many times that number, not reported. The three reported cases were isolated and the house placarded. No cases were communicated from these. I was unable to ascertain the origin in either case.

Eleven cases of scarlet fever were reported—eight in March and three in April. These were only moderately severe and there were no deaths. In every case the houses were placarded and where possible the patient isolated and cared for by a nurse who had no communication with the rest of the household. In these cases the wage-earner was not kept from his work, as there was no danger of communicating the disease. In some cases, where isolation was impossible, the wage-earner boarded away from home. It is probable that the contagion of scarlet fever does not spread very far from the patient, so that if the skin is well protected by an antiseptic application, plenty of fresh air allowed, the discharges and clothes thoroughly disinfected, and the door of the sick room protected by a sheet kept constantly wet with bichloride solution, there is very little danger of the disease being communicated. I was unable to locate the origin of any of these cases. In every instance the house was thoroughly cleaned and disinfected immediately after the disease, and the sick room fumigated. Many cases of this disease are so mild that they are not reported and so free intercourse with other children is not prohibited, and from them come the cases that we can not trace.

But one case of diphtheria was reported. This was severe and proved fatal. The house was quarantined and afterwards thoroughly disinfected and fumigated.

Four cases of typhoid fever were reported, all of which recovered. They occurred about the same time, but were in widely separated districts, so there could be no common source of infection. These houses were placarded, but the inmates were not quarantined. The great reduction in the number of typhoid cases is a striking illustration of the value of sanitary laws. The wage value of the time saved to every community—not to speak of the lives preserved—by stamping out this disease is almost past computation.

There were no cases of cerebro-spinal fever, small-pox, membranous croup, or any rare disease.

Cases of pulmonary consumption are not reported, but death reaps an abundant harvest here as elsewhere from this fruitful source. No organized effort has been made to restrict the prevalence of this frightful scourge, but much has been done, and more may be, by keeping constantly before the public its infectious nature and the way it may be communicated. There is little to be expected from legislation or isolation, but much from education in this direction. The death-rate from all cases has been about the average.

Ten nuisances were reported and all were satisfactorily abated by personally interviewing the parties and instructing them what to do. My instructions were in every case cheerfully carried out. Many cases were abated without a complaint being made.

The greatest complaint came from the western part of the town, where there is a large stye and from which foul stench is disseminated over a large section of the town. Several hundred hogs are kept there and fed with garbage brought from New Haven. Frequent inspection of the pens, together with more careful attention to cleaning them and greater care in feeding, has greatly improved the condition, but it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when Hamden will cease to be the dumping ground for New Haven's garbage.

This being a farming community, the greater part of our own waste is used as a fertilizer.

There are no sewers in the town and the drainage all goes either into cesspools or on the surface.

No public provision is made for caring for cases of contagious disease.

The school houses are for the most part kept in good repair, and at least once a year thoroughly cleansed, and if there have been contagious diseases they have been fumigated.

The privies are kept clean and the boxes emptied every year. Two of the school houses have unfortunate locations, on the banks of Lake Whitney, and both should be moved to higher land.

The school building of Whitneyville is an old and dilapidated one-story brick structure containing two schools, in both of which there are about ninety pupils. The rooms are damp, uninviting, and during the greater part of the school year very cold and draughty. Both teachers and scholars suffer from these conditions. The rooms are heated by stoves that in the coldest weather are totally inadequate. The chimneys smoke all or a part of the time and it is a constant menace to the health of teachers and pupils to be obliged to spend six hours each day under such conditions. I can not too strongly urge that early action be taken in this matter.

The water supply is derived chiefly from wells. The soil is largely red rock and the water is consequently hard, but not unhealthful, provided it is kept free from contamination by sink drain or privy.

No public work of sanitary influence has been undertaken this year.

Hamden furnishes a large quantity of milk, which is generally of excellent quality, but a regular inspection of the stables, the herds and the care of the milk, by some one who had authority to act and who possessed the requisite knowledge, would undoubtedly result in improving its healthfulness and safety as a food for infants and children. There is no provision for any supervision as yet.

HAMPTON—DR. L. W. SPENCER, *Health Officer.*

The health of the town has been very good. Since I have been health officer there has been one case of diphtheria and one case of measles, both mild. Restrictions were carried out and the dwellings were placarded to warn the public. No complaint has been received during the year of unsanitary conditions or of any nuisance. The ice supply is abundant and very good. Sewage is all surface sewers, but is well taken care of. Have visited the schools and find them in good sanitary condition. Water supply good, from wells and springs. There has been no public provision for the care of contagious cases. Our milk supply is very good, and nearly all goes to Boston every morning.

The death-rate has been about as usual. The birth-rate nearly doubled.

HARTLAND—W. S. MILLER, ESQ., *Health Officer.*

For the three months ending Sept. 1, 1899, there have been no cases of contagious diseases or nuisances reported. The general health of the town has been unusually good.

HARWINTON—DR. C. L. BLAKE, *Health Officer.*

Five cases of scarlet fever have been reported. Four of these were quarantined and the premises afterwards fumigated. One was not reported until convalescence was established.

Death occurred in one case of membranous croup.

One case of typhoid fever; a placard was posted informing the public of the existence of the disease.

I have inspected school houses and ordered two of them cleaned. They are now in good sanitary condition.

Pulmonary consumption is almost unknown in our town.

One nuisance complaint has been received and abated. None have been abated without complaint.

In regard to disposal of garbage, etc., there has been no change since last year.

I do not think official supervision of milk supply necessary in our town, but think it would be a good thing in villages and cities. Milk is not retailed here to any extent.

HEBRON—DR. CYRUS H. PENDLETON, *Health Officer.*

There was reported to me during the year one case of measles, contracted in Hartford. The house was placarded and there were no secondary cases. The case was a moderately severe one. No cases of diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, cerebro-spinal fever or small-pox were reported. There was one case of supposed typhoid fever, occurring in the early part of July, complicating a rather advanced case of Bright's disease and terminating fatally. One case also occurred during the latter part of July, brought here from New Haven. The case ran a comparatively mild course.

An epidemic of whooping cough occurred during the winter months, most of the cases being in December, and in Turnerville and vicinity.

The origin of the epidemic, as near as can be ascertained, was from cases contracted in Colchester. The most of the cases were fairly mild and there were no deaths. As the original cases were not reported to me, I am not able to give number of primary or secondary cases, nor was it practicable to do much towards limiting the cases. I would like in this connection to call attention to the fact that the Health Law of the State require all cases of such contagious diseases as are above mentioned to be reported without unnecessary delay to the health officer. This is important, that the requisite measures may be adopted to limit their spreading, and to conserve the health of the community.

No cases of nuisance, if any existed, were reported to me, and none were abated.

During the year I reported monthly, as the laws require, to the State Board of Health. Also, during the month of August gave notice to the committees of the several school districts to put the school buildings in good sanitary condition prior to the opening of schools in September. These notices, at least as far as cleaning out privies was concerned, were in some cases ignored, and will, perhaps, have to be reported to the county health officer for him to take such action as he considers called for.

HUNTINGTON—DR. W. S. RANDALL, *Health Officer.*

I have the honor to present herewith my sixth annual report.

Sixteen cases of contagious diseases have been reported during the year as against twenty-seven for the preceding year. These are subdivided as follows:

Measles, none reported; scarlet fever, one case; diphtheria, four cases; whooping cough, ten cases; typhoid fever, one case.

No cases of measles have been reported for the past three years, which is unusual. Only one case of scarlet fever, and that very mild; source of infection unknown. Of the four cases of diphtheria reported, three of them were quite severe, but all ended in recovery. One occurred in a young woman, who came here on a visit from Newtown, soon after her arrival and was undoubtedly due to exposure in that town. Another contracted the disease after the visit of a relative from out of town, this visitor having complained of some throat trouble. In the remaining two cases the origin could not be detected. Antitoxin was administered in three of the above cases and rigid quarantine measures carried out with the result that the disease did not spread.

Whooping cough occurred as follows: Four cases in October, one in November, one in December, one in January and three in February.

Typhoid fever occurred only in one case. This is the third year in succession that only one case has been reported and an argument in favor of the purity of the water and ice supplies together with the sanitary condition of the town.

Disinfection has been thoroughly practiced in such cases as required it and quarantine rules well observed by our people, who are beginning to see the benefits to be derived from strict adherence to the health rules.

The total number of deaths in the town (including the borough) was seventy-three as against sixty for the previous year. The total number of births in the town (including the borough) was forty-nine as against one hundred and fourteen for the preceding year. Tubercular disease has caused six deaths or about eight per cent. of the whole number. Of the six cases reported three were pulmonary consumption. No cases of tuberculosis acquired from tuberculous milk have occurred to my knowledge. There is however danger from this source and I will advise an examination of cows furnishing milk for public delivery at such intervals as are necessary. No new or special efforts are at present being made in this town to restrict pulmonary consumption.

The number of complaints made of nuisances is the smallest in years, only four having been reported and these were willingly abated.

No new methods for the disposal of garbage or sewage have been adopted since the last annual report was made.

During the past year out of the twelve public schools in the town ten have been in active operation. These were all visited by me between September 20th and May 12th, and found in good sanitary condition. The seats in some of the out-buildings are unfit for use and should be replaced by more modern and healthful furnishings.

Not in years has the water in the reservoirs been so low, showing that the present supply is not adequate for the increasing demands. The acquisition of a farm, lying between the two reservoirs, having been accomplished, the Shelton Water Co. will be able to increase its watershed to a considerable degree and at the same time do away with some objectionable features which are now threatening the purity of the water.

Regarding the "official supervision of the milk supply as retailed to the public" which is being agitated in many of the towns of the State, it seems to me that it would be desirable, and prove a safeguard to that largely used article of food.

BOROUGH OF SHELTON—DR. G. A. SHELTON, *Health Officer.*

The mortality of the borough gives a satisfactory record, in that eliminating the deaths from phthisis, there has been only a single death in the class of contagious diseases.

No epidemic has appeared within the year, and the cases of contagious diseases have been of sporadic character, and mild in form. Wherever they have appeared, quarantine has been strictly enforced, and no further spread of the disease found. Only one case of scarlet fever, and that a doubtful one, has been reported.

The cases of diphtheria were found to have been contracted elsewhere and brought within our borders, yet through quarantine regulations the public has been protected and through the immunizing treatment of the family exposed, all cases have been locally held without any extension to other parts of the borough.

Whooping cough found some material for its development, and though somewhat troublesome there has seemed to have been no great spread of cases.

Typhoid fever claimed some recognition, and a number of cases were reported in different part of the borough, but no cause of them beyond that of a purely local one existed. No fatal results occurred, and no communication of the disease was noticed.

Tuberculosis has unfortunately claimed more in numbers than the year previous, but no history could be found where a suspicious milk supply played any part in its development. The utmost care in the nursing of these cases has been observed in order to prevent its extension to other members of the family, constant and thorough disinfection of sputum of patients is always insisted upon and I am pleased to observe that an intelligent education of the public on this question very generally obtains.

It is a healthful sign I think, when an early complaint of an unsanitary nuisance in our community is noticed and reported. This state of watchfulness not only protects the individual home, but calls to action the careless householder, in correcting that which disturbs the comfort and positively affects the health of his neighbor.

Several complaints have reasonably been made, the offence abated in a prompt manner, and sanitary conditions carefully maintained.

The methods of sewage and garbage disposal are in every way satisfactory, and remain the same as in previous years. The garbage is collected at public expense, twice each week from May to October, and once each week the remainder of the year. The house to house visitation of the sanitary inspector during the spring months has become an established sanitary regulation, in which desirable results are shown, through the "putting in order" of all the homes preparatory to the heated months that follow.

We have no public provision for the care of contagious cases, yet the town and borough authorities stand ever ready to assist the health officer in all that which protects the public health wherever it is needed.

The sanitary condition of our public and school buildings is considered excellent. In the recent necessary enlargement of the public school building, great care has been observed in all branches of sanitation, especially in the matter of lighting and ventilating the school rooms. The light is now brought from the one point which is believed to facilitate the trying work of study upon the eyes of the pupils, which other methods of lighting failed to give. Term disinfection has been carried out at the opening of the school, as also at other times when infection has thought to be threatened. The most energetic watchfulness on the part of the teachers is maintained and any suspicious case promptly reported to the health officer for investigation. In this way an infectious disease is early cared for and the school protected.

The water supply maintains its healthful conditions, and every care is taken for its protection from any possible contamination.

The water company has recently purchased two farms comprising a large part of the watershed, which purchase gives them complete control of all the elements of danger which might possibly affect the purity of the water.

While I believe the dairymen in our vicinity are honest and watchful of their milk product, and would not knowingly place upon the market tuberculous milk, yet a possible failure to discover the danger leads me to think that some judicious official supervision of the milk supply might be conducive to the confidence that the public desire to have and assure a safety which it has the right to enjoy. Such supervision, I believe, our town has never provided for.

KENT—J. F. GIBBS, ESQ., *Health Officer.*

There were reported to me eight cases of measles, all of mild form; six cases of scarlet fever reported and quarantined, and three cases of typhoid fever. No other disease has been reported.

The methods of garbage and sewage disposal same as last year.

Sanitary condition of school houses is good.

KILLINGLY—DR. A. E. DARLING, *Health Officer.*

There has been but little work to perform. The general health of the town, as far as contagious diseases are concerned, has been unusually good. The contagious diseases reported during the year were: scarlet fever, nine cases; measles, one; diphtheria two, and typhoid fever one.

No complaints of nuisances have been made. There have been some improvements in the sanitary condition of some of the villages, while others show no change for the better. As this report shows that we have had no epidemics during the year, it also shows the almost complete disappearance of the most dreaded contagious diseases. The lesson which we learn from this is that with more perfect sanitary regulations, such epidemics would become almost unknown.

BOROUGH OF DANIELSON—DR. W. H. JUDSON, *Health Officer.*

As regards epidemic and contagious diseases I have very little to report. We have had no cases of measles. Of scarlet fever we had, I think, five cases in two different families or two houses. These cases were mild and had no physician, but thanks to a public alive to their own interests, were reported to the health officer by neighbors as suspicious.

Of diphtheria we have had only two cases which came to my notice and in both instances the infection came from poor drainage. One case of membranous croup; could not find the source of infection in this case. In the two cases of diphtheria antitoxin was used; one child lived; the other, a man forty-five years of age, died from prostration; he had been sick some time before it was used.

Of typhoid fever we have had only an occasional case and mostly imported. Very little from home infection.

Our physicians are all alive to the contagiousness of consumption and in the way of teaching do much to prevent its spread; as yet we do nothing else except use formaldehyde after death.

I don't know how many complaints have been lodged for nuisances. The health officer is not paid to regulate nuisances; so I receive them, speak about them to offending parties and if not attended to I turn them over to the warden and one or two of the burgesses.

We generally have no trouble with anything of a small nature, but they are abated soon. Our great nuisance is the same old story,—pollution of a natural water-way through the town or borough, much of which is uncovered and in dry weather when it gets no flushing has a bad odor and will some time cause trouble. I have no backing to abate the same, as fully one-half the wealth and influence in the borough empty into this same brook and so it stands a menace to the place. The rest of the sewage is cesspool.

Sanitary condition of school houses and public buildings is the very best.

Water supply is good; aqueduct unpolluted and very good, wells are mostly done away with. No sanitary undertakings this year, public or private.

There is no need of official supervision of milk supply, as we have never had any suspected trouble from it.

P. S.—I am paid by the piece work (what in my judgment is right), being cautioned to make it very light and do no more than is necessary to avoid sickness and death, and my bill for the year is less than $25, with an addition of $7 or $8 for formaldehyde and a little job work by the day, which is a very reasonable expense for the borough to meet.

KILLINGWORTH—DR. E. P. NICHOLS, *Health Officer.*

Nothing of interest to the general public or statistician has occurred during the year, and the health officer is at a loss for material to make a report.

When so many towns in the State have suffered from epidemics of contagious diseases, it would not be strange if an occasional case were imported, especially where the foreign element so largely predominates, but no case of contagious or infectious disease has been reported, except one case of typhoid fever. Grip was quite prevalent during the latter part of the winter and early spring; otherwise the health of the town has been above the average, and the death-rate low.

No death from pulmonary consumption has occurred in the town for several years.

Needed repairs have been made to some of the district school houses, which are in good sanitary condition.

The water supply is good and there is nothing to pollute the water of ponds from which ice is taken. Nearly every family has a natural milk producer on the premises, and no official supervision is needed.

LEBANON—DR. E. L. DANIELSON, *Health Officer.*

There were no cases of measles reported this year, and only one case of scarlet fever. This last case was very severe, and proved fatal. I investigated this case and posted a notice on residence April 15, 1899. This notice I removed May 13, 1899, the house having been thoroughly fumigated several days before. There were several cases of whooping cough reported; several of these had a relapse and were of long duration, but only one fatal case. This body I thoroughly disinfected before it was buried, October 3, 1899. On and after September 15, 1898, I investigated twelve cases and posted notices. January 21, 1899, I removed all notices of whooping cough that I had posted. No cases of diphtheria, membranous croup, typhoid fever, cerebro-spinal fever, or small-pox have been reported. No excessive death-rate has occurred. There have been three complaints of nuisances in the form of lice on children attending school in districts No. 1 and No. 5, which I investigated and abated as far as possible.

Sewage is collected in cesspools, or conducted away by drains. Garbage is fed to hens and hogs as far as practicable; the residue being burned. No public provision has been made for the care of contagious diseases. The sanitary condition of school houses is good in the majority of cases, but the same careless condition of the out-houses connected with some of them still exists, although with some of these a decided improvement has taken place. The sanitary condition of other public buildings is good. Water is procured from wells and springs, and is of good quality. No public work of sanitary influence has been undertaken during the year. The milk supply is good, and needs no official supervision.

LEDYARD—DR. N. B. LEWIS, *Health Officer.*

Scarlet fever—During January of this year eighteen cases of scarlet fever occurred in town with two deaths, a woman forty-five years old and a girl of eighteen years, an unparallelled occurrence for this town, which is usually quite free of infectious diseases.

Several cases of the disease were present before I was notified. Upon investigation, I found that a child from the adjoining town of Preston brought the disease to school and from there it spread to the different families. I promptly quarantined the houses where the disease was present and I know of no case which proceeded from these families.

After the recovery of the patients all houses were well fumigated and cleansed as was the school house in that district.

During April and May a family of seven children had the disease, with no deaths, and no spread of the disease. The house was quarantined and well fumigated and cleansed after the patients recovered.

The school in the Drawbridge district was closed for about two months and at Ledyard Center for about three weeks while the scarlet fever was present in those districts.

There were twenty-six cases of scarlet fever in town during the year.

There was one case of diphtheria in town during the year.

No other cases of infectious diseases were reported to the health officer.

No nuisances were reported during the year.

LISBON—DR. HENRY LYON, *Health Officer.*

There have been but few cases of contagious diseases to report from the town during this year—three of typhoid fever; one of diphtheria, and one of scarlet fever.

The sanitary condition of school houses and other public buildings is first-class.

Some nuisances which were reported were quickly suppressed.

BOROUGH OF LITCHFIELD—DR. CHAS. I. PAGE, *Health Officer.*

There has not been a case of contagious or infectious disease reported to me during the year.

Two complaints of nuisances have been reported, investigated and abated.

The garbage is collected and fed to swine: the result is very unsatisfactory.

The sewage system is first-class.

The water supply is excellent.

The milk supply is good; in so small a borough a supervisor seems unnecessary.

The school buildings are in good condition.

TOWN OF LITCHFIELD—DR. CHAS. I. PAGE, *Health Officer.*

The town has been exceptionally free from contagious and infectious disease. There have been a few mild cases of scarlet fever and one mild case of diphtheria. There has not been any other contagious or infectious disease reported.

Nuisances—Two complaints, which were promptly abated.

Garbage and sewage are disposed of the same as in other farming communities. The public buildings and schools are in good sanitary condition.

Water supply is from wells and springs.

Official supervision of the milk supply is not necessary, as the large creamery which takes nearly all the milk supply has its own supervisor.

LYME—DR. J. G. ELY, *Health Officer.*

The health of the town for the year past has been fully up to the average. No disease could be called epidemic at any time. Diseases of malarial origin are by far the most common. A few isolated cases of scarlet fever, measles and whooping cough have occurred. Isolation, disinfection and a rigid quarantine are the most potent factors in controlling epidemics. No complaints have been received and no cause for official action has presented itself.

There has been no improvement in the method of garbage and sewage disposal for many years.

The school houses and other public buildings are in good sanitary condition.

MADISON—DR. A. D. AYER, *Health Officer.*

Since my last report one case of measles and three of typhoid fever have been reported. The case of measles was contracted out of town, and there were rumors of other cases, but no report to me. The first typhoid fever case came from New Haven and was fatal; the other two cases were probably contracted by coming in contact with the first case.

No cases of diphtheria, membranous croup, whooping cough, cerebro-spinal fever or small-pox have been reported, and unless there were a few cases of mild whooping cough, I do not think any of above cases have occurred in town the past year.

There has been no effort to restrict pulmonary consumption. Have not heard of any cases of tuberculosis in cattle, and therefore no case of tuberculosis could be traced to milk. I do believe milk should be looked after; we have no public provision to supervise the supply retailed.

There has been no excessive death-rate.

Nine complaints have been made, and all except one have been abated, and that is now in the state of investigation.

The complaints were: stagnant water; cesspool; dead horses near highway; dead dog in a brook where cattle drank. Nuisances without complaint have been seen, and before I saw the parties they were abated in three cases.

Disposal of garbage and sewage same as usual, by carting away garbage and sewage into cesspools or upon the ground.

No public provision for contagious diseases.

Have visited all the school houses in the town since the term closed this summer, and find them in good sanitary condition for use again this fall and winter.

Sanitary condition of other public buildings good.

Water supply from wells, dug or driven; no public works of a sanitary nature undertaken during the year.

The disposal of garbage from the cottages during the summer, condition of closets, proximity of barns, etc., are not satisfactory to many who come here, and I believe it is a miracle that no epidemic has broken out.

MANCHESTER—DR. M. S. BRADLEY, *Health Officer.*

The town of Manchester has been remarkably free from contagious diseases during the last twelve months. Measles have prevailed only in a few scattered cases, at no time approaching an epidemic, the epidemic of the previous year having left but little new material. Scarlet fever has not been responsible for a single death in town during the past year, and only two isolated cases have come to the knowledge of the health officer. Diphtheria appeared on Mill street in March, but was limited to three cases. At about the same time a fatal case of membranous croup developed in Union street. Whooping cough has been more or less prevalent during the past summer at the south end of the town.

About six cases of typhoid fever developed last September and October in scattered localities. The town was free from that disease until August 1st. From that time to September 15th eighteen cases were reported. Of these seventeen were at the south end; three were on Oak street, and four on Maple street in the adjoining houses in poor sanitary condition. The remaining cases were scattered over the south end in different localities, the sanitary condition of the houses being fairly good with the exception of the Spruce street case, which was poor. Many theories have been evolved as to the probable source of the disease, but no absolute cause that applies to all has been decided upon.

Pulmonary consumption has claimed its usual number of victims. No cases of tuberculosis from tuberculous milk have occurred to our knowledge.

The town has not had an excessive death-rate.

Fourteen complaints of nuisances have been received, and fourteen abated. The pig pen has been the cause of the greatest number of complaints, and the garbage barrel the next. It would seem as if this town had now grown to a size that rendered the collection of garbage by a house-to-house collection, in the thickly settled districts, a necessity for public welfare. Certainly nothing could be more unhealthy than a garbage heap at the back door or a garbage barrel emptied only when full. Until the time comes when the people awake to the necessity of garbage collection, the garbage should be burned as much as possible.

The "pest house," on the town farm, remains the only provision for the public care of contagious cases.

The sanitary condition of the school houses is good. A letter was sent in September to the committee of each district, calling their especial attention to this matter.

The water in the reservoirs of the town has been quite low during the summer.

About May 1st Cheney Brothers, with their customary interest in the welfare of the community, decided to build a system of filter beds at their own expense, thereby removing all sewage from Hop Brook. Engineers have been working on the plant the entire summer, and it is fast approaching completion. About eleven thousand feet of thirty-inch sewer pipe will be laid from the last manhole on Hartford road in a westerly direction. A new stone arch bridge is to be built across Hop Brook having two fifteen-foot spans. The sewage will be carried across the bridge by three eighteen-inch pipes connecting with the main at each end. The filter beds, which are of the same general plan as are in use at the present time in Meriden, Conn., are divided into six rectangular divisions one hundred and fifty by three hundred feet. It is expected to use each division only once in six days. This is the most important sanitary work since the introduction of a system of sewers, and it is hoped that our neighboring city, Rockville, will follow such a worthy example.

MANSFIELD—DR. E. G. SUMNER, *Health Officer.*

None of the contagious or infectious diseases have been at all epidemic since our last annual report. And indeed, while we have had diphtheria, typhoid fever and scarlet fever, none of these spread beyond their own household, and in only one case, that of scarlet fever, were there two in the same family. No deaths from any contagious or infectious disease during the past year.

This is indeed an excellent showing when compared with the many fatal cases of typhoid and scarlet fever, as many of us can remember, some forty years ago when cesspools and wells of drinking water were in close proximity, often generating typhoid fever with fatal results. Then too, fumigating and disinfecting rooms during and after sickness from diphtheria and scarlet fever were seldom practiced.

These beneficial changes have, in my judgment, been in a considerable degree brought about through the more efficient execution of the sanitary laws which have long been on our statute books, but until lately without any adequate means of enforcing them.

This town has had only four cases which come under the head of contagious and infectious diseases, and which the law requires the town health officer to report to the State Board of Health.

The result of the analysis of the water in the wells of our school houses, as reported by the State Board of Health, is in brief as follows: Spring Hill, good; Atwoodville, Mount Hope and Hollow, reasonably satisfactory; North Mansfield, quite suspicious, and the well at Mansfield depot district was reported as unfit for drinking.

There is no school at North Mansfield and the well at the depot will be thoroughly cleaned.

The school buildings have been looked after and are for the most part clean and in a good sanitary condition.

Complaints of nuisances have been but few and they have been abated.

Methods of sewage disposal, and that of garbage, are mostly as in past years, with some improvements.

No public work of sanitary influence has been undertaken during the year.

Large quantities of milk are retailed from this town, and I think the competition among dairymen leads each one to see that everything in his line is neat and sanitary. I hardly think any official supervision of the milk supply is called for. I hear no complaints.

MARLBOROUGH—WILLIS W. HALL, ESQ., *Health Officer.*

Have not had any reports made to me in regard to nuisances in the last year, neither has there been any contagious diseases reported.

There is no public provision made for the care of contagious diseases.

The sanitary condition of school houses at the present time is very good.

Our water supply is derived entirely from wells and springs.

Our town has not furnished any official supervision of the milk supply.

MERIDEN—DR. A. W. TRACY, *Health Officer.*

During the past year the health of the City of Meriden has differed very little from what it enjoyed during the preceding five years.

There has been no epidemic of any kind, although cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, whooping cough and chicken-pox could have been found at nearly all times scattered through the different wards of the city, but never attaining a severity in type or extent to necessitate the closing of any of our schools.

All the cases of diphtheria I have been able to trace due to improper plumbing connecting houses with cesspools. None of the cases occurred in houses having connection with the city sewer.

The scarlet fever has been of such a mild form that no death has so far resulted from that cause.

There has not been more than one-half dozen cases of measles brought to my attention, all of the very simple kind.

Mumps are at the present time quite prevalent and attack a much larger number of adults than usual.

Typhoid fever has fortunately been very rare among our citizens, only five cases developing during the year, and this despite the past several months we have been forced to make use of water from a stream that flows through a farming section of the town.

There has been no case of any other contagious disease, if I may except consumption, which is still claiming its usual number of victims. No steps have yet been taken by the health authorities looking to either control or prevention of this disease.

Our garbage is carted outside the city limits.

Our sewer system is fast approaching completion and promises to be the best in the State.

The method is that of filtration; the sandy plains south of the city offering an excellent opportunity for this means of sewage disposal.

As much as it is to be desired, there it still no supervision over our milk supply. In this lies our greatest danger from both typhoid fever and tuberculosis.

There exists very slight danger from our drinking water, as our reservoirs are on an elevation wholly removed from any danger of pollution.

Our schools and public buildings are being connected with our city sewer as fast as we find it possible to do so.

TOWN OF MERIDEN—DR. E. A. WILSON, *Health Officer.*

As a whole, the sanitary condition of the town has been excellent. Very few diseases have been reported, and no signs of an epidemic.

Contagious diseases reported: scarlet fever four cases. The origin of two of these is confirmatory of the danger of germs, and how long they retain their vitality. In 1886, a man died of scarlet fever. A doll, which was in the family at that time, was given to a girl this summer, who developed scarlet fever within two weeks. Her brother also contracted the disease. Diphtheria, one case; membranous croup, one case; typhoid fever, one case occurred in a volunteer who was at Camp Alger. This case was fatal. Tuberculosis, no effort is made to restrict this disease.

The death-rate has been, as usual, low.

Number of complaints, seven; number abated, seven.

The filtration beds of the city sewage are principally located in the town and give general satisfaction. If properly attended to there is no cause for complaint.

Isolation hospital contains eight rooms, and is well situated and adapted for the purpose intended.

The sanitary condition of the school houses is generally good. A few of the older buildings can only be improved by new ones. The ventilation is too abundant in winter and drafts are the rule. The lighting of the rooms is hardly up to the present sanitary standard.

The almshouse is an old building which is kept in good repair, but is unsuitable for the purpose used. There are no private rooms for such inmates as are physically or mentally diseased, and for those whose circumstances have so changed as to require a home here. The time is now at hand when a new modern and commodious building should be erected. No public works have been undertaken this year, except the development of Hubbard Park. The great good offered to Meriden by the munificence of our townsman, Walter Hubbard, cannot be overestimated.

For years I have endeavored to have some official supervision of the milk supply, and can only emphasize my former opinions that a just law cannot be passed and enforced too soon.

MIDDLEBURY—F. A. TYLER, ESQ., *Health Officer.*

Since my appointment as health officer, November 1, 1898, there has been only one case of contagious disease, a mild case of scarlet fever in my own family.

One complaint of nuisance made, which was abated as soon as owner of land was notified.

The school houses and other public buildings are in good sanitary condition.

MIDDLETOWN—DR. F. E. COUDERT, *Health Officer.*

During the past year the following cases of contagious disease have been reported to me: measles ten; diphtheria two; typhoid fever two.

All cases of contagious disease are strictly quarantined and when the attending physician has made his last visit, I have the room or rooms cleared of all its furniture, carpets, etc. It is then fumigated with sulphur. If deemed advisable it is whitewashed or painted. All clothing which is not destroyed by fire is left in the room. When the sulphur is in operation the room is sealed and left so for twenty-four hours to forty-eight hours. Before the patient is allowed to mingle with the public he is thoroughly bathed and is given perfectly clean or new outfit of clothing. In the sick room [an expensive proprietary disinfectant*—C. A. L.] is used as a general disinfectant and formaldehyde for the discharges. A sheet is kept wet with a disinfecting solution and hung in the doorway of the room. In the early part of the year a large number of cases of whooping cough occurred in Middletown; no cases were reported. At present I know of no effort to restrict the prevalence of pulmonary consumption in town. Two complaints have been received and two abated.

A complaint was received concerning a dead horse on the Haddam road about four miles from the city. On investigation the animal was found some distance from the road and ordered buried.

Mr. ———— complained about a sink drain in a tenement house. Notice was sent to the owner and nuisance abated.

A neighbor informed me of an alleged case of diphtheria in Pamæcha. This was thoroughly investigated, but no such case could be found.

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*The names of proprietary disinfectants and patent medicines, when mentioned in the annual reports of local health officers will not receive advertisement in the annual reports of the State Board. The disinfectants of that class are exorbitantly costly, and therefore too expensive to be often used in sufficient quantities to be effective. On the other hand, the best disinfectants for solutions can be purchased at a trivial cost from any honest druggist.—C. A. L.

The school houses all seem to be in the most excellent condition.

MILFORD—DR. E. B. HEADY, *Health Officer.*

Measles, three cases in two families; the houses were placarded, children kept in until contagion was past, owing to the early report and willingness of the parents to isolate them, and epidemic was prevented.

Scarlet fever, one case; mild form; house quarantined and later disinfected. No diphtheria reported.

One case of membranous croup, a child about two years of age; other children in the same family had no illness.

No cases of whooping cough reported. Typhoid fever, two cases, source of fever could not be determined. No cases of cerebro-spinal fever or small-pox.

No efforts are being made to restrict the prevalence of pulmonary consumption beyond the efforts of the physicians in informing the public of its contagious nature and directing when a patient dies, that the rooms and furniture be thoroughly fumigated.

No excessive death-rate has occurred from any cause.

Twenty complaints of nuisances, all abated; none abated without complaint. There is no system of garbage disposal, each resident takes care of his garbage in his own way, some by cremation and others by having it carried away.

Sewage disposal is in many instances by cesspool, which is exceedingly dangerous and unless a very great distance from a well there is great danger of contamination of the water; if no other provision exists it would be safe to throw the sewage upon the ground and let the sun and air disinfect it.

The sanitary condition of the district schools is good. The public school is poorly lighted, ventilated and crowded.

The sanitary condition of the public buildings generally is good. The town hall is in a bad sanitary condition, it needs entirely renovating; in its present condition it is not a proper place for entertainments.

The water supply until within the past year has been entirely from wells. I am pleased to say Milford is now supplied with good, pure spring water, by the Milford Water Co. The water is the purest in the State. The managers have taken great care that all vegetable matter should be removed from the reservoir. They have spent an unlimited amount of money; they have not only sent this pure sparkling water into Milford village, but to four thriving shore resorts along the Sound. This good water supply is the best thing ever done for Milford in a sanitary or business point of view.

The swamp on Gulf street has been partially filled in by the railroad company; the work is incomplete and unsatisfactory. The railroad company should either completely fill in the swamp or construct a drain that will not allow surface water to enter the swamp.

The Wopowage river in the center of the town is in a fearful unsightly, polluted condition: strenuous efforts are being made which will result in the effective cleaning of the river this fall.

Malaria has prevailed to an unusual degree this year. There are no local causes except the swamp and river, which will be abated; excavating the soil so much may be a cause. Malaria commenced in Milford about the time the Consolidated Railroad was four-tracked: since that time excavating has been very extensive through the village, for electric cars and water pipes. With the exception of malaria the town has been very healthy the past year; for several months in succession no contagious cases were reported.

There is no public inspection of milk. I think there should be, as it is of great importance.

MONROE—DR. F. J. WALES, *Health Officer.*

The following report includes the period of time from April 18, 1899, the date of my appointment, to September 1, 1899, no trace of the doings of my predecessor being obtainable.

The health of the town, during the above named period, has been very good, there having been reported in July but one case each of measles and diphtheria, and from which there has been no spread. One case of measles was reported in August.

No nuisances have been detected. The garbage and sewage disposal is such as is usually found in country towns. No public provisions have been made for the care of contagious diseases.

All of the school houses, etc., were inspected by me just previous to the opening of the fall term; all were found satisfactory, as was also the condition of the other public buildings.

The water supply comes from wells and springs of good location. No public work of a sanitary nature, as drainage, etc., has been undertaken.

The milk supply is from private parties, and is, so far as known, of a satisfactory nature, requiring no official supervision.

MONTVILLE—DR. MORTON E. FOX, *Health Officer.*

My report will necessarily be brief and incomplete, as I did not receive the appointment until June 13, 1899; the former health officer leaving no notes, or if so, have not been found.

So far as I have been able to observe and learn there has been no cases of infectious or contagious diseases except one case of diphtheria and about twenty of whooping cough. The diphtheria appeared in Uncasville, December 13, 1898, and antitoxin was used, and the house was quarantined. No secondary cases, to my knowledge. The origin was not discovered. The exact number of cases of whooping cough was impossible to ascertain, as they did not apply for treatment in many cases. No deaths have occurred from said diseases.

There is no effort being made to restrict the prevalence of pulmonary consumption.

Nuisances—No complaints.

Disposal of garbage—The garbage is largely used as food for hogs and poultry.

Sewage—There has been no improvement in disposal of sewage.

No public provision is made for the care of contagious diseases.

Sanitary condition of school houses is generally good, there being an improvement in the last two years.

The poor house was inspected by me, and found in healthy condition. The building is in need of repair.

The water supply is from wells and cisterns, and is generally good.

This town does not provide for official supervision of the milk supply as retailed to the public. I certainly think there should be official supervision of the same.

By the death, on June 1, 1899, of Dr. Wm. M. Burchard, the town loses a skillful, conscientious and faithful physician. He was a most faithful and efficient health officer, always giving his careful attention to the welfare of the town.

MORRIS—S. E. STOCKMAN, ESQ., *Health Officer.*

We are located at such an elevation and surrounded by such an abundance of good air that the general good health and longevity of the people continues about the same as it did before the health officer came to look after our health; and about the only duty I have had was to be sure and make my monthly report to the Secretary of the State Board of Health that nothing had occurred.

There was one case of scarlet fever in January, located so near the Litchfield line, that the health officer of that town almost relieved me of my duty in the premises before we found out we were in the town of Morris.

Three cases of diphtheria in a mild form occurred in one family and the notice from the attending physician was so long in reaching me that when I went to investigate I found the children out of doors.

No cases of nuisance have been reported.

The water supply is good and abundant. The City of Waterbury draws mainly from it to supply their "Branch Reservoir."

I do not think any official supervision of the milk supply necessary.

NAUGATUCK—W. P. SMITH, ESQ., *Health Officer.*

Measles did not prevail to any considerable extent during the past year: there were but three cases reported, possibly about one-quarter of the actual number that occurred; it is not possible to make a reliable estimate for the reason that the people do not always call in a physician for these cases. During the year there were reported twenty-one cases of scarlet fever; the average was about one case per month, and mostly of a mild type, with the exception of the month of August. There were ten cases in five families in houses that were close together in the western part of the town; four of these cases were very severe, but fortunately there were no deaths. Diphtheria did not prevail to the same extent as in the preceding year. There were four months in the year during which there were no cases reported, during the remaining eight months there were twenty-two cases reported; no deaths. Typhoid fever, seventeen cases were reported; every case was thoroughly investigated as soon as reported; there was no evidence of a common cause other than the lack of rains to flush the river. Whooping cough has been prevalent to some extent; the public do not seem to realize that this disease is a very dangerous one, especially to infants, as the mortality statistics show that most of the deaths are under three years. It is pleasing to note in connection with this disease, that our efficient school superintendent has adopted the rule in regard to those who are afflicted with it, they must remain from school.

Membranous croup, no cases reported.

Consumption has prevailed to some extent; this disease should be treated in the same manner as any other contagious disease. When the people more fully understand that it is communicable, we can expect that more radical action will be taken in regard to the same.

Our system of letting the garbage contract to the lowest bidder is very unsatisfactory in its results, and in my judgment always will be, until a fair sum is paid for the work, although the borough has received better service the past year in this respect than previous years. Our system of sewage disposal is very poor and incomplete; this is a question that must be met and disposed of soon. There has been completed during the year a branch to the Hillside Sewer Association that relieved a very unsanitary condition on Hillside avenue and Walnut street: on the latter street was a nuisance of long standing which has been abated by the completion of the sewer. Our school houses and public buildings are in a very good sanitary condition. We are using rooms for study in the Salem school that were never intended for that purpose: they are very deficient in regard to light and ventilation. The borough has not kept its promise with the generous donor of this building in relation to building more school houses when needed.

Our water supply has not been up to the usual standard the past year; this was owing in part to an insufficient rainfall. The water could be improved by a system of filtration; this being rather expensive it is doubtful whether the water company will adopt the plan. I have inspected 798 places during the year: of these 466 were in an unsanitary condition and were ordered abated; twelve surface closets, eleven sink drains, four privy vaults and nine cesspools were ordered discontinued.

CITY OF NEW BRITAIN—DR. R. M. CLARK, *Health Officer.*

The general sanitary condition of the city has been favorable during the past year, and will undoubtedly be improved by the opening of the new sewers in the south-western part of the city.

There have been no serious epidemics, although influenza, or grip, was quite prevalent during the winter. Diphtheria, or croup, was reported to your committee in thirty-one families. Scarlet fever was reported in eighteen families, all of which were visited and quarantined by your committee. Typhoid fever occurred chiefly among the soldiers returning from the various camps of the country, but few cases were found among the regular residents of the city, and many of these were contracted outside the city.

Complaints of nuisances have been investigated by the chairman and sanitary inspector and remedied as well as the circumstances of the case would permit. In many cases it was impossible to entirely do away with the existing conditions without causing a greater trouble.

The garbage collection has been fairly satisfactory during the past year, but few complaints (comparatively) being received.

TOWN OF NEW BRITAIN—DR. W. P. BUNNELL, *Health Officer.*

The health officer has had very little to do during the year. No cases of measles or scarlet fever have been reported. Eight cases of diphtheria of a mild type were reported, but no deaths resulted.

No cases of membranous croup or whooping cough were reported.

One case of typhoid fever, of a mild type, was reported. The origin of it was unknown and no other cases resulted from it.

No effort has been made to restrict the prevalence of pulmonary consumption.

No cases of tuberculosis have been attributed to tuberculous milk.

One complaint of nuisance was reported and abated and no other nuisances were found by the health officer.

Garbage is collected and buried. The result is satisfactory, much more so than in preceding years. Sewage is disposed of by means of tributaries of the Connecticut River, with very unsatisfactory results. Efforts are being made for a different disposal of sewage.

There is no public provision made for the care of contagious diseases.

The sanitary condition of the school houses and public buildings are good.

Water supply is pure and abundant. A new water supply from Roaring Brook, Southington, has been completed during the year.

A large number of new sewers have been built during the year.

The town has no milk inspector, but in the opinion of the health officer one is much needed.

TOWN AND BOROUGH OF NEW CANAAN—DR. C. B. KEELER, *Health Officer.*

No epidemic has visited us this year, and but one case of measles, the contagion of which was brought from Norwalk. Three cases of scarlet fever, sporadic cases, were confined to one family without serious results. One case of diphtheria, imported from New York, also recovered. Membranous croup we have escaped. Seven cases of whooping cough were shipped here from New York in quest of fresh air. Typhoid fever has been the most prevalent of the contagious diseases. One case of cerebro-spinal fever proved fatal. The circular on pulmonary consumption, issued by the State Board of Health, seems to have caused people to be more careful with the expectoration of consumptives. To my knowledge no cases of tuberculosis have occurred from the use of tuberculous milk.

Complaint has been made of nine nuisances, seven of which were abated. Four have been abated without complaint.

The disposition of garbage is the same as has been reported previous years. It is taken from the business portions of the borough to farms where it is used for fertilizing the land.

We are still obliged to use the cesspool for the disposition of sewage.

There is no public provision for the care of contagious diseases, but a small house at the town farm can readily be adapted for an isolated hospital if occasion requires.

Public buildings and school houses are in a good sanitary condition.

The chief water supply is from the New Canaan reservoir. Independent wells and springs are also used.

Drainage for storm water has been greatly improved in the borough this year. The catch basins have been kept clean by being flushed with water by the fire company.

The milk sold by the dealers is fair, but an official supervision of the milk as retailed to the public would be beneficial.

Some progress has been made toward a system of sewerage in the borough, and hope that another year will have a system complete.

NEW FAIRFIELD—DR. W. S. WATSON, *Health Officer.*

There has been so little to call for the services of health officer in New Fairfield that I can make but brief report. There have been no cases of contagious or infectious diseases in the town during the past year. The public buildings, viz., churches, town hall and school houses are all frame buildings and each separate from any other building and are airy and light, and are constantly kept in a healthy condition by plenty of pure air and sunshine. There are no sewers or cesspools and no closely built sections of the town. The school houses are all in isolated places and are well kept up. The out-buildings for school use are in fair condition and all some distance from the school houses. The water supply throughout the town is from wells and springs.

It being an exclusively agricultural district, the milk supply is of home production and of the best, and from a health standpoint New Fairfield should rank No. 1.

NEW HARTFORD—DR. J. SWETT, *Health Officer.*

Any report from me at this time must be very incomplete, inasmuch as my term of office extends only from July 20, 1899.

I have taken measures to put the school houses in good sanitary condition before the schools opened.

Inasmuch as the town was not provided with any sort of appliance for the proper disinfection of its buildings, I bought, with the advice and consent of the selectmen, a formaldehyde generator for the purpose, and with which the work was done.

There has been but one case of contagious disease reported, and that of scarlet fever.

CITY OF NEW HAVEN—DR. F. W. WRIGHT, *Health Officer.*

The health of the city has as a rule been excellent. It is safe to say that not in the last ten years has there been a year when contagious disease has been less frequent. At no time has there been even a local outbreak of any of the common contagious diseases.

In January there were two cases of small-pox. These were in the persons of two females who by rank negligence were allowed to leave Union Hill, N. J., a suburb of Jersey City. These persons had been stopping in a house in which there was a case of small-pox. After several days they learned that it was proposed to quarantine the house, so started for this city. Notwithstanding the fact that their friends both wrote and telegraphed them to get vaccinated at once, they failed to do so and consequently contracted the disease. Fortunately my attention was called to these people as soon as they were taken sick and they were immediately removed to the hospital for contagious diseases and their house disinfected. Their refusing to get vaccinated when warned, cost the city eight hundred dollars.

The following tables will show the number of contagious diseases, the work of the sanitary inspectors and the plumbing inspector.

Cases reported.	1898.				1899.								Total
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr'l	May	June	July	Aug.	
Diphtheria	3	5	15	12	13	9	9	14	16	3	1	2	52
Scarlet fever	4	3	4	9	10	5	9	4	4	3	3	1	59
Typhoid fever	60	54	11	10	8	6	3	3	6	2	9	32	204

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

No. of inspections made	4185
No. of nuisances found	875
No. of nuisances abated	722
No. of nuisances reported to Board of Health	277
Privy vaults recommended to be abolished	215
No. of houses fumigated	150

PLUMBING INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Total No. of inspections	1508
Of work in new houses	248
Of work in old houses	505
Inspections of complaints	61
Inspections by order of Board of Health	44
Consultation calls	203

The garbage of New Haven is removed by contractors and private collectors, who are licensed by the board of health. With so many to collect and handle this material the result can not be satisfactory.

However the work as done this past year is a great improvement upon that for several years past. The policy of the board of health is to reduce the number of private collectors and hold the contractors closely to the terms of the contracts. The writer is of the opinion that the city should own and operate its own plant for the collection of garbage and should have charge of its final disposition.

Since the last report the old hospital for contagious diseases has been remodelled and rebuilt. We now have a very decent place in which these diseases may receive care. There are two entirely separated parts, each with a capacity of about ten beds; each has a large and small room, kitchen with hot and cold water, bath and water closets. The whole is heated by hot water by a special plant situated about one hundred feet from the main building. About the same distance in another direction is the building containing the sterilizer. This is eight feet long by five feet in diameter. It does not differ materially from the steam sterilizer in construction and operation, except it is for the use of formaldehyde and consequently is connected up differently.

During the autumn of 1898 I detailed two sanitary inspectors from this department, to make a thorough inspection of the sources of our water supply. I am pleased to state that they reported great improvement around the several reservoirs and that the water company was evidently making a determined effort to prevent the water from being polluted as far as possible.

The city of New Haven requires all milk dealers to be licensed. This license prescribes the conditions under which it is granted.

As no appropriation has yet been made for a special milk inspector the conditions of the license have not been as rigidly enforced as should be. The sanitary inspectors have, when they could be spared from their numerous duties, from time to time acted as milk inspectors and have collected samples of milk which has been tested at our laboratory. The result of the examinations leads me to believe that the quality of the milk supplied in this city is good, but the methods of handling is in many instances open to criticism.

NEWINGTON—JOHN S. KIRKHAM, ESQ., *Health Officer.*

The death-rate of the town has reached the maximum for the last few years, but no unusual conditions of ill health have prevailed.

There was one case of typhoid fever, the patient recovered; also one of diphtheria, of which the patient (a child) died.

The health officer in neither of the above cases was notified by the attending physician.

I received notice of an intended public burial of a child who died of diphtheria just beyond the town border, in season to prevent it.

One nuisance was complained of and promptly abated.

There were no deaths from tuberculosis the past year, nor any probability of infection of that nature from the use of cows' milk.

No extra sanitary precautions of a public nature have been adopted the past year.

NEW LONDON—M. J. ROCHE, ESQ., *Chairman Board of Health Committee, City of New London.*

The following cases of contagious diseases were reported during the year: measles six; scarlet fever twelve; diphtheria fourteen, four fatal; membranous croup one, fatal. Total thirty-three; five fatal.

A number of nuisances have been abated, and on the whole, the sanitary work of the year has been satisfactory.

The city garbage is placed on the public dumping ground, and covered with street sweepings and earth, thus being well cared for.

The city has several miles of sewers which empty into the Thames river.

The sewer board has recently completed an extensive sewer in the southern section of the city, with a new outfall into the Thames river.

They have also completed a sewer system in East New London, with a separate outfall into the river.

When a case of contagious disease is reported, the inspector visits the family afflicted, quarantines it, provides disinfectants, and when the attending physician orders, disinfects the premises.

There is an isolation house on the town farm, the use of which has not been required for several years.

The city during the past year expended for disinfectants, medicine and food for quarantined families three hundred dollars and nineteen cents ($300.19).

The school houses and other public buildings are in good sanitary condition.

The water for the city, suplied from Lake Konomoc, is excellent.

The milk supply for the city comes from the adjacent farms, about which there have been no complaints. The city does not provide a milk inspector.

NEW MILFORD—DR. J. C. BARKER, *Health Officer.*

The freedom of the people from any great amount of sickness during the year and their enjoyment of comparative good health is a matter of congratulation; and it is reasonable to believe that this in part should be attributed to the abatement of many unsanitary conditions and a better understanding of hygienic laws. On complaint I have removed quite a number of nuisances and inspected and ordered cleaned quite a number of pig pens, cesspools, privies and wells.

I have inspected the school houses and public buildings, and I consider this to be one of the most important and essential duties of your health officer for the protection of health and life of children and people. I found some of them in very good condition, others were not, and in consultation with the school committee they assured me that my suggestions should be carried out.

During the month of June we had an epidemic of scarlet fever; seventeen cases were reported, several of the schools were closed, and as far as possible every source of infection was removed; residences were quarantined, sick isolated and the premises disinfected and after disease had terminated the houses were fumigated. We have had three cases of typhoid fever, also a few cases of mumps, whooping cough and measles.

Garbage disposed of same as two years ago.

Pest houses for contagious cases.

Sanitary conditions of school houses and public buildings good. Water supply good.

No new sanitary conditions.

Should have a supervision of the milk supply. We have none.

Newtown—Dr. E. M. Smith, *Health Officer.*

During the past year we have had fewer cases of contagious diseases reported to the health officer than during any previous year of my incumbency of the office, and in only one of these instances has there been a secondary case originating from the primary one, and that a case of whooping cough.

There has been reported no cases of measles or of scarlet fever. There has been but one case of diphtheria reported, and although there were other children in the same family in a small house, owing to the hearty and intelligent coöperation of the attending physician and the family and a very thorough after-fumigation, no secondary case occurred; of membranous croup, no cases reported.

Whooping cough two cases; the primary contracted by exposure while away from home, and here one secondary case occurred in the same family.

Typhoid fever, one case; contracted while working and living out of town.

Cerebro-spinal fever, one case; origin not discoverable, followed by death in twenty hours. Small-pox, none.

No special effort is being made in our town to limit the prevalence of pulmonary consumption, except the care of sputa, etc., urged by physicians. No cases of tuberculosis within my knowledge or observation have been traced to tuberculous milk.

There has been no excessive death-rate in Newtown the past year.

Regarding nuisances only a few complaints have been received, and these abated uncomplainingly by the persons concerned; and one complaint of alleged nuisance still *sub judice.*

Regarding methods of garbage and sewage disposal, there has been no change or improvement from preceding years, and no trouble has originated from these causes.

We have no public provision for the care of contagious cases.

The sanitary condition of the school houses is in general very good, only a few suggestions by your health officer in two or three instances having appeared necessary.

Our few other public buildings appear in good sanitary condition.

There has been no change in our water supply, although the past summer has shown very strongly the great advisibility of a town water supply, and with the near proximity of an unfailing supply of spring water, Taunton Lake, it certainly seems as if this desideratum might be made a reality, if only the necessary interest could be aroused.

No public sanitary works of any kind have been undertaken during the year.

Our town does not provide for any official supervision of the milk supply as retailed to the public, but in the opinion of your health officer such supervision is always advisable, although the individual dairies in town have been found to be in a generally good and cleanly condition, with the hope that the succeeding years may find Newtown as free from not only epidemics, but individual cases of contagious disease as during the past year.

NORFOLK—DR. J. C. KENDALL, *Health Officer.*

The work of the health officer the past year has been very light. The nuisances to the public have been very few. This is in part due to some lessons that have been learned during the past few years. The sickness from contagious diseases likewise has been less than any other year since our present organization in health matters was instituted, (viz. October, 1893.)

Ten years ago we had a case of diphtheria in town, seven years ago another. Duing the past year we have had two mild but undoubted cases in one family at the same time. The origin of these cases could not be ascertained.

There have been seven cases of measles by three different invasions. Two invasions were readily traced to their origin. The only explanation of the third was that it came from ready-made garments that had been put on just long enough before the child was found to be sick to give time for the stage of incubation. The secondary communications in these cases were made before the originals were known to be suffering from measles. The first stage of measles is equally infectious with any later stage and much more dangerous, as the nature of the disease is usually unsuspected. The cases were all mild. In one instance a child was at the Center School two days before breaking out with measles. As this was a time when she could communicate the disease, I isolated all children that had never had measles in all the rooms of the Center School for one week, beginning one week from the time of their exposure to this child. During the first week they could not communicate the disease even if it was breeding in them; they were not allowed to have a chance during the second week.

There have been but two cases of whooping cough, simultaneous in one family.

There have been but two cases of typhoid fever. They were very mild. The origin of these cases remains a mystery, but as to the nature of the disease there was no doubt.

No other infectious diseases were reported. The total number of such cases was thirteen with no deaths. Besides these there have been four cases of consumption in town which have come to my knowledge. As the report last year pointed out, this as an infectious disease, but under our present rules and usages it is not in the list of diseases that must be reported to the health office, and anything that is done to prevent the spread of the disease is done by the attending physician. Personally I feel that this is a great mistake. Formerly the towns of Litchfield county were under such a rule, but at the late revision of our rules all over the State, owing to popular clamor, this rule was not inserted. Such a rule is in force in many municipalities and some day will be everywhere, and posterity will wonder how we ever allowed ourselves to be without it, as many medical men now do; your health officer is one of these.

The members of the Connecticut Medical Society (which society furnishes most of the town health officers of our State) were profoundly moved at their meeting last May through a paper read by one of the most prominent members on this subject. To familiarize your minds with the onward movement of opinion and judgment on this subject and thus to prepare you the better to participate in the movement and to show the benefits of the new regimé, I quote a resolution that was adopted by the society after the reading and discussion of the paper:

"Whereas, Consumption, the most prevalent and fatal disease among us, has been proved to be infectious and therefore preventable, and

"Whereas, We believe it to be our duty as physicians to inform the public of this fact as the first step to stamping out the disease; therefore be it

"Resolved, That through the public press we announce to the citizens of our State that the disease generally known as consumption is not hereditary but acquired; that it is caused by a germ; that that germ is found in the sputum of the persons sick with the disease, and that by the complete destruction of all such sputum, consumption may be caused to disappear."

If our ancestors had known this and had acted on the knowledge we would not be having consumption among us now. We must act in accordance with this knowledge that posterity may be free from it.

Sputum is the matters that are spit out. As I said last year (get out last year's report and read it again), these matters should not be spit onto the ground, the floor, or anywhere where people go, but into a cup and then destroyed by fire. This germ spoken of has a hard time to propagate; it is easily devitalized; it flourishes only in animal bodies where it can be kept warm. Some day when we all get at it and work together (that together is a great point) we will wipe it out and rid the world of this curse. There is improvement already in this matter, but still about one-eighth of all deaths are caused by this germ. Do you wonder why the medical men are so slow in acting? It's because the people resist and oppose, and don't believe and won't submit; they don't want any expense; they don't want to be reported and stigmatized; they don't want their feelings hurt. Thus the doctors are intimidated and hampered, and some for popularity take up the cause of the people.

There were thirty births and twenty-nine deaths in Norfolk last year. These figures correspond with the average of the past eight years.

There have been no changes during the past year in the general surroundings of our people in matters that influence conditions of health. In many respects we shall not be able to record improvement because we have first-class conditions already.

There is one thing, next to be attended to, and already it is pressing upon us. Since my last report our sewer system has been so far completed that the great mass of our people within the district can be connected with the main branch of the sewer. This sewer is for every one within the district to use; there is no restriction against connecting with the sewer for its legitimate purposes.

I want to urge upon all owners of houses the propriety of making connections immediately. We do not want to perpetuate any longer the old conditions the sewer was constructed to remedy. After making connections with the sewer every house lot ought to be relieved of its old privy vault, or cesspool, or both. These receptacles ought to be emptied completely (the contents carted off), and filled up with fresh dirt or coal ashes. Do not leave these pits open to fill with water; above all do not leave their contents in them, or leave the contents undisturbed and fill them up with dirt. Rid your house lot and your village as a whole of those foul accumulations which, unless they are removed, will go on percolating through the soil. Let me make this extract from my report of 1897 touching this subject. The words are quoted from a report of Dr. Lindsley when he was health officer of the city of New Haven:

"Last July there were thirty-eight deaths from infantile diarrhœa in New Haven. Thirty of these occurred on streets not sewered. Of the eight remaining on sewered streets, the writer knows from personal investigation, at least five died in houses about which were still retained the old privy vaults and cesspools; the houses were either not at all connected with the sewers or only partially and imperfectly. One of the victims was a bottle-fed baby of premature birth.

"The New York State Board of Health has officially declared that all excreta should be removed from the neighborhood of human dwellings, instead of being stored up near them in pits, vaults, or pools, to poison the water, earth and air."

I had a new standpoint for the observation of the public health during the past year in my service as acting school visitor. I think every reader will be surprised at what I observed, as I was. I made thirty-nine visits to schools, and although at times during the year many children were sick and many were absent from school, in only one instance did I find a scholar coughing frequently through the half day. In only one other instance did four or five scholars cough a few times when coming in from active play at recess.

The peremptoriness of the orders of the health officer is an offense to many persons. We are told that the American people do not like to be told what they shall do. We hear many wilful men boast that they can be led or coaxed but cannot be driven; that if a man undertakes to tell them what they shall do, they will show him what they will not do. This is all very shortsighted. The health officer has no point or satisfaction in making people do anything as far as his will is concerned. The health officer's mind is constantly on his work and his relations to conditions and people. When anything comes up that requires his action he is ready to act at once; he does not have to consider for a few days and wait for this or that; so his prompt and ready decision is brought into contrast with the unpreparedness of people concerned. This is why for six years I have tried to familiarize the people of Norfolk with facts and principles that underlie the administration of the health office.

When you consider a moment you will realize that there ought not to be anything obnoxious in this element of peremptoriness. When the great dread enemy of mankind lays his hands on a man and says "come," the order is peremptory in the extreme. When lesser enemies, various sicknesses, say to a man "yield," "give up," "cease your ordinary activity," there is no getting away from it. The action of the health officer simply has to be peremptory to oppose the advance and peremptory demands of these enemies. A contagious case must retire at once to an isolated place; he cannot decide for himself whether he will retire nor when; he cannot wait until he has completed some work or other interest, nor until it is convenient. He must from the moment of discovery avoid the chance of communicating his disease to any other person, so there is no possibility for the health officer who does his duty to do anything but make his order peremptory. The orders that quarantine shall be observed by persons that are well, however much they would like to visit acquaintances that are sick with communicable disease, must be equally prompt and peremptory. There must not be "just one" indulgence nor indulgence "to me," whoever it may be. So the order that apartments and furnishings of rooms in which persons have passed a course of sickness from communicable disease must be disinfected must be equally peremptory; no opportunity must be allowed for any one to contract disease from articles in these rooms; the work cannot be partially done, nor partially done now and completed at a more convenient time or at the spring house cleaning. The orders of the health officer are not information, nor statements of propriety, nor suggestions, nor permissions, nor requests; they are bold orders, on authority of the State, to be violated under penalty. There is no triumph of the health officer over the individual, the individual is simply subservient to the welfare of the public. Accept that the health officer has these things worked out beforehand, prepare your minds to accept the restraints, and trust your health officer.

It is unfortunate that people sometimes feel that they are being treated differently or more rigorously than some persons were that they have heard about. Conditions are different and you are not informed as to the actual conditions, and the health officer cannot be called on to explain to discontented minds, and to be on a constant defence of his acts. The most unreasonable thing is to ask your health officer to be indulgent or negligent because the health officer of some other town is no more advanced in his comprehension of his duties than the people whose health he is set to protect, and does not take energetic and full measures to protect it and spare the community loss and expense. When I state to parties what must be done I am constantly met with the inquiry "Why don't they do so in Jenkinton?" and my uniform reply is "that's just what I would like to know, why don't they?" I am not willing that Jenkinton or any other town, or the health officer of any other town, shall set a slow pace, or inferior or less advanced standards for Norfolk. I have been showing you for six years what can be done in preventing the spread of communicable disease. It can be done in the same way in every other town if one sets about it. One must begin with the very first case. On the other hand, you saw in May, 1897, how disease can spread that has no oversight from the health officer, and how that epidemic was checked as soon as you acted on my orders. Ten years ago we had one epidemic for six months, and another for nine months, because there was no health office administration. The more peremptory you find the health officer when he deals with you, the more confidence you will feel for the security of your own interest when you know he is dealing with other people.

In response to some questions suggested by the State Board of Health, I add, we have no supervision of the milk supply in our town, either of that consumed by our people or of that sent to market. As I said last year, everybody in Norfolk knows more about milk than I do, and there is not a man raising milk that would receive a suggestion I might give as an order concerning milk in any other mood than that I was going too far, was meddling with his business which he and his father had been carrying along very well without me for many years and probably he could do it still. I said in my last report and put it in capitals that the room or cooler for storing milk until it is sent off ought to be put a few hundred feet away from the stables, and not connected to the stable by any sort of building. Not one man in town has acted on this hint; milk is stored for twenty-four hours in the barn, or in the barnyard, even in the trough where the cattle drink. A forty-quart milk can with milk cooling in it must have ventilation; that is, it cannot have its lid on tight even if the lid rests in the mouth of the can. There are people who argue against the official control of the milk supply, as reformations would be instituted that would cost the producers something, and they now get too little for their milk. These have no thought for the ignorant and innocent consumers. Until there is some ordinance back of me, I am helpless to ordain any control over the milk supply. What is the chance of any ordinance? At present it cannot be passed through the legislature. We had a Committee of Public Safety in the last legislature. They planned to do something about the control of milk. Did they? No. Why not? Because there is such unrest about the innovations of such legislation that it was feared not only such efforts would fail, but that in the reaction something we already have would be lost. There are numerous farmers in the legislature and they would not vote to increase their burdens; just as they have resisted the cattle test, so we must wait some years before we can protect the innocent babe from unsuitable milk. The way to effect these changes is for you and me to tell the leaders we will not take their milk unless we know it is produced under conditions that are approved by sanitarians. If necessary a hundred families, or even fifty, can find each other out and club together and induce some milkman to furnish the desired milk. This is what is done now-a-days. Isn't it incredible that a producer of this high grade milk is hated by his colleagues in the business. That's the testimony I hear concerning it. It is through certain high grade creameries that improvement in the milk supply has been made; they receive only milk and cream that have been produced in accordance with their rules; and they have inspectors constantly going the rounds to see that the rules are obeyed. If the rules are infringed the producer is unceremoniously dropped. An enlightened understanding of this subject is becoming more prevalent; in time it will be universal and controlling.

Another question is, have any cases of tuberculosis from tuberculous milk (milk from tuberculous cows) come to your knowledge? None have. As I said last year, children and calves too are born free from tuberculosis. They may acquire it early in life, both children and calves, and both in the same way exactly. A child may become infected in three weeks. In this case it is from the nurse or those who surround it. Within a few months a child may acquire tuberculosis from tuberculous milk, and you hear that it died of consumption of the bowels. These children live wretched lives and die pitiable deaths. The first-class may weigh less at death than at birth. It is for the sake of innocent children and unsuspecting guardians that sanitarians are demanding the control of the milk supply. In Philadelphia in July, 1897, there were 1,485 deaths of children under five years old. In 1898, notwithstanding the increase in population, there were only 1,070 such deaths; 415 less, a reduction of 28 per cent. The most important known cause for this was the adoption of sanitary inspection of milk by the board of health.* And yet farmers resist the inspection of cows and play tricks when this inspection is made (as though outwitting somebody is an aim in life) and certain talkers take up the cause to prevent inspection. We have seen it in our legislature. Men for hire will perpetuate a rule of disease and premature deaths. The natural right of the producer of food to be let alone does not exist. We have a State law against the sophistication of vinegar, but none for securing to 912,519 people wholesome and reliable milk. The farmers won't allow it. What has been done or tolerated by our ancestors does not settle the question for the present state of scientific knowledge.

NORTH BRANFORD—DR. C. W. GAYLORD, *Health Officer.*

The year has been one of minor importance so far as duties of health officer was concerned. Only three cases of contagious disease have come under my observation or been reported during the year; one of diphtheria and two of typhoid fever. In January last a rather severe type of diphtheria developed: immediate isolation of patient and removal of other children in family were secured, and proper sanitary precautions taken. No secondary case occurred.

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*After this had gone to the printer I came upon the following most important piece of information which I had never met before. Although, as is stated above, there is a diminution in the percentage of deaths by tuberculosis, owing to the efforts taken to prevent healthy persons from becoming infected by the bacillus, the germ, among children the diminution is in cases of tuberculosis of the lungs only, while the percentage of cases of tuberculosis of the bowels (which is derived from tuberculous milk) has rather increased than diminished. In Japan, where they do not use cows' milk, there is a notable difference in the statistics. This is one more reason why all milkmen should submit their herds to examination for tuberculosis, and why all consumers of milk should know that their milk is wholesome and innocuous.

Was unable to determine origin of this case. In July a case of typhoid fever was reported as existing in western portion of town, in person of a young lady just returned from Whitneyville. In August the mother was reported as sick with the same disease; probably contracted in care of daughter. Origin of primary case unknown, except for suspicion that it might have been contracted while on visit in Whitneyville.

Nuisances—Only one complaint of existence of a nuisance has been received, and that after careful inspection seemed to your health officer not to come properly under his jurisdiction and was therefore dismissed. Called attention of school authorities to necessity of placing all school buildings and grounds in proper sanitary condition for opening of schools. Think suggestion received proper attention. Further inspection of more distant school buildings and grounds will be made soon.

No other matters of sanitary importance have come under my observation.

I consider the inspection of ice and milk supply as of great importance from a sanitary standpoint. Both are subjects outside my jurisdiction as health officer as there is no general supply of either milk or ice for the inhabitants of North Branford. It is however, a large milk-producing section, the greater part going to New Haven. It seems to me that a thorough and uniform inspection of milk and ice supply is very desirable and would, under proper supervision, prove advantageous to both consumer and producer.

NORTH CANAAN—DR. C. W. CAMP, *Health Officer.*

I have had in the past year one case of measles imported from Williams College. There were four cases of scarlet fever in one family; had the house strictly quarantined and then thoroughly disinfected and no other cases resulted. Do not know how the cases originated. No cases of diphtheria or membranous croup. For the last six weeks whooping cough has been prevalent in several different families, but as no physician was called and no report made, I am afraid that I shall not be able to prevent an epidemic. I am doing all I can to keep it out of the school. There were no cases of typhoid fever or cerebro-spinal fever or small-pox. I do not know of a case of consumption in town. There has been no excessive death-rate. Very few complaints of nuisances have been made, showing that the people are paying more attention to the sanitary laws. Garbage is disposed of by individuals the same as heretofore. Sewage is disposed of by private drains and cesspools. I am still trying to interest the town in having an "up-to-date" sewerage system, which would put our town in an almost perfect sanitary condition. In regard to the disposal of sewage there has been no improvement over past years, but it is as good as it can be without a sewer. No public provision has been made for the care of contagious diseases. The sanitary condition of the school houses and public buildings is good; I have visited them and have had them thoroughly cleaned. The water supply is excellent, coming from pure springs, and there is plenty of it. I think it might be a good idea to have an official supervision of the milk supply, but at present in our town it is all right.

NORTH HAVEN—DR. R. B. GOODYEAR, *Health Officer.*

There has been no serious epidemic of contagious disease during the past year. A few cases of modified grippe were observed in the winter months.

Malaria, in a mild form, is the prevailing disease of this section. We have good reason to hope that this variety of disease, which has been so prevalent in this section for the last thirty years, is on the decline.

It is worthy of note that tuberculosis (consumption) and typhoid fever have not been as prevalent in this section during the period of malarial invasion. Unacclimated persons furnish the largest proportion of malarial cases for treatment. The tertian variety is the most common. It has been observed in children whose ages range from three months to three years as in those of all other ages.

Contagious and infectious diseases—Measles, no cases reported; scarlet fever, two cases were reported in different sections of the town. One case in March, in the seventh district, and one in May, in the eighth district. The first case was fatal; the second was of a mild type. Each case was quarantined as soon as reported and the premises were subsequently disinfected, the families of each coöperating with the attending physician and with the health officer, and it is a matter of interest that no further cases occurred. The cause of this invasion was not fully explained. The source of infection must have been from a different locality, as there was no communication between the two families. Heretofore we have traced the spread of infectious diseases through the schools, but since more attention has been paid to the sanitary conditions of these public buildings we have had a much less number of cases in the community. The health officer would wish to impress upon the teachers and the officers and patrons of the public schools the importance of recognizing any illness in children, especially of sore throat and eruptions of the skin, in the early stages, in order that an epidemic may be aborted by timely attention. Coöperation on the part of teachers and parents with the health officer is essential to the success of sanitary measures. Teachers are requested to impress upon their pupils the importance of habits of cleanliness and also to caution them against the pernicious habit of putting their pens and pencils into their mouths.

No cases of diphtheria, membranous croup, whooping cough, typhoid fever, cerebro-spinal fever or small-pox have been reported. Two cases of accidental explosion of fireworks, toy pistols or cartridges, occurred on the Fourth of July; one resulting in a severe burn of the face and injury of the eyes; the other developed tetanus (lock-jaw) eight days after the accident, terminating fatally in forty-eight hours after the symptoms became noticeable.

No special efforts have been made by the town for the restriction of pulmonary consumption, which is now recognized as one of the infectious diseases, nor is there any provision for the isolation of persons affected with any of these diseases. Should there be an epidemic at any time, the town would have to make such arangements as best it could with some neighboring town possessing a pest-house, as such cases are not admitted to any of the public hospitals.

The health officer has inspected all of the school houses (7) in the town, and caused them to be put in a sanitary condition. He has investigated (10) complaints of nuisances and ten have been abated.

The premises of two families have been quarantined and the same number were disinfected.

Application of the L. B. Darling Fertilizer Company for a license to erect a plant in the town of North Haven was heard at a public meeting held on the first day of June, 1899, in the court room, Memorial Hall, at which the public were given an opportunity to present a protest against the establishment of such a plant. After hearing the report of several of the citizens of the town who had visited the works of said company at Pawtucket, R. I., and there being no opposition, a license was issued to the aforesaid company to erect buildings and to conduct the manufacturing of fertilizer and glue.

The sanitary condition of the public buildings is good. The town provides no supervision of the milk supply.

NORTH STONINGTON—DR. E. H. KNOWLES, *Health Officer.*

The health of the people of the town has been unusually good during the past year. There have been very few cases of contagious disease; no cases of measles have been reported, which is very unusual.

Four cases of scarlet fever in different parts of the town of a mild type have been brought to my notice. The first two cases occurred in the same family, one in the month of December and the other in February, which was the only secondary case. The other two cases, one occurring in May and the other in July, were widely separated and I have been unable to trace the infection in either case. In each case the usual precautions have been taken to prevent further contagion.

No other contagious or infectious diseases have occurred in town.

There has been no efforts made on the part of the public to prevent the spread of pulmonary consumption.

There has been but one complaint of nuisances of any kind and that was of the millpond in the center of the village over which several buildings are standing. The millpond being very low, a quantity of filth accumulated near the dam, which produced a bad smell. The owner was notified and he opened the gates and let the accumulation pass off and in a few days the trouble was ended.

There has been no improvement in the disposal of garbage and sewage during the year, but is the same as in former years, viz., on the surface. There is no public provision for the care of contagious diseases.

The sanitary condition of the school houses and other public buildings is good, with the exception of the town hall, which is in a dilapidated condition and stands on low, marshy ground, and is so open that it is impossible to properly heat it, which makes it a menace to the health of the public.

The water supply is from wells and springs and is of an excellent quality. There has been no public works of sanitary influence made during the year.

We are well supplied with good, pure milk and there is no need of any public supervision of the milk as retailed to the public.

CITY OF NORWALK—DR. W. J. TRACEY, *Health Officer.*

The health of the city during the period covered by this report has been good.

The infectious diseases reported were as follows: measles, five cases; scarlet fever five; diphtheria four, and typhoid fever seven cases.

Measles—This disease was of a mild type; all the cases reported attended a private school in which the disease prevailed.

Scarlet fever—The type of this disease was mild. One case was reported in September; one in December; one in April and one in June. Origin probably from mild cases which were not reported.

Diphtheria—This disease was of a severe type. Three cases were reported in April (two in one family) and one case in May.

Typhoid fever—This disease was of a severe type. One case was reported in March; two in April and four in August.

In four cases the disease was contracted while patients were visiting or working in other towns, origin of remaining cases undiscovered.

In the early spring of each year a sanitary inspection of the city is made, nuisances discovered are abated.

Most of our schools are in good sanitary condition.

An inspection of our milk dairies was made, particular attention being given to the water supply.

CITY OF SOUTH NORWALK—DR. W. J. TRACEY, *Health Officer.*

The year has been one of comparative exemption from infectious diseases. According to reports received from the attending physicians there were five cases of measles; seven of scarlet fever; five of diphtheria; two of whooping cough, and seven of typhoid fever.

Measles—One case was reported in March; origin unknown. In May four cases were reported. All cases were attending a private school in which the disease was prevalent.

Scarlet fever—The type of this disease was mild. One case was reported in September; one in October; three in January; one in February, and one in July. The cases probably originated from mild cases which were unattended by physicians and consequently not reported.

Diphtheria—This disease was of a severe type. Three cases (two in one family) were reported in November, one case was reported in February and one in April. Origin of cases undiscovered.

Typhoid fever—Three cases were reported in October; one in November; one in December, and two in August. Most of the cases gave a history of having used well water.

Whooping cough—Only two cases of this disease was reported. The disease was quite prevalent, however, during the winter months.

The garbage question remains yet to be solved.

Recent improvements have placed our school buildings in good sanitary condition.

TOWN OF NORWALK—DR. W. J. TRACEY, *Health Officer.*

The past year has been an exceedingly healthy one. We still maintain our reputation for being one of the most healthy towns in the State. No epidemics have occurred and the number of infectious diseases reported is small considering the size and location of the town and the unsanitary conditions existing in portions of it.

The infectious diseases reported by the attending physicians were as follows:

Measles three cases; scarlet fever eight cases; diphtheria eight cases, and typhoid fever seven cases.

Of the measles cases two were reported in June, occurring in one family, and one in July.

Scarlet fever—The type of this disease was mild. One case was reported in September, two cases occurring in one family in October; two cases in June, and three cases in one family in July.

Diphtheria—Of this disease one case was reported in October, three cases occurring in one family were reported in November; three cases were reported in February and one case in April. The type of the disease was severe. Although it appeared in different sections of the town, by strict quarantine and thorough disinfection, it was confined to the original cases.

Typhoid fever—Two cases of this disease were reported in October; two in November; one in March, and two in August. One of the cases contracted the disease in Newark. The remaining cases gave a history of having used well water. No well in a thickly settled community is above suspicion. All of them should be treated as contaminated and water from such wells, if used for drinking purposes, should be previously boiled.

Tuberculosis—During the past year one out of every ten deaths was due to tuberculosis. This disease is considered preventable. Its infectious nature is no longer disputed. We have had many sad examples of this where houses furnishing one death would in the course of a few years furnish two or three other cases. In Naples, Italy, at one time tuberculosis was epidemic. A law was passed requiring notification, destruction of patient's clothing, renovating of premises, removal of sick poor to hospitals. As a result the death-rate fell from 10 to 1.29 per thousand, and even to this day that part of Italy is practically free from the disease.

It would be for the interest and welfare of the patient as well as for the public in general if patients afflicted with this disease were excluded from the mills and workshops. This disease should be reported to the health officer so that instructions concerning its nature might be given to the afflicted family.

Vaccination—Successful vaccination is an almost absolute preventive of small-pox. Not half of the children attending our schools have been vaccinated. This being true, there is no certainty that we may not at any time have an outbreak of the disease as a consequence. In New York no child is permitted to attend school without a certificate from a physician that the child has been vaccinated. If such a rule is deemed necessary in New York, it should not be wholly ignored in Norwalk.

As health officer I have been called upon to investigate and abate eighteen nuisances. They consisted chiefly of neglected privies and drains and accumulations of garbage.

Our school buildings are in much better condition than they were a few years ago. Some, however, still cling to the primitive method of ventilation, viz: open doors and windows.

During the past year an inspection was made of our milk dairies. Particular attention was given to the condition of the cows, the size and location of the stables and the water supply of the dairy.

East Norwalk continues to grow rapidly and each year becomes more unsanitary. With nuisances due to natural causes, and cesspools and privies existing in close proximity to dwellings, it is only a question of time when such conditions will result in the development and spread of disease. Public sentiment does not seem to be particularly aroused to the danger of filth accumulations, which every year increase to an alarming extent. To remedy the unsanitary conditions existing in this section of the town, a system of sewers should be introduced. This question of sewerage is a serious one and is a question worthy of intelligent consideration.

The late war with Spain furnished us with a striking object lesson. Only 318 of our men were killed or died from wounds as a result of the attacks of the Spanish soldiers, while 2,485 were killed by the attack of disease germs. What a sad lesson when we consider that these deaths would have been prevented if the practice of hygiene was placed on a level with its theory.

CITY OF NORWICH—DR. C. E. STARK, *Health Officer.*

The city has been unusually free from contagious and infectious diseases during the past year; there has been no epidemic and the few cases of contagious diseases which have appeared have been placed under strict quarantine, and thus confined to the original case.

No special measures have been adopted to restrict the prevalence of tuberculosis.

The number of complaints of nuisances maintained are two hundred, all of which have been abated.

The same system of sewage and garbage disposal is maintained as has been reported in previous years and is very satisfactory.

The sanitary condition of school houses and public buildings is generally good.

Also the water supply has been sufficient and of good quality.

No provision is made for official supervision of the milk supply, as seems to me important should be done.

TOWN OF NORWICH—DR. E. H. LINNELL, *Health Officer.*

During the past year sixty-nine cases of contagious disease have been reported to me. Of this number forty-eight were scarlet fever; thirteen were diphtheria; eight were typhoid fever. These case have been mostly of a mild type with but few deaths. In December several cases of typhoid occurred in Occum and upon investigation it was learned that all of them were in families using the same well water. This was so situated as to be presumably contaminated by adjacent sink drains and out-houses, and an analysis of the water by the State Chemist demonstrated the truth of this supposition. The well was declared unfit for use and was filled up. Since then there have been no more cases of typhoid in the village. An unusual number of complaints of nuisances have been received and investigated: in two or three instances the complaint was found to be without foundation. In all others the nuisances were promptly abated in conformity with the directions of the health officer.

In my report one year ago, I called attention to the inadequate water supply of Sunny Side Heights and the adjacent neighborhood. I hoped that some remedy might be found for this condition, but thus far insuperable obstacles seem to exist, owing to a complication of circumstances growing out of the contract made some years ago by the city water board to supply the residents of that district through private pipes. The situation is dangerous to the public health and it is earnestly hoped that some solution of the present difficulties may soon be found. The question of the ownership of the pipes and the rights of individuals to the use of them led in several instances to the shutting off of the entire supply of water from a large section. On these occasions the health officer felt obliged to interfere to relieve the distressing condition which resulted. He considered that the question of the public health should take the precedence of individual rights and that the deprivation of a large community of their supply of water was an unjustifiable measure. It was very reluctantly that he was compelled to resort to legal measures to enforce his orders, but it was gratifying to have his authority sustained by the court.

The placarding and quarantining of contagious diseases and the investigation and abatement of nuisances have been almost the only duties of the health officer during the past twelve months and nothing else of importance has occurred to be included in this report.

At the present time there are, as far as my knowledge extends, but two cases of contagious disease in the town, and the general sanitary condition is better than at any previous report.

The school houses have not been personally inspected. I have not deemed it necessary. The same remark applies to other public buildings in the town. Our water supply has been of good quality during the past year, but the reservoir has been so low as to make some provision for an increased supply in the near future a necessity. It is probable that it will be accomplished very soon. No efforts are made to restrict the prevalence of pulmonary consumption, and there is no provision for supervision of milk. Both of these latter measures seem to me to be very desirable.

OLD LYME—DR. W. H. H. WALLACE, *Health Officer.*

Contagious diseases during the year—nine.

Scarlet fever eight; measles one; typhoid fever three. Attended in recovery. No efforts to restrict the prevalence of phthisis. No cases traced to milk.

Nuisances—One complaint received; one abated; none abated without complaint.

Garbage and sewage disposal—No change from other years.

No public provision for care of contagious diseases. Sanitary condition of school houses good.

Water supply—Wells.

No public works during the year. No supervision of milk supply; none needed.

OLD SAYBROOK—DR. JOHN H. GRANNISS, *Health Officer.*

I have no report to make of any official act or doings as health officer. During May and June there occurred between thirty and forty cases of measles of moderate severity, and all recovered.

No other cases of contagious diseases have been reported save an isolated case of scarlet fever in April. This was a mild case and completely recovered.

Further than as above I can only answer the questions in "a circular to the local health officers relating to their annual report" negatively.

ORANGE—DR. C. A. BEVAN, *Health Officer.*

Contagious diseases—Measles one; scarlet fever three; membranous croup eleven; typhoid fever ten.

Measles—Only one case has been reported during the year, which is very gratifying considering the very contagious nature of this disease.

Scarlet fever—This disease has been limited to three cases and no deaths, which considering our previous record is very gratifying, as is also the fact that physicians and parents have all shown a desire to prevent further spread of the disease, as well as to second the attempts of the health officer in maintaining quarantine.

Whooping cough—No cases have been reported.

Diphtheria and membranous croup—A record of eleven cases with three deaths is somewhat better than previous years, but it is not so good that it might not be better. With the present facilities for treating this disease the mortality record should be very much lower than at present.

Typhoid fever—Ten cases of this disease with one death far exceeds all former records. Two of these were of returned soldiers; two were reported as contracting the disease from eating oysters, while the other six were not traceable. There has been in no sense an epidemic, but each case has stood alone, and in different sections of the town. In some of these probably the malarial element largely predominated. This shows that we have been very fortunate the past year, in that we have had no epidemic of any nature, all cases of contagious diseases having been sporadic in character, only twenty-five cases in all having been reported.

Nuisances—A great many complaints have been received during the year, and have been abated, one prosecution only having been brought for infraction of the health laws. The health officer feels very much gratified in the way he has been supported by the physicians and the public. Only a very few orders* have been issued, a simple request being all that was required.

Methods of sewage and garbage disposal—There is no improvement in either of the above methods to report. The same condition prevails as formerly. Stinking garbage heaps, reeking cesspools, and privy vaults,* still continue to contaminate the wells, both open and driven, until it is safe to say there are not a dozen wells in the borough that are not contaminated. The question as to whether we shall have a sewerage system or a crematory is becoming a very pressing one. Those citizens who have the interests and welfare of the whole people at heart, should arouse themselves at once. Our town is growing very rapidly, nearly 7,000, which means that a large population will eventually center here. Therefore the sooner the work is taken up the better for all. It is better to do it now than wait for an epidemic to decimate our homes. A committee might be appointed to investigate the matter. This at least would be one step forward.

Sanitary condition of school houses—An inspection shows these to be in a very good condition. Only two cases of contagious disease have been reported from our schools, those occurring in the Brown street school, which received a thorough disinfection just before the opening of school. It is to be hoped that no further cases will arise from that source.

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*If "stinking garbage heaps, reeking cesspools and privy vaults" prevail so commonly, why so few orders?—C. A. L.

Water supply—While we still have our contaminated wells, we also have the West Haven Water Company, and although the appearance and quality of the water has improved greatly of late years, yet the quantity is inadequate for all purposes, and must in the future demand a supply of pure water equal to every emergency.

Milk supply—This is an interesting subject, which is being discussed by health boards all over the country. It is probable that before long the supervision of our milk supply by the town health officer in a way agreeable both to producer and consumer will be an accomplished fact.

OXFORD—DR. LEWIS BARNES, *Health Officer.*

Not a contagious or infectious disease (unless we except pneumonia and influenza) has been known to exist in our town since the report of September, 1898. Measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, whooping cough, typhoid fever, cerebro-spinal fever, small-pox,—all these dreaded diseases of which we are asked to report—are for this time unknown factors in our mortality, or even in sufferance.

From other causes, with an estimated population of 1,000, the mortality has been eighteen. Nearly one-third of this number were infants under three. The remainder ranged from twenty-four to ninety-seven; three were over ninety. The average was nearly sixty, and this is not up to the mark, since the years of our life are threescore and ten.

We have laws for averting disease and restricting epidemics whenever threatened, but we need to go further and enact laws for physical culture, even from the cradle upward.

Tracts embodying the ideas of Herbert Spencer, J. Lewis Smith and others, might be scattered to enlighten the masses, so that instead of a puny infantile effeminacy, whereon to build stalwarts, we might have a hardy, resolute and fearless people, like the ancient Spartans under the laws of Lycurgus, or a race Minerva like, sprung from the brains of its people.

Unjustifiable homicide might be alleged as the cause of a large percentage of our infant mortality. Some infants die from an excess of mistaken kindness, others through ignorance or neglect and seeming indifference. Eliminate these factors, as is largely possible to be done, and the average age of human life would be nearer threescore and ten. Only eight cases of unsanitary surroundings have been reported. Two of these were privy vaults overflowing their neighbors' premises. All had immediate attention. Two of them were abated at town expense, being horses with lost ownership. One case only of tuberculosis existed. It was not hereditary, nor was its source local. It came here to augment our death-rate. No effort has been made in an official way to restrict or prevent this disease. The secular press has informed the public of the evil of eating or sleeping with a tuberculous patient, and such a patient is better cared for and at less risk to the attendants than formerly. Our disposal of garbage is to place it where the denizens of the barnyard can utilize the better portion, and thus little if any is left for fermentation or to annoy.

Our sewage in a hilly country, abounding in rivulets and streams, is largely in that direction, and almost uniformly by surface drains. If a contagious disease arises, no provision is made for its care, but cases demanding isolation could be readily cared for.

The sanitary condition of the school houses is fair, and cleanliness and proper ventilation are enjoined as a requisite for the teachers' attention, so that a better condition prevails in the school room and its surroundings than formerly existed. Our other public buildings are not lacking in care. Our water supply is from wells and springs of noted excellence and purity. Purer air, better water and more charming scenery nowhere exists beyond the natural conditions assigned to our locality. What we want is better driveways and a little public spirit. A trolley through our valley to connect Seymour with Woodbury, as parties of excellent taste for the beautiful affirm, would make Oxford a residential village for men of wealth, since it is a beautiful and healthy place.

Our milk supply needs no inspection. It is as good as nice feed and pure drink can make it, with cleanly handling.

In January and February we had an epidemic of influenza, otherwise the general health has been above the average.

Plainville—Dr. J. N. Bull, *Health Officer.*

Two cases of contagious diseases were reported for the year; both diphtheria and malaria prevailed with usual frequency, and was a common cause of sickness. No case of tuberculosis developed during the year. The winter epidemic of influenza did not possess more than usual severity. Gastroenteric affections mild. Health of the town good. A few complaints of nuisances were entered and as far as possible abated.

Nothing has been added to our system of sewage disposal or surface drainage, and this is a cause for regret.

Sanitary condition of public buildings satisfactory. I favor official supervision of milk supply retailed by milkmen, believing it a move in direction of public safety.

Plymouth—Dr. M. P. Robinson, *Health Officer.*

Contagious diseases reported to the health officer are:

Measles—Nine cases reported in the early spring, mostly mild in character. One reported as black measles by the attending physician; recovery.

Diphtheria—One case, terminating fatally. This case was not recognized as diphtheria until a few hours before the patient's death. Notwithstanding the patient had undoubtedly been sick several days and exposed a score or more others, no secondary cases developed.

Typhoid fever—Two cases.

Scarlet fever—One case.

Nuisances—There were nine complaints; of these seven have been abated.

As of old, the sink drain and privy vault are the chief source of complaint.

Garbage disposal is the same as in former years, by burying in the gardens, by burning and dumping in vacant lots.

Sewage disposal—In a few cases, by sewer into running streams, but more frequently by cesspools, vaults and open sink drains. It should be re-called that the law prohibits the opening of sink drains on the highway. The school houses have all been inspected prior to the opening of the fall term.

Sanitary condition generally good. Changes have been recommended in some instances and these have been accomplished. The sanitary condition of the other public buildings is fair.

Water supply—Owing to the unusual drought of the past summer, the water supply from private wells and springs, and also from the Tarryville Water Co.'s reservoir, has been low and poor in quality.

No doubt the prevalence of malaria in July and August was largely due to this condition.

POMFRET—CHAS. O. THOMPSON, ESQ., *Health Officer*:

Infectious diseases reported to the health officer are:

Measles—Eleven cases, nearly all of mild form.

Diphtheria—Four cases, all confined to one household.

Whooping cough—Two cases.

Typhoid fever—One case.

No complaints of nuisances have been made, but several have been abated at request of health officer.

A great improvement in the selection of places from which the supply of ice is gathered has been made in the past year.

PORTLAND—FRANK E. POTTER, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

The year has been marked by an epidemic of whooping cough and the prevalence of scarlet fever in the region about Pacousett.

Measles—No cases reported.

Scarlet fever—Twenty-one cases have come to my knowledge. There were three distinct outbreaks of the disease. The following methods to check the disease have been employed:

The health officer visits the house of a case of scarlet fever, isolates the patient, if possible; strips the room as bare as possible. Free ventilation is advised in all cases. The attendant is instructed to put any sheets, pillow cases or clothing, which have been in contact with the patient, into a wash-boiler, which has been partially filled with water, and placed in the sick room. Then, after covering the boiler, the clothes are boiled for half an hour, after which they may be washed.

Cloths are used instead of handkerchiefs. These cloths, after being used, are laid upon a newspaper placed upon the outer side of the bed. Then these papers, with the cloths, are carefully gathered up and burned.

Several drachm powders of corrosive sublimate are left and the attendant is instructed to dissolve one of these with a tablespoonful of table salt in two quarts of water. This solution is used for disinfecting the discharges of the patient and, when diluted one-half, for disinfecting the hands of the attendant. A circular issued by the State Board of Health, treating of the nature of scarlet fever and of the best methods to prevent its spread, is left at each house where the disease exists.

The whole house is to be well ventilated; persons other than the attendant are to live and sleep in the part of the house farthest removed from the sick chamber.

A placard is placed near each entrance to the house, and the families living in the vicinity are notified of the disease. After the patient has completely recovered from the disease, the infected room or infected house is fumigated. The windows and doors are then opened, and after thorough ventilation more of the corrosive sublimate solution is used to wash the floors and wood-work of the rooms.

The three requirements which are an absolute necessity to prevent the spread of a contagious disease are early report of the case, isolation of the patient and disinfection.

Let us try to see what is the natural result where a primary case of scarlet fever is reported and again where it is not reported. Suppose a first case is seen early and immediately reported at house A.

In a day or two a child is taken with a sore throat at a neighboring house B. The mother remembers that the child played with the one reported to be sick with scarlet fever at house A. She suspects that her child may be coming down with the disease. A physician is called, and advises that the sick child be removed to an upper room for two or three days and kept under observation. And soon the characteristic symptoms leave no doubt as to the nature of the disease. He is certain that it is scarlet fever. The patient is now already isolated and the proper treatment instituted at the very beginning of the disease. The lower part of the house will be free from infection, the health officer has been notified, disinfectants and literature left, and it is highly probable that the other children in the house will not contract the disease, and that it will not spread from this case to other children in the neighborhood.

On the other hand, suppose that when a primary case of scarlet fever occurs at house A, the parents and possibly the physician reason this way: "This child is well isolated in an upper room and is under the care of a skillful and careful attendant; no other person will be allowed to enter the room. All the proper precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease. There is no necessity for reporting this case. Let us keep it 'quiet.'"

What is the most natural course of events if this primary case at house A is not reported? A child in house B, who played with the one sick in house A, complains of a sore throat, which the mother overlooks or explains away. This child has the freedom of the whole house, plays and sleeps with other children in the house and mingles freely with the children of the neighborhood. Soon a second child in house B is taken sick; the mother calls a physician. He suspects scarlet fever; inquires if the child or any one in the family has been out of town in the last two weeks. The mother assures him that there has not. He concludes to wait another day before pronouncing as to the nature of the disease. The next day the symptoms confirm the diagnosis, the child is much worse, and grave fears are entertained as to his recovery.

At this stage the case is reported to the health officer. He visits the house and finds the patient down stairs in a front room filled with upholstered furniture, drapery curtains at the windows, pictures are on the walls, while books and fancy articles are piled upon tables, bureaus, etc. The convalescing child is now beginning to desquamate.

The house is now infected from top to bottom. It is more than probable that the third child will have the disease. The house is now placarded after this lighter walking case has been playing for days with the children of the neighborhood.

Then the health officer from the neighbors keeps hearing that there is a case of fever and rash just like this one at the house of A. After some little trouble the primary case is found. Now he has three cases on his hands and probably two more inside of four days which will result from contact with the children in house B. Is not the spread of this disease plainly due to the criminal determination of the physician and his patrons to "keep the first case quiet?" If a fatal result follows, what consolation can they offer the afflicted friends. A doctor assumes an awful responsibility who dares to "keep quiet" a dangerous contagious disease.

Diphtheria—No cases reported.

Membranous croup—One fatal case. The drainage of this house was in a very unsanitary condition.

Whooping cough—This disease has been very general in all sections of the town except in Pacousett school district, where there were many cases a few years ago.

The number of cases of whooping cough were estimated at one hundred and fifty during the year. The disease first appeared in April and as there have been but a very few cases for a number of years, there was much material for it to work upon. Later during the months of July and August the infants and very young children at home were attacked. This brought in whooping cough to complicate the usual summer diarrheal diseases. Three deaths were attributed directly to whooping cough, and this disease was no doubt a contributing factor in several deaths returned as due to intestinal diseases. Unfortunately the general public regard whooping cough as a disease of little severity or danger. But the annual mortality from whooping cough is very large. The number of deaths throughout the State from this disease in August, 1898, exceeded, while those for August, 1899, equalled those from measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria and membranous croup combined.

Typhoid fever—Four cases were reported; two of these were fatal. Two were infected while traveling; where the other two cases, which occurred in the same family, were infected is not known.

Malaria—This disease has been quite prevalent, as it was in the two preceding years. It is quite probable that this disease will prevail until we have a sewer to drain the excessive moisture from the over-saturated soil.

Pulmonary consumption—No special efforts are made to restrict its prevalence, unless it be to impress upon each sufferer that this is an infectious disease and that he should give especial care to the ventilation of his house and the disposal of the discharge from his lungs.

Nuisances—There were seven complaints of leaking sink drain pipes and overflowing cesspools.

Methods of garbage disposal and results—By means of garbage heaps.

Method of sewage disposal and results—There has been not only no improvement on past years, but things are growing worse. It is confidently expected that a private company will put in a sewer during the coming year. A charter has already been granted for this purpose.

Considering our exposed condition, a commodious, plain, inexpensive building, where patients suffering with a contagious diesase could be treated, would be a very great safeguard against the spread of disease.

The sanitary condition of the school houses and other public buildings is good, though the school building at Pacousett is overcrowded.

Water supply—From a reservoir, which for softness, purity and abundance is excelled by few towns in the State.

In my judgment there should be an official supervision of the milk supply of every town of any considerable size throughout the State.

PRESTON—DR. O. F. HARRIS, *Health Officer.*

There have been sixteen cases of scarlet fever and one of measles reported. Have known of no other contagious diseases. Strict quarantine was observed in each case, with but one death from scarlet fever.

There have been ten complaints made of cesspools and privy vaults; these were abated.

Sewage and garbage methods unchanged.

School houses—sanitary condition with one exception good; first district school house privy vaults were in bad state, but are now in fair condition.

Water supply unchanged.

Milk supply I think should be under official supervision in every town.

PROSPECT—JOHN R. PLATT, ESQ., *Health Officer.*

There has been no contagious disease during the year.

There has been one case of typhoid fever. No complaints of nuisance the past year.

The school houses and all other public buildings are in good sanitary condition.

The water supply is from springs and wells and generally good.

So small an amount of milk is retailed to the public that official supervision seems hardly necessary.

PUTNAM—DR. OMER LA RUE, *Health Officer.*

We did not have any measles during the year.

Scarlet fever seems to be endemic rather than epidemic. Two or three cases will be reported, at a distance from each other, and at irregular intervals.

Of diphtheria we have seen but two or three cases during the last twelve months.

We have heard of whooping cough as being almost epidemic in the town, but no cases have been reported. It is an exception to the rule when a physician is called here for a case of whooping cough.

Five or six cases of typhoid fever have been reported.

To restrict the prevalence of pulmonary consumption nothing more has been done but calling the State examiners when cows were suspected of tuberculosis. We do not know of any case of tuberculosis acquired from tuberculous milk.

There is here no special method of garbage disposal. They throw it in the fields, by the river side or anywhere they have a chance to do it without being arrested. As to sewage disposal, it is the old cesspool system.

Public health has never been better. I think we here are of the kind who can feed on bacterias, and get fat on such a diet, too. Our school houses and public buildings are in good sanitary condition.

The water supply is good.

The town does not provide any supervision of the milk supply, and as long as we have no epidemic of any kind and cases of consumption are diminishing, I do not see any necessity of such supervision.

REDDING—DR. E. H. SMITH, *Health Officer.*

The following cases of contagious disease have been reported: Measles seven; scarlet fever seven; diphtheria seven; typhoid fever five cases. They have all been personally investigated, and such measures of isolation and final disinfection taken in each case as seemed necessary.

No cases of whooping cough have been reported. A considerable number of cases have, however, occurred, but these have came to my knowledge too late to take any measures of prevention. Whooping cough in young children is a dangerous disease. All cases should be reported promptly in the future.

Dysentery has been unusually prevalent; two epidemics of an uncommonly severe type have occurred, with a number of fatal cases. Efforts to discover the causes of these epidemics have been made, but without success; careful disinfection and strict measures to limit as far as possible the spread of the disease have been insisted upon by all the physicians having charge of such cases.

Three complaints of nuisances have been made, investigated and action has been taken.

An inspection of the public school buildings was made in September and measures were taken to render their sanitary condition as good as possible.

RIDGEFIELD—DR. W. E. WEED, *Health Officer.*

The following cases of infectious diseases have been reported: Diphtheria, two cases; whooping cough, a few cases in November, 1898; typhoid fever four, and cerebro-spinal fever two cases.

The two cases of diphtheria occurred in a family that had recently moved into town from New York City, and no doubt the disease originated there.

There were a few cases of whooping cough in one family, with no spread of the disease.

During the epidemic of cerebro-spinal fever which prevailed in the spring, two cases were reported, both of which terminated fatally.

No concerted effort is made to prevent the prevalence of pulmonary consumption, but at this time the town is particularly free from the disease.

A very small number of nuisances have been abated.

Garbage and sewage disposal remains as it has been, each family disposing of such in its own way.

There is no public provision for the care of contagious diseases.

The sanitary condition of the school houses and other public buildings is good.

The water supply is from wells and springs and is generally good throughout the year.

In the way of sanitary improvement, work has been commenced to supply the village with an ample and good supply of water.

The milk supply is good and I do not think it would be improved under official supervision, for which the town does not provide.

ROCKY HILL—DR. F. L. BURR, *Health Officer.*

Rocky Hill has been particularly exempt from all of the most serious of contagious diseases excepting diphtheria. The usual precautions were taken, and only three cases occurred.

Only one case of typhoid fever was reported; it was of a severe type, and proved fatal. No other cases followed.

One case of measles reported.

Only two complaints of nuisances have been made, which upon notice were abated.

The sanitary condition of school houses is fairly good. The ventilation is imperfect, but hope it will be improved in the near future.

Especially to be urged is the free use of disinfectants in the out-buildings, and the more frequent removal of the contents thereof.

The disposal of garbage is as each family thinks is most convenient.

The water supply is from wells and springs.

During the year malarial sickness has been quite frequent, owing probably to a scarcity of water, from low wells and springs, or drinking impure water.

Methods of sewage mostly surface, and by drain pipes.

No public works of sanitary influence during the year.

We have no official supervision of the milk supply. This question will soon interest both dealer and consumer, and probably there will be rules regulating this important matter in every town in the State.

ROXBURY—DR. L. J. PONS, *Health Officer.*

Fewer contagious diseases have occurred during the past three years.

Measles three cases; scarlet fever two; whooping cough forty-six, mostly of a severe type, with complications and typhoid fever eight cases, origin uncertain.

No effort has been made to restrict pulmonary consumption. Only one or two cases in this town at present.

Nuisances, complaint one, and abated. Four abated without complaint.

The garbage and sewage disposal is the same as in the past.

The sanitary condition of the school houses is better, but there is room for further improvement.

The water supply is from springs and wells and is generally good.

No public works of sanitary influence have been undertaken.

Our town does not provide for supervision of the milk supply. Most of it goes to the local creamery or to New York City.

SALEM—DR. C. F. CONGDON, *Health Officer.*

In the early summer whooping cough was imported by a New York child to the inmates of Cohen's boarding house. Two or three children in the house took the disease. All the cases ran a mild course.

No other contagious disease has appeared.

I have received no complaints of nuisances. Such as I have observed have been abated.

The sanitary condition of the school houses and buildings are not what I would like to see, in some instances. Still none are as bad as some private homes.

The injudicious use of fruit and vegetables has caused some sickness during the warm weather.

A very common cause of illness is the wholesale dosing of patent medicines, cathartics, opiates and other dangerous drugs, that help fill the shelf of the family medicine closet.

If all such stuff, at the annual house cleaning, were dumped into the nearest swamp, it would be a blessing to the household, if death to the frogs. (Amen—C. A. L.)

SALISBURY—DR. WILLIAM B. BISSELL, *Health Officer.*

During the four months commencing September 1, 1898, Salisbury was—so far as reported—entirely free from any infectious disease.

January opened with a case of membranous croup and a case of typhoid fever, and this was followed by another case of typhoid in February.

March was entirely free. In April, measles broke out as a slight epidemic, and a second case of membranous croup was reported. In May, another case occurred. Whooping cough also made its appearance about this time, and continued more or less epidemic throughout June and July.

In June a solitary case of measles was reported. Inspection of the school houses throughout the township showed them to be in a satisfactory condition. Few complaints concerning nuisances. Our water supply has been severely tested by the unusually dry season, and has fully demonstrated its fitness for both drinking and culinary purposes.

The general sanitary conditions of the town are about as good as can be obtained under the present system of surface drainage.

SAYBROOK—DR. E. BIDWELL, *Health Officer.*

A very mild type of scarlet fever has been somewhat prevalent here during the summer months.

At the outbreak of the disease there were doubts as to whether the disease was scarlet fever or rubella. Some of the first cases were not reported to the health officer. Cases that were reported were quarantined. Cases not reported accounts for its not being limited at the first. There were no deaths, if we may except one case reported, terminating in cerebro-spinal fever.

Three cases of diphtheria occurred in a tenement house occupied by two families. All proved fatal. They were strictly quarantined and the disease was limited to one family.

But few nuisances have been reported and those abated.

Our public buildings are in first-class condition.

SCOTLAND—A. M. CLARK, ESQ., *Health Officer.*

This town being one of the smallest in the State, the population is small.

There have been a few cases of whooping cough brought to town by children from Providence, R. I., but as there was no school in session and as the town was visited recently with an epidemic of the disease when nearly everyone had it, I did not deem it necessary to take any action to quarantine the cases.

There is very little consumption among us.

I have not known of any nuisance during the year.

The school house, town hall and public library are all in a good sanitary condition, the water supply being obtained from wells.

As nearly every family produce their own milk there is no need of any official supervision.

SEYMOUR—DR. F. A. BENEDICT, *Health Officer.*

There has been no epidemic of any kind. Five cases of scarlet fever have occurred, scattered and apparently having no direct connection with each other, all of a mild form; one case of diphtheria and two cases of whooping cough.

There were two cases of typhoid fever; one developed out of town; the other developed within town. No secondary cases followed.

Nothing has been done to restrict the prevalence of pulmonary consumption and no cases of tuberculosis (so far as known) have developed from tuberculous milk.

Five complaints of nuisances have been made and abated. The method of garbage and sewage disposal is the same as heretofore, viz., every one for himself and no improvement has been made in this direction.

An attempt was made to provide a sewer for a certain portion of the town, but some parties objected and the plan has not yet been carried out.

The sanitary condition of the school houses is good. They are all cleaned and put in good condition during the summer vacation.

One need of the town has been supplied during the past year, i. e., a public water supply.

There is no supervision of the milk supply and there has been no sickness that was traced to this source, but in my opinion such official supervision would be beneficial.

SHARON—DR. R. P. KNIGHT, *Health Officer.*

The sanitary condition of the town and the health of the inhabitants have been good. We have had no epidemics.

The contagious diseases have consisted of one case of diphtheria and a few cases of whooping cough which were imported.

SHERMAN—DR. J. N. WOODRUFF, *Health Officer.*

More sickness within our town during the preceding year than usual. Early in the winter la grippe attacked a large portion of our people and was severe in type, and following this came pneumonia, bronchitis and other kindred diseases.

Contagious diseases have not prevailed to any extent. There have been a few cases of whooping cough. There has been no effort to prevent, restrict or control pulmonary consumption. I do not know of a case within our limits.

No complaints of nuisances. No provision for the care of contagious disease.

The school houses and buildings belonging thereto have been visited and all school rooms have been whitewashed and thoroughly cleaned at least twice a year and oftener if necessary.

Public buildings are few, but are kept in a fairly good and healthy condition.

I cannot see the necessity for supervision of our milk supply.

SOUTHBURY—DR. J. M. SHEPHERD, *Health Officer.*

This town has been exceptionally free from contagious diseases, the only one being scarlet fever and of this eight cases occurred in one family where it was impossible to isolate patients. The other case occurred in a distant part of the town and was confined to one patient by strict observance of quarantine. All made good recoveries. The source of infection could not be traced in any case.

Disinfection was carried out under my supervision in both houses.

The school houses have been repaired and are in good condition. One complaint was received and was promptly disposed of.

No effort to restrict the prevalence of pulmonary consumption is made other than such suggestion as given by the attending physician. The death-rate has not been excessive.

Garbage and sewage is disposed of by families to suit their individual tastes. The authorities have always provided for indigent sick, whether contagious or otherwise.

The water supply is obtained from wells and springs.

No public works of sanitary nature have been made.

There is very little milk retailed to the public, a large quantity being sold to the creamery. Occasional inspection of the cattle would be advisable.

SOUTH WINDSOR—DR. H. A. DEANE, *Health Officer.*

The town has been exempt from the worst forms of contagious disease.

Typhoid fever three cases; scarlet fever four; measles one, and twenty-three cases of whooping cough have been reported. The only case fatal, was an infant from whooping cough. No special cause was discovered.

There were no cases reported of pulmonary consumption, and there are no public means used for suppressing it.

Six complaints of nuisances have been received, and five abated; one case was adjusted without complaint.

There is no public provision for disposing of garbage, sewage or for the care of contagious diseases.

The school houses, wells and out-buildings adjoining, have been found with few exceptions in good sanitary condition. Many of the out-houses are wrongly constructed, being made double for use of both sexes, and only separated by a board partition, whereas they should be single buildings in separate sections of the school grounds.

Complaint has been made to the health officer from one school district, in which a new building had been erected in two compartments, and through the recent action of the school board, a second building has been placed on the opposite side of the yard, and the board proposes to serve notice to each school district committee to make similar changes where the double compartments exist.

The water supply is at present from wells and springs. A charter from the last General Assembly was secured by a local stock company to introduce water to the west side of the town from Silver Spring pond, and we hope to see it in operation another year.

The milk supply is no doubt of excellent quality, still an official supervision of the local dairies supplying the cities would be very desirable and be productive of good both to producer and consumer.

SPRAGUE—DR. T. I. STANTON, *Health Officer.*

The town of Sprague has had but a few contagious diseases. We have had three cases of scarlet fever, but one of membranous croup, and three cases of typhoid fever. The above are the only contagious diseases reported.

All nuisances have been abated without complaint.

The town has no methods for the garbage or sewage disposal and no improvement on past years.

Sanitary conditions of our school houses and other public buildings are the best.

Water supply is from wells and springs, and the opinion of the town health officer is that the majority of the wells are not in a sanitary condition.

There have been no public works undertaken during the year.

In my judgment there should be official supervision of the milk supply. The town does not provide for any.

STAFFORD AND BOROUGH OF STAFFORD SPRINGS—DR. F. L. SMITH, *Health Officer.*

The town and borough have been singularly free from contagious disease during the past year.

Measles—Four cases reported in one family at the borough, and one at the Hollow.

Diphtheria—One case at the borough; strict quarantine was established and the spread of the disease prevented.

Whooping cough—Three cases at the Hollow in one family and two at the borough.

Typhoid fever—Two cases at Staffordville and five at the borough; one of which proved fatal. Four of these cases occurred in one family at the borough, the first of which was undoubtedly in the stage of incubation when the family moved to the borough. In all these cases, particular care was taken to have the excreta thoroughly disinfected before being thrown into the water closet basin or onto the ground.

Nuisances—Three or four complaints have been made and have been promptly abated.

The method of disposal of garbage and sewage remains the same as in preceding year.

The sanitary condition of the school houses is good, in the main, although the method of ventilation is quite primitive in the buildings of the out-districts.

The water supply is good.

No public works of sanitary influence have been undertaken.

Official supervision of the milk supply is still an open question, although the frequent epidemics of typhoid fever from infected milk would seem a fitting answer to the question.

CITY OF STAMFORD—DR. J. F. ROWELL, *Health Officer.*

One hundred and eighty cases of infectious diseases have been reported as follows: scarlet fever fifty-two; measles ninety-three; typhoid fever sixteen; diphtheria eighteen; small-pox one.

The case of small-pox was contracted from exposure in New York City to a case that was subsequently removed to North Brothers Island.

Our case recovered, and though several people were exposed, no more cases developed.

There have been reported 616 nuisances relating to cesspools, privy vaults, sink drains, etc., of which 591 were abated.

The city provides a dumping ground for the disposal and burial of garbage, night soil, ashes, etc.

All the school houses and public buildings within the city limits are in good sanitary condition.

In my judgment there should be official supervision of the milk supply.

STAMFORD—DR. F. J. ROGERS, *Health Officer.*

From reported cases of contagion and nuisances complained of as a criterion to judge by, the town of Stamford is certainly as healthy as any in the State. The reports include two cases of typhoid fever, one of scarlet fever and diphtheria each, and two cases of nuisances, both of which were abated on notification.

Our water supply is always good, pure and as plentiful as any place in the country, and as far as we can see there is no cause for complaint. Our schools are clean and well ventilated and all public buildings are in a perfectly sanitary condition.

STERLING—O. W. BATES, ESQ., *Health Officer.*

There has been little occasion for a health officer in Sterling.

Of all infectious diseases only one has been reported, that is typhoid fever, and of that two cases, of which one died.

Our death-rate has been normal. Several nuisances have been reported and promptly abated without trouble.

Garbage and sewage disposal are questions that do not really assume any material importance in a sparsely settled country town.

Occasionally in a village a neglected vault or cesspool will require attention.

The school houses of the town have been thoroughly disinfected during the year.

In regard to official supervision of the milk supply, it would work a serious hardship in our town without any proper return.

STONINGTON—DR. O. M. BARBER, *Health Officer.*

The general health of the town has been good. No cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever or of measles reported. Three cases only of typhoid fever have been reported. There have been several cases of whooping cough.

The sanitary condition of the school houses of the town are all good. As reported last year, samples of water were sent to the State Board of Health for examination: the results were as follows: from District No. 6, Old Mystic, good. No. 11, Lower Pawcatuck, fairly good. No. 3, Mystic, unsafe, on account of the high percentage of chlorine in it. This condition of No. 3 has been remedied by the introduction of city water.

All the other public buildings in the town are considered in good sanitary condition.

There is no place or way provided by the town for garbage disposal, and I would earnestly recommend that places be provided for this object, in the villages of Pawcatuck and Mystic.

Five nuisances have been abated. Several complaints have been made in regard to a pool of standing water in the village of Pawcatuck—Berry pond, so called. After examination, the matter was referred to the county health officer.

BOROUGH OF STONINGTON—DR. C. O. MAINE, *Health Officer.*

The past year has proved a remarkable one in our borough in its exemption from contagious diseases. But one case, that of a mild form of measles, has been reported; all due precautions were taken to prevent its spread.

Garbage is removed by private parties, two or three times each week, throughout the borough.

Our water supply is obtained from wells and from the Mystic Valley Water Company, that of the latter being fair.

The milk supply is furnished by farmers who keep their own cows, and every care is taken by them to furnish it not only pure, but in exercising the strictest watch over their herds for diseases.

Sewers are very much needed in the borough. True many more private ones have been constructed during the past year, but since the introduction of city water, the waste soon fills the cesspools and is always a menace to public health by their overflow. Wherever such cases have existed, prompt measures have been taken to remedy the trouble.

The sanitary condition of our high school and public buildings is good.

Our citizens show a commendable spirit in endeavoring to suppress all nuisances, and it would be difficult to find a town, with the dense population that we have in the borough, so cleanly, so free from all things detrimental to health and with so few cases of infectious or contagious diseases.

STRATFORD—DR. G. F. LEWIS, *Health Officer.*

The following contagious diseases have been reported, viz: Scarlet fever, nine cases; measles, eleven; diphtheria, three; whooping cough, thirty-nine, and typhoid fever one case.

No others have been reported.

There is no doubt that many cases of measles and whooping cough occur where a physician is not called and cases are rarely reported by parents. It is the duty of parents to report contagious diseases when they do not call a physician.

A strict quarantine has been enforced in scarlet fever and diphtheria. During the past year more than usual objection has been made to our quarantine regulations, which are the same as those enforced by other health officers.

In a few instances, people have refused to obey the quarantine. The county health officer has materially assisted in enforcing the law, and in one case caused arrest. This was the first arrest made in the town for violation of the health laws. Positive proof is wanting, but there is every reason to believe that the spread of scarlet fever in the town was due to violation of the quarantine regulations.

The type of scarlet fever has been mild.

The only efforts made to restrict the prevalence of pulmonary consumption are those made by the attending physician.

Nine complaints of nuisances have been made, and in each case abated.

The majority of these complaints were of cesspools, which show the crying need of sewers in the town.

The most important sanitary work done in the town has been at Tanner's Brook.

Since the emptying of water closet sewage into the brook has been stopped, no complaints have been made. Before this complaints were many.

The condition of the brook is not yet what it should be, and can only be made so by the construction of sewers.

Our representative obtained from the legislature a bill authorizing the town to form sewer districts and lay sewers.

This is a step in the right direction and the work should be commenced without delay.

We should not wait for an epidemic of disease, which is sure to come in time in a thickly settled town without sewers. We must have sewers. Why not have them now? Let the good work begin.

The sanitary condition of the school houses is excellent. All have been cleaned and repainted during the vacation.

The condition of other public buildings is good.

Some towns are agitating the subject of milk supply. In a country town like this, where the milk is supplied by our own people, there seems to be no need of any official supervision of the milk supply, which is at present excellent.

SUFFIELD—DR. J. K. MASON, *Health Officer.*

An unusual number of deaths among old people has happened from pnuemonia, preceded often by symptoms of la grippe.

Measles—Of this disease only five families, with eight cases, have been reported; in two of which the disease was contracted in Winsted, where the newspapers told us one hundred houses were placarded at the time. Another case was contracted in New York City and was here treated in the third story of a hotel, with so much care and isolation that not another case occurred among its numerous boarders. These eight cases were all mild and made quick recovery.

Scarlet fever—Only one case reported. It was in a large tenement building, however, with a number of other small families, and with less care and prudence might have been reproduced. Its origin could not be discovered.

Diphtheria—Twelve cases of diphtheria occurred at different times from January to August, and in different parts of the town. Circumstances favored the opinion that some of them contracted the disease in West Springfield, a few miles north, where it prevailed as an epidemic.

Whooping cough—Is not very commonly reported, either by parents or physicians, and only two families with one death have been brought to my knowledge. These were both placarded and orders given to the district school teachers to exclude any scholar having a suspicious cough. In this way we think much can be done to check the spread of the disease.

Typhoid fever—A case in West Suffield occurred in a soldier in the Cuban war. Being discharged, he brought the disease home with him, and said that half of his company were sick with it. Three other cases followed at intervals until August, the origin of which was not traced.

Consumption—In this town not sufficient consumption occurs to attract public notice and lead to the adoption of measures for its "restriction." In the establishment of hospitals for this class of patients, it would seem that the State or county should be the first to move in the matter. Possibly the larger cities or even private enterprise may inaugurate the change.

Nuisances complained of have generally been promptly abated. Unfortunately some of the sink and gutter drains are so situated that nothing short of street sewerage can remedy the evil. Probably in time the town may authorize this and make an appropriation therefor.

The condition of our public buildings is good.

Water supply abundant, wholesome and satisfactory, and little or no fault found with or by milk dealers. I have heard of no cases of tuberculosis acquired from tuberculous milk.

THOMASTON—DR. T. ST. JOHN, *Health Officer.*

No measles reported. Scarlet fever was epidemic in the months of February, March and April, but of a mild type, only one death occurring. There were three cases of membranous croup, five of whooping cough, two of typhoid fever, and one of cerebro-spinal fever.

No efforts are made to restrict the prevalence of pulmonary consumption.

Five cases of nuisances have been abated and two without complaint. There is no uniform way of disposing of garbage.

Some of the streets have good sewers running to the Naugatuck river; others use cesspools; a few discharge into the street gutter in front of the houses; there are ten who sewer into the Pense swamp.

Contagious diseases are quarantined and cared for in the house where the disease occurs.

The school houses and public buildings are in a good sanitary condition.

The water supply is from a reservoir in the town of Plymouth. Owing to the extreme dry season, the supply became exhausted about the middle of August. A few years ago the reservoir was stocked with German carp, which heretofore have been an injury to the purity of the water; they are all gone now and the water company is cleaning out the bottom of the reservoir of all mud and sediment, and were it not for a large number of the stumps left at the farther end of the reservoir from the outlet, the water would bid fair to be much purer than ever before. For the present, water is being pumped from a stream that comes from the Litchfield hills and appears to be of good quality. There has not been any sanitary public works commenced during the year.

In my opinion, if the health officer by law could have the supervision of the milk sold in the town, it would be of more benefit to the people of the town than any other duties that he is called upon to perform.

THOMPSON—DR. L. HOLBROOK, *Health Officer.*

Of contagious diseases, measles alone have prevailed to great extent; this disease, though epidemic, occurring in the late spring, and early summer months, was unattended by those serious complications common in the more variable temperature of the colder seasons. The type of the disease was so mild that large numbers in the same locality were attacked simultaneously and suffered so little, that medical advice was unsought, and consequently multitudes of cases were not reported to the town health officer.

Scarlet fever and diphtheria, of which not more than ten cases each were reported, were of a mild form, and without fatality. Experience the past year is in strong contrast with the malignant prevalence of diphtheria during the two preceding years. No cases were recognized as the result of communication with cases previously existing in any given locality. This may be attributable to more efficient isolation and disinfection, which have been carefully observed. Typhoid fever has been unknown. This is the more remarkable, because of its uniform prevalence in former years, and may, perhaps, be due to the more perfect drainage and sewerage of our most populous villages, a most excellent system of which has been constructed in recent years. No efforts are made to restrict the prevalence of pulmonary consumption and instances of its occurrence in late years are very few.

Nusiances—Three cases of complaints abated, one without complaint. Garbage disposal by removal and usage as fertilizers. Sewage disposal through well constructed drainage, a great improvement on past years.

Sanitary condition of school houses with regard to lighting, heating and ventilation, discreditable to the progress of sanitary science.

In regard to other public buildings, sanitary condition good. Water supply generally by wells, and good. No public sanitary works undertaken. There is no apparent necessity for supervision of the milk supply and none provided.

TOLLAND—E. S. AGARD, ESQ., *Health Officer.*

There were thirteen cases of measles reported from various sources. There were probably some cases not reported, the mildness of the disease causing people to become more or less indifferent to its restriction.

As near as could be ascertained, the disease was in the first instance contracted by the children visiting other towns.

There have been three cases of scarlet fever reported during the year. The origin of the disease was not discovered in any of these cases. There have been no efforts made to restrict the prevalence of pulmonary consumption.

Two complaints of nuisances have been made and abated.

We have no methods of garbage or sewage disposal.

The sanitary condition of the school houses is good.

There is no official supervision of the milk supply, and such supervision is hardly necessary in such a town as Tolland.

BOROUGH OF TORRINGTON, DR. PRATT, *Health Officer.*

Measles—The cases of measles have been few in number, occurring in the summer months, and were mild.

Scarlet fever—There have been a large number of cases during the year. Cases were reported in every month. Disease became more prevalent during December, January, February and March. Type of the disease was very mild. Many cases were not discovered until found skinning.

Diphtheria and membranous croup—There have been cases reported during every month except three. Most prevalent during October and November. Antitoxin was used in most cases with excellent results.

Whooping cough—Only two cases reported.

Typhoid fever—There were a number of cases in September and October, but since then there have been few cases. Those few were mostly during July and August.

Pulmonary consumption—There is no effort made to restrict this disease. No cases from tuberculous milk as far as known.

Nuisances—Complaints of garbage, unclean privies and overflowing cesspools have been abated as far as possible.

Garbage disposal—No provision.

Sewage disposal is into the Naugatuck river, but does not take in the whole borough.

No provision for care of contagious diseases.

Sanitary condition of school houses and public buildings is good.

Water supply is good.

There should be official supervision of the milk supply, but there is none.

The health of the town should be one of the most important things to be looked after, and therefore it becomes the duty of every citizen to give his aid and hearty coöperation to that end.

Town of Torrington—Dr. E. Pratt, *Health Officer.*

During the past year there have been very few contagious diseases reported with the exception of scarlet fever. There was a large number of cases of this disease during the winter and spring, and some fears were entertained that it would assume such proportions as to necessitate extreme measures, but fortunately the cases were of a very mild type, and in time it was brought under control. The spread of the disease was helped by the carelessness or wilful deceit of some few families, which could occur because of the extreme mildness of the cases. It should be thoroughly impressed upon the people of the town that very great care should be taken even in the mildest cases, for as a rule it is those cases that spread the disease.

I have been called upon to abate a few nuisances during the year. The school houses have been in good sanitary condition, and during the vacation they have been thoroughly fumigated.

Trumbull—E. S. Fairchild, Esq., *Health Officer.*

The past year has been one of exceptional freedom from contagious diseases; there has not been a case reported, which is very unusual. There were a few cases of whooping cough, but they were not reported.

Three most important points are the disposal of garbage, the sewage from sinks and attention to privy vaults.

In the discharge of my duty I have ordered the vaults of privies connected with school houses to be well emptied.

There is no improvement in the disposal of garbage or sewage from last year; the garbage is generally fed to pigs.

Sanitary condition of school houses and other public buildings appears to be good.

The water supply is from wells and natural springs.

My town provides no supervision of the milk supply, but it would be well if there was.

Union—E. W. Upham, Esq., *Health Officer.*

Diphtheria—During May, seven cases; one fatal; supposed to have originated from a sink drain. The houses were quarantined and there were no further cases. Brimstone and other disinfectants were freely used. Antitoxin was used in every case. No other infectious disease reported. There have been no cases of consumption.

Nuisances—Two cases; both abated.

We dispose of garbage as most farming towns do.

We have no provision for public care of contagious diseases, which I think every town ought to have.

The sanitary condition of our school houses and other public buildings is fairly good.

The water supply is mostly from wells and is good.

In this farming community very little milk sold.

Mashapaug lake has been drawn lower than usual, but no ill effects have been noted.

VERNON—DR. A. R. GOODRICH, *Health Officer.*

The town of Vernon is to be congratulated for its exemption from all diseases of a contagious or infectious character during the past year with the exception of measles of a mild character.

Many cases have been reported, to all of which I have given my personal attention, and in some cases quarantined with the best results. Many cases have occurred in families not reported to me. No deaths.

A rigorous enforcement of all sanitary laws should be strictly observed, and all physicians in practice should be made to understand that an early report to the town health officer of *all* diseases of a contagious or infectious character in compliance with the statute law is required.

Phthisis—What has been, or can be done to restrict the spreading of consumption? I can say in answer to the first question, *nothing!* To the last, would say that much can be done, if every one afflicted, or having care of the disease, would but conform to the simple rules of hygiene. Consumption is a preventable disease, and can be controlled if the same rules of treatment were applied as in other and more rapid infectious diseases. No healthy person should be allowed to sleep in the same bed or room with a consumptive patient. Fresh air in abundance from open windows should be freely admitted to sleeping apartments and rooms during the day and night.

Another precaution of more vital importance to the public safety than all else is the disposal of all excretions from the body, and particularly of that discharged from the lungs, and not suffered to dry in the vessel or on the floor or walls, for if so, the consumptive microbe floats in the air in the form of dust, and then takes lodgement in the lungs of all in attendance.

Another disgusting and dangerous habit prevailing in all communities is the habit of expectorating in the streets and on the sidewalks, where it soon dries and is converted into dust, and if disturbed by wind or long dresses sweeping over it, the air is filled with microbes to be inhaled and find lodgment in the lungs, there to do their deadly work.

The mortality caused by consumption is far in excess of all other diseases afflicting mankind, and the day is not far distant when it will come under quarantine as strictly as small-pox, typhoid fever and kindred diseases.

More than the usual number of complaints have been made the past year, some of unusual importance, involving the community at large, and many without complaint have been removed. All have cheerfully complied with the exception of two, who appealed to the county health officer, who after a full investigation, has decided the questions in favor of good sanitary conditions and the removal of objectionable matter.

Sewage—No reforms have been made during the past year, but the same causes exist as in former years and call aloud for relief.

The pollution of the water in the Hockanum river from the sewage of Rockville remains the same. The case of Skinner for damages against the city has been settled by the payment of a certain sum of money and an agreement between the parties to remedy the evil within three years.

Milk—The supply of milk is furnished as in former years by dairymen. I hope the day is not far distant before commissioners will be appointed for a general supervision of the public milk supply, to look after the health of cows, the sanitary condition of stables as to ventilation and sunshine, and everything that pertains to the traffic in a sanitary sense.

The sanitary condition of school houses have been inspected twice during the year, and are in good condition.

Typhoid fever—not one case reported, and but one case of diphtheria, which proved fatal.

VOLUNTOWN—DR. W. R. DAVIS, *Health Officer.*

There has been but a very little sickness, and most of it of the simplest kind, consisting of hard colds and some very mild cases of malaria. We have not had any contagious diseases during the year, although there has been some seven cases of cholera morbus about; some were afflicted with cramps in their legs and hollows of their feet, but all made a quick recovery.

No efforts made to restrict the spread of pulmonary consumption.

The milk supply comes from our farmers near by and it is as good as can be under ordinary circumstances.

There have been only three complaints. These were removed as soon as the parties were notified. Three or four more were abated without complaint.

Garbage and sewage are disposed of the same as last year.

The school houses are in fine condition. I have personally inspected them all and the privies, and find them in prime order.

I do not think that there is any need of official supervision of the milk.

WALLINGFORD—DR. W. P. WILSON, *Health Officer.*

During the past year thirty-two cases of contagious diseases have been reported as follows: one case of measles which terminated fatally. Scarlet fever has been present in the borough for the past six months. It is in a mild form, which no doubt accounts for its long stay with us, as the people have become careless and violate the health laws, and thereby continue to spread the disease. The number of cases reported was seventeen, as compared with four the year before last.

Only two cases of diphtheria were reported; one terminating fatally.

There were thirteen cases of typhoid fever reported; most of the cases being of a mild type, the origin was not traced.

The number of complaints of nuisances made this year was twenty-three; most of the cases were abated on request, only six requiring a legal notice. Now a few words in regard to nuisances; most people have an idea that it is the health officer's duty to go around and hunt up nuisances on his own account; such is not the case,* as he receives no compensation except where he orders some one to abate a nuisance.

As to the disposal of garbage, there has been no improvement; in fact, matters have been growing worse instead of better, each one removing garbage as he sees fit, or as ordered, either dumping it alongside of the road, or into some vacant lot, where it is still a nuisance.

There has been constructed a trunk sewer in the south-eastern part of the borough, and several smaller sewers in other parts of the borough; but there is still great need of more sewers. The soil is of such a nature that dry wells will not absorb the sewage.† In the south-western part of the borough there exists a marsh and a polluted brook, into which the Valley street sewer empties. The board of burgessess have been ordered to abate this nuisance, but as yet have not taken any steps to comply with the health officer's order.

Another matter deserves consideration, the board of burgesses should enact some ordinance enforcing a more salutary management of privy vaults. A frequent use of dry earth or coal ashes sufficient to destroy offensive odors and frequent removal of the contents should be made compulsory. The vaults as they are constructed in most cases in Wallingford are of the most primitive kind. In parts of the borough where sewers exist, the vaults and dry wells should be abolished after allowing a reasonable time to connect with the sewers.

The sanitary condition of the schools and public buildings is good.

At the present time I believe there is no supervision of our milk supply, which should be provided, as the milk comes from many sources.

WARREN—WILLIAM FORESTELLE, ESQ., *Health Officer.*

In my report I must say that during the year there has been no contagious diseases reported and have had no complaint made, and have but very little to do. I visited the schools in the town and found everything in fair condition.

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* Every town, especially such as are as populous as Wallingford, should employ an inspector to make periodically a sanitary inspection, and report to the health officer all nuisances, that they may be abated before they endanger health, or incite ill will toward the informer.—C. A. L.

† So much the better for the soil and the people living on it. A clean soil is more wholesome than a soil saturated with sewage.—C. A. L.

WASHINGTON—DR. R. MARCY, *Health Officer.*

Measles—no cases reported. One case of scarlet fever, virulent; diphtheria, four cases, virulent.

No change in garbage and sewage disposal and no provision for care of contagious cases.

Sanitary condition of school houses and public buildings good.

Water supply mainly from wells and springs. No sanitary influence undertaken during the year.

Milk supply good and no precautions taken outside of the ordinary.

CITY OF WATERBURY—DR. C. W. S. FROST, *Health Officer.*

The number of cases of contagious diseases reported during the year is as follows: Measles, 11; scarlet fever, 161; diphtheria, 36; membranous croup, 23; whooping cough, 7; typhoid fever, 26. Total, 264.

Houses fumigated: scarlet fever, 156; diphtheria and croup, 59. Houses placarded, 220.

Since January 1, 1898, we have used formaldehyde gas as a germicidal agent and disinfectant.

At present, cases of consumption are not reported. We have an "anti-spitting" ordinance which has passed the board of aldermen for engrossing, which we trust will soon be in effect. It is hoped that we will soon have an ordinance requiring all cases to be reported, and providing for thorough disinfection of all premises where the disease has existed.

The work of the sanitary inspector for the year is as follows:

Total inspections, 2,067. Water closets, 71; sink pipes, 102; surface drains, 39; surface closets, 297; cesspools, 57; stables, 42; yards, 1,207; garbage complaints, 252. Ordered cleaned: surface closets, 150; cesspools, 25; stables, 31; yards, 860. Ordered abolished: surface closets, 130; cesspools, 32; surface drains, 30. Dead animals removed: dogs, 8; cats, 20.

Garbage is collected and buried by contract.

Our board has recently recommended the establishment of a garbage cremating plant, plans for which have been presented to the board of aldermen.

We have a contagious disease hospital, which is ready at all times to receive patients.

The sanitary condition of our school houses is, generally speaking, good; the notable exceptions being the Crosby Grammar and Elm St. buildings.

The sewers have been largely extended during the year.

An ordinance regulating the sale of milk in the city has been in force since February 1 and is very successful.

TOWN OF WATERBURY—DR. B. A. O'HARA, *Health Officer.*

The sanitary condition of the town of Waterbury is in the main very good and the health of the town has been exceedingly satisfactory for the past year. No epidemics have occurred and there has been no serious number of contagious or infectious diseases.

In all cases where contagious diseases have occurred prompt attention has been given them and every effort made to minimize the danger of spreading. The precautions taken consist in placarding the building containing the patient, who is placed in an isolated room when possible. No children from quarantined houses are allowed to attend school. After the complete recovery of the patient, the rooms, furnishings and apparel are thoroughly fumigated, the placard removed and the family allowed again to mingle in the community. The strictness with which these conditions are followed and enforced has been productive of great good and consequent freedom from neighborhood contagion. Including the schools there have been forty-five buildings fumigated during the past year. The school buildings fumigated are: Mill Plain, East Farms, East Mountain, Buck's Hill, Bunker Hill, Oakville, Town Plot, Oronoke, Waterville, Hopeville, Park Road, Simonsville and South Brooklyn. The out-houses of these schools were disinfected twice during the year and thoroughly cleaned by the respective committees, upon notification by health officer during the summer vacation. The fumigation of the school buildings was recommended by the State Board of Health and ordered by County Health Officer Hoadley. I consider the town schools of Waterbury equal in cleanliness to any in the State, but like most country schools very deficient in methods of ventilation.

There were twenty-three cases of scarlet fever distributed over the town. There were seven cases of diphtheria. There were three cases of membranous croup. There were six cases of typhoid fever. These cases were not confined to any particular locality, but were distributed in all quarters of the town. No particular cause for the disease in any of the cases was discovered. But one case of measles was officially reported, but without doubt there were numerous other cases in which a doctor was not called or when called failed in his duty to report it to the health officer. There were two cases of whooping cough reported and undoubtedly many others not reported. The contagious hospital has not been used this year.

The horse burying-ground which is located a little off the Wolcott road has been kept in good condition during the past year, but one carcass being found uncovered, while the proprietor was ill. This is gratifying, as in other years the horse burying-ground was a source of considerable annoyance.

Nuhn's soap-boiling and fat-refining factory on the Waterville road has been closed. The business has been transferred to Bohl's new factory off the Watertown road. Mr. Valentine Bohl had built a brick building for the purpose of refining fats and grinding bone dust. This was furnished with the most modern machinery and facilities for conducting such business with the least possible discomfort to the immediate public. A public hearing was granted, the subject fully explained and considered, and a license to Mr. Bohl was granted without objection.

Another refining factory operated by Pelletier Bros. at a little distance off the Wolcott road and near the horse burying-ground is a veritable stench-hole; although no neighbors are near enough to be affected by the disgusting odors which emanate from this place, still the business is conducted in such a careless manner that unless better attention is given to repeated warnings it will be necessary to suppress it. The factory, so-called, is a small, one-story building about thirty feet square, located about one hundred yards from the highway at the foot of a hill and on the edge of a swamp. The building is surrounded on three sides by pig-pens in which there are about thirty pigs; up the hill for about one hundred feet are spread out to dry a great lot of bones, and about one hundred and fifty chickens find the most of their food in the pickings from them. These bones when dry are packed up and shipped away to be ground into bone-dust. The fat-boiling is carried on in old-fashioned open kettles, and the antiquated machinery is on a par with the rest. The pig-pens, the bones and the filthy condition of the building make a combination to which distance lends enchantment.

The piggery above Waterville has been practically discontinued; where at one time there were seven hundred pigs, there are now less than a dozen. The piggery on the town house road is kept in good condition and no garbage is now brought there but what can be used up immediately by the pigs. There are about one hundred and fifty pigs at this place. The piggery is a considerable distance from the highway and is still farther from any dwelling.

The proper disposal of garbage and refuse is still a perplexing and annoying question. A city garbage collector now carts the greater part of his garbage to Brown's farm, where it is buried in deep trenches. The city is still without a public dumping ground. It was given out last year that a public dumping ground had been secured, but it proved a misunderstanding between the city and the property owners. So this blessing is still deferred. Many grocerymen and fruit dealers arrange with farmers to carry their refuse away and dispose of it beyond the town limits, but many others, in plain violation of the law and in utter disregard of the rights of the community, persist in surreptitiously dumping their litter near the public roads. About every public road leading from the city, through any secluded place, has suffered more or less from this nuisance. Many of the offenders escape as they dump their refuse under the cover of darkness. Still some are apprehended and compelled to clean it up or bury it. This is usually the penalty for the first offence and upon a repetition of the offence prosecution follows. M. Greeblatt had been particularly obnoxious in his defiance of the law and settled his case by paying $15 to the prosecuting attorney. An Italian was let go on account of insufficient evidence. A reward offered has been quite effective in reducing the number of offenses. County Health Officer Hoadley has visited many of the places where refuse had been dumped. His assistance and authority have been necessary in many instances.

There were twenty-one complaints of nuisances, all but three of which were abated. These three complaints were found upon investigation to be groundless. There were also twelve nuisances abated of which there were no complaint.

For some time a certain class of butchers who are suspected of dealing in infected meats have been under constant surveillance. On August 23, I discovered five cows, the property of Michael Willinger, a Hebrew butcher at Bohl's slaughter, awaiting the Rabbi's knife. The emaciated condition of the cows aroused my suspicion, and upon examination I was satisfied that the cows were affected with bovine tuberculosis. The cows were held for further investigation, and County Health Officer Hoadley and Dairy Commissioner Averill were notified. After an inspection by Mr. Hoadley and an examination by Veterinary Surgeon P. T. Keeley, it was decided that if upon butchering the cattle the diagnosis of the surgeon was confirmed upon a post-mortem examination, the meat must be destroyed in the presence of the officers. When this decision was made known to Willinger, he concluded not to butcher the cattle then, but to return them to the farm of John Pope, an Oxford farmer, from whom he purchased them. They are now there, still the property of Willinger, but being pastured by Pope. The health officer of Oxford and the State dairy commissioner have been notified of the circumstances and so the case stands. It is very probable that the milk from such cows is used for a long time by many different people until the disease reaches such a state as to render the cows unprofitable. They are then sold to unscrupulous butchers, who mercilessly deal the meat out to their unfortunate and unsuspecting customers.

While the flesh of animals suffering from tuberculosis, if thoroughly cooked and the tubercles thus destroyed, may be eaten with a modicum of danger, the milk from those cows contain germs, and there is imminent danger of tuberculosis to every person who uses it. Until more adequate protection is granted by our Legislature, it will be wise for every user of milk to have it sterilized unless he knows absolutely the source from which it is derived. The milk sold in the town of Waterbury is not inspected nor is there any authority vested in the town health officer to protect the residents of the town. The legislature of 1899 passed the following regarding the subject, which applies to cities and towns.

SECTION 1. The warden and burgesses of any borough, or the mayor with the approval of the common council of any city within this State, may have and are hereby given the right to appoint a competent person as milk inspector, who may personally or by some competent person appointed by him and approved by such warden and burgesses or common council, inspect all milk sold or offered for sale in such borough or city, or not: may inspect the buildings and places where such animals are kept, the dairy and other places where such milk is kept, handled, sold or produced, whether the same be within the limits of such borough or city or not: and said board of warden and burgesses or common council may prohibit the sale of such milk within the limits of such borough or city, excepting by such persons as shall first register their names, residences and numbers in a book kept for the purpose at the office of the clerk of such borough or city. The clerk shall receive for each name registered the sum of fifteen cents from the treasurer of such borough or city.

SEC. 2. Such inspector or assistant shall have the right to take samples of milk from any producer or vender in quantities of not less than one pint, upon the tender of the market price thereof, but he shall if such producer or vender so request suitably seal and mark a duplicate sample of such milk and leave the same with such producer or vender.

SEC. 3. The warden of any borough or the mayor of any city shall have the power at any time to remove any inspector appointed under the provisions of this act for cause.

Approved, June 20, 1899.

It is desirable that such a law should cover towns as well as cities and boroughs.

WATERFORD—DR. G. MAYNARD MINOR, *Health Officer.*

The general health of the town has been good. During the spring there were a number of cases of pneumonia, but the mortality was not great.

Measles—Several cases were reported, but of light type.

Scarlet fever—I think was rare as compared with former years.

Whooping cough—Comparatively rare.

Pulmonary consumption—I think to restrict the prevalence of this disease it should be made one for report, and all precautions taken as prescribed by the latest investigation; being a communicable disease and giving rise to a greater mortality-rate than any other disease, it should be treated summarily.

Nuisances—Few have been reported, and all abated.

Garbage disposal—Used as food for swine and poultry, large quantities being transported from New London to this town for that purpose.

Sewage disposal—As a rule the "sink spout" prevails. Typhoid and malarial fevers would be constant but for the purity of the air, the absorbing quality of the soil and the sparseness of the inhabitants.

Public provision for the care of contagious diseases—none.

Sanitary condition of school houses fairly good, with water supply from wells.

Milk supply—I am convinced that official inspection should be made of the milk as retailed to the public, and that every seller of milk should have license, based on a knowledge of dairy products.

WATERTOWN—DR. W. S. MUNGER, *Health Officer.*

Of scarlet fever there were twenty-nine cases reported; most of these have been very mild, in fact one or two so mild that there was some doubt as to its being scarlet fever. Probably there were some very mild cases not reported. The mildness of the cases rendered it more difficult to stamp out the disease. In all cases the houses were placarded, and thorough means used to prevent the spread. One very mild case, in a child, was followed by acute nephritis which proved fatal.

Of diphtheria there was one mild case with rapid and perfect recovery.

Of whooping cough there was but one case reported.

Of typhoid fever eight cases were reported, and several of them evidently contracted out of town. These are all of the contagious diseases reported.

Of nuisances there has been no regular complaint, and where there has been any trouble things have been amicably settled.

Garbage and sewage have been left mostly to mother earth to dispose of to the best of her ability, and she has succeeded in most cases remarkably well.

The sanitary condition of school houses and other public buildings is very good.

The water supply is mostly from wells and cisterns; a few drawing their water through pipes from springs some distance.

At the present time (September, 1899) there is preparation for bringing water from Bethlehem.

Otherwise than as above there has been no public works of sanitary influence during the year.

I do not think that at present any milk supervision is necessary.

WESTBROOK—DR. T. B. BLOOMFIELD, *Health Officer.*

During the winter influenza prevailed to some extent.

Measles were brought into the village during May by a soldier, who had returned from the Spanish war, and spread very rapidly, infecting about eighty persons, one death resulting therefrom. During the summer very little sickness of any kind has affected the town.

In the latter part of August notice was received that a case of typhoid fever had been discovered at Stannard Beach, and simultaneously one in Middletown, which was said to have been contracted at the same beach. After an investigation of the premises and milk and water supply, there was found no reason to suspect that this fever originated from either of these sources, and *if it existed* was probably imported.

The milk was traced to a large number of families where no sickness prevailed. An analysis of the well water from the cottages showed that no reason could be traced to that source.

Early in the summer complaint was made that a sewer pipe from one of the hotels discharged its contents into the waters of the bay, rendering the water unfit for bathing purposes, etc. Notice was served on the owner to abate the nuisance, which order he appealed from.

Owing to some legal technicality the appeal has not yet been decided.

No sanitary improvements have been made by the town.

WEST HARTFORD—F. H. STADTMUELLER, *Health Officer.*

Fifty-four cases of infectious diseases were reported as follows: Measles thirty-four; diphtheria ten; typhoid ten.

An epidemic of measles prevailed at the Center the latter part of December, when twenty-five cases occurred within a few days. During March a less extensive outbreak occurred at Elmwood, where nine cases developed.

Six of the ten cases of diphtheria were sporadic and no satisfactory source of contagion could be established. One of the four other cases was brought to town, and circumstances strongly indicated this case to have been the source of infection for the remaining three, although no positive information to said effect could be obtained.

The sources of contagion for the typhoid cases could not be well established. Two were doubtless foreign. One of these in turn, probably, afforded the source for two of the other cases. If this assumption is correct, the latter two cases might have been avoided had the first case been seasonably reported to the health officer as required by legal statute. No source of contagion could be established for the six remaining cases.

Owing to our present knowledge concerning pulmonary consumption, the reporting of the occurrence of this disease should be made obligatory, as obtains with other communicable diseases. Under existing conditions, there is no way to locate any occurrence of this disease, and health officers can exercise little or no effort to control it.

Twelve complaints of nuisances were made, inspected, and orders issued for their abatement. Numerous other inspections were made, the major portion of which were directed to sewage disposal. The latter work was confined more particularly to the Center district, and resulted in disclosing an increased amount of stream pollution and a numerous addition of cesspools, commensurate to meet the demands of the increased population and the extension and more general use of the public water supply which has occurred there during the past year.

Inasmuch as recommendations for the sewering of this district, made in previous reports of the health officer, had failed to afford any relief, and realizing that most favorable conditions for epidemics of disease and distress were gradually and surely developing, it became evident that the time for positive action had arrived. Hence, on August 31st, the health officer issued a notice to all interested property owners of a hearing to be given by the sewer commissioners on September 7th, "to consider sewering the territory lying between Fern St. and Park St. and Vanderbilt Hill and Foote's Corners." It is earnestly desired that this meeting will take such action whereby the proper sewering of the Center district may be completed within the coming year.

The milk supply of any community is a matter of grave importance. A reasonable supervision of the production of milk and its sale would be of mutual advantage to producer and consumer. Whatever action is taken in this direction should be by the State and not by towns, as frequently milk producers transact their business in two or more towns. No supervision obtains in our town.

WESTON—DR. F. GORHAM, *Health Officer.*

The mortality rate for the year just past has been very low, compared with previous years; not a single death having been caused by any infectious disease.

Whooping cough has prevailed quite extensively, more than fifty cases having been reported by the health officer. If other practitioners have seen any cases in the town they have not reported them. This epidemic was characterized by its unusual severity, many cases running a very protracted course, and quite a number developing alarming symptoms, but no fatal cases have occurred.

There has been reported one case of measles, also one case of typhoid fever. No other infectious disease.

No public provision is made for the care of cases of contagious disease, and no steps taken to restrict the prevalence of pulmonary consumption, except suggestions and advice from the family physician.

The health officer has not been called upon to abate any nuisance; and no public work of sanitary influence has been undertaken during the year. It has not been thought necessary to recommend official supervision of the milk supply, as all our dairymen make every effort to supply the market with milk and cream of the best quality.

Generally speaking, the past year has been one of unusual healthfulness for the good people of our town.

WESTPORT—DR. L. T. DAY, *Health Officer.*

The following shows the list of contagious diseases reported: Measles, 3; scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria and membranous croup, 13; whooping cough, 23; typhoid fever, 1.

For nine consecutive months of this official year, with the exception of the month of January, there were no contagious eruptive diseases reported. In January a case of diphtheria and scarlet fever in one person appeared in town from New York. This was promptly isolated, and six others were reported in June. The measles were all from out of town and appeared in Green's Farms. What seems to be an epidemic of diphtheria is at present progressing in Saugatuck, located in the so-called Italian quarter. In all, twelve cases have been reported in three different houses. Twenty-three cases of whooping cough have been reported during the past few months.

During the year ten complaints of nuisances have been examined as follows: Five privy vaults, two dead horses, two sewers and one cesspool.

The gutters on both sides of Main street, in the business portion, should be graded and paved. Their present condition is disgraceful, and a decided nuisance. The sewer at the corner of Riverside and Burr avenues should be trapped.

The ditch running back of the Italian quarter in Saugatuck should be re-opened and stoned up. There should also be provision made for the disposal of the garbage. The diphtheria in this locality is only a forerunner of what is liable to occur from unsanitary surroundings.

Numerous complaints have been made regarding the salty condition of the public water. A new well is being driven which will obviate this condition. Supervision of the milk supply would render it more uniform in quality, especially where there are frequent changes of dealers, as is the case here.

There were sixty-eight births and seventy-three deaths. Among the deaths were eight from consumption, two from diphtheria, two from whooping cough, one from typhoid fever, and one from scarlet fever. The death rate is slightly in excess of last year, being 18+ per 1,000.

WETHERSFIELD—DR. E. G. FOX, *Health Officer.*

The general health of the town has been very good.

We have had reported during the year two cases of typhoid fever; one of scarlet fever; also in March, April and May sixty cases of measles.

Nuisances abated thirteen; number abated without complaints five.

In March complaint was made of the unsanitary condition of the water-closets at the high school; upon investigation the closets were found in bad condition, the odor penetrating the entire building, and it was decided to close the school at once. March 23, partial repairs were made and the school reopened April 10, but in a short time it was found that the system was again at fault because of the closets being located in the basement and it was decided that the only remedy would be to build closets outside the building, which were completed September 1.

There is no improvement over the garbage and sewage disposal, also no public provision for contagious diseases.

The sanitary condition of the school houses is fair.

Water supply is good.

No public works of sanitary influence undertaken.

It is a matter of highest importance that the milk supply should have official supervision. The health of cattle, and the proper feeding and sanitary condition of stables and surroundings, are important determining questions of public health.

CITY OF WILLIMANTIC—DR. A. J. CRIGHTON, *Health Officer.*

There have been reported twenty-nine cases of contagious diseases, of which three were measles; twenty-three were diphtheria and croup, and three cases of typhoid fever.

Nuisances complained of have mostly been defective privies.

There is no regular system for the disposal of garbage and few complaints.

The sewage disposal is by sewers emptying into the river and cesspools. No improvement on past years.

No public provision for the care of contagious cases.

The sanitary condition of school houses and other public buildings is, I believe, good.

The water supply for the past year has been plentiful, and the quality fair.

No public works of sanitary influence have been undertaken during the past year.

No provision is made for official supervision of the milk supply retailed here, although I think there should be.

WILLINGTON—C. C. ESSEX, ESQ., *Health Officer.*

The health of the town the past year has been exceptionally good. Not a case of contagious or infectious disease has been reported. Undoubtedly some of the citizens are keeping their houses and surroundings more wholesome and clean than formerly.

No complaints of nuisances have been received during the year.

There is no special provision for garbage disposal, and the methods are many.

The sewage disposal is by private drains and cesspools, but more generally on the surface of the ground. More interest is being manifested by some in the disposal of garbage and sewage.

No provision has been made for the care of contagious diseases.

The sanitary condition of our school houses, generally speaking, is good, although some of the buildings look shabby, and there have been times when one of them was overcrowded. Good buildings (and good roads) add value to our property. Some say the school houses were good enough when they were boys, and are good enough now. Improvement is what we need.

There has been some draining of wet lands during the year, and one barnyard well has been abandoned and good running water introduced instead.

Wilton—Dr. A. B. Gorham, *Health Officer.*

The town has been free from epidemics of all kinds. Early in the winter, measles were quite prevalent, but mild in character and the mortality nil. Later on la grippe made its appearance and was the common complaint; then nothing unusual happened until July and August, when diarrhœal diseases and dysentery appeared and were quite prevalent especially among children, but the mortality was low. Taking the year altogether it has been a fairly healthy one.

Only one nuisance complained of, and that abated soon as parties were notified.

Borough of Winsted—S. C. Wheeler, Esq., *Health Officer.*

Measles—One hundred and ninety-three cases reported; there being an epidemic during the months of March, April and May; restriction by quarantine.

Scarlet fever—Fourteen cases reported; all of which were of mild form; quarantine, disinfection and fumigation with formaldehyde gas.

Diphtheria—Only two cases, the origin of which as far as could be ascertained was one contracted in Hartford; the other in Waterbury; quarantine and fumigation with formaldehyde gas.

Whooping cough—Eighty cases reported; all of which were at the Gilbert Home; ordered patient to be kept away from other children.

Typhoid fever—Seven cases reported; three of which the origin could not be found. The others were soldiers who contracted the disease in the army; disinfected the discharges. No other contagious diseases.

Nuisance—A few complaints were made and they were abated. No garbage collector.

In a few isolated cases complaint has been made and garbage cared for. There have been no diseases traced to lack of care of garbage.

Sewage disposal—Methods of sewage disposal are by private drains and cesspools. No sewage system. No diseases traceable to lack of sewage system.

School houses inspected and found to be in good sanitary condition.

Public buildings in good sanitary condition.

Water supply—Pure water supply furnished from Crystal Lake reservoir.

The health of the town has been good.

WINDHAM—DR. F. E. WILCOX, *Health Officer.*

In November and December, 1898, there were reported six cases of diphtheria at North Windham. These were of mild type and all recovered.

No other infectious cases have been reported.

Several nuisances, real and supposed, have been reported; they have usually been abated on request, obviating the necessity of a formal notice.

The disposal of garbage is unobjectionable.

Sewage disposal is in part by cesspools, but more generally by surface drainage.

There is no provision for the public care of contagious cases.

The sanitary conditions of the school houses are fairly good.

Water supply is from wells.

I believe there should be official supervision of the milk supply, by the health officer, and particularly should the inspection include the sanitary conditions of the stable, the cleanliness of the animals, persons in charge of the milking, and the food of the cows.

WINDSOR—DR. NEWTON S. BELL, *Health Officer.*

There have been reported seven cases of measles, all of a mild type, terminating in recovery.

Of scarlet fever, one case only with recovery.

Seven cases of diphtheria, with one fatality. These seven cases were all easily attributable to the first case, which was of a mild type. Of the secondary cases, two were in the family in which occurred the primary case, imported from a neighboring town, and three in a family slightly removed from the first; the other two were near by.

There has been but one case of membranous croup, which recovered.

But four cases of whooping cough were reported. But of both this and the measles, many cases occurred which were not reported.

There were five cases of typhoid fever reported, with two fatalities; source not known.

No efforts have been made to restrict pulmonary consumption, except such sanitary measures as were necessary in existing cases, and a general advice to the families concerned in regard to isolation and destruction of sputa.

The method of garbage and sewage disposal remains the same as in my report for 1898.

We have no public provision for the care of contagious diseases.

The sanitary condition of our school houses and other public buildings is very good, as is also the water supply, the latter being much superior to that of the average country town.

Several complaints of nuisances have been made, and in every case on my inspection and request they were abated without further trouble.

WINDSOR LOCKS—DR. J. A. COOGAN, *Health Officer.*

The first few cases of measles I had posted, but it became so widespread in such a short time that it was not deemed necessary, as no benefit would result.

No scarlet fever in the town the past year; nearly all our young people had it during the epidemic of three years ago.

No diphtheria has been reported except one case during the present month, which was fatal.

It occurred in a new, well-ventilated house with intelligent and careful people.

The child was in the city ten days before, and the family and family doctor feel that the contagion was received there.

No other case in town.

There were three cases of membranous croup, all fatal.

No whooping cough.

Three cases of typhoid fever. Not traceable.

One case of cerebro-spinal fever.

Fifteen nuisances abated on complaint made, many more attended of which no record has been kept.

Much improvement made as regards garbage disposal.

The public and parochial schools and town hall are in excellent sanitary condition.

The water supply cannot be surpassed. No public works of moment during the year.

The milk supply is above average as regards care and cleanliness. No supervision provided.

WOLCOTT—J. H. GARRIGUS, ESQ., *Health Officer.*

But one case of contagious disease reported. That was typhoid fever. The person had been sick over three weeks when it was reported to me. I could find no local cause for the fever. No secondary case followed.

On complaint I visited Woodstock school, where I found a number of children afflicted with head lice. I sent the children home, called on the parents interested, gave instruction how to rid themselves and children of the lice, that the children could not attend school until my orders were complied with. No further trouble.

Garbage is fed to swine and poultry, and sewage is used as a fertilizer.

The school buildings were inspected. The Center, Southwest and South are in good condition. The South has a fine well of water near the school house, which is a great convenience. The Spindle Hill and North-east are in a fair condition externally, but are poor in the interior. But few children are attending these two schools.

Wolcott is situated on high ground, the surface being very uneven; is well watered by springs and brooks. The well water is excellent. There are three large reservoirs in town, which supply Mad river with water in a dry time. The one known as Hitchcock pond is divided by a dam, and lies in a basin on the top of Southington mountain. Ice is taken from this pond for refrigerator purposes.

WOODBRIDGE—DR. J. W. BARKER, *Health Officer.*

During the five years in which the present system of health officers has existed in Connecticut, the last year has had the least number of infectious diseases reported to me. There have been but two cases in the town; both of diphtheria, and probably originated on the premises, being in the same house, and of a very mild type. How much of this immunity should be credited to the present system of sanitary management, of course no one knows; but no doubt the efficient defence against infectious diseases which has been maintained has contributed materially to that end.

Within the year there were a number of cases of glanders, resulting in the loss of valuable horses, and the endangering of many more. The subject was investigated by the authorities; suspected stables were disinfected, and also the public watering places. Since that time, so far as I know, there have been no new cases.

In my report two years ago, I referred to the existence of a large hennery, and also the barns connected with a large dairy, on the watershed near Lake Dawson. I am glad to say that at the present time both have been removed. This is a great sanitary improvement in New Haven's water supply.

There have been fewer nuisance complaints than usual. One or two complaints in regard to dead animals.

Some objectionable features formerly connected with one of the sources of ice supply have now been materially improved.

I have inspected all the school houses and out-buildings in the town. The school houses themselves were in a much better condition than ever found before; and I may also say the same of the out-buildings, but there is room for improvement in them.

In view of all the above facts, I think that the people are coming to appreciate more and more what ought to be done and what may be done in this field.

WOODBURY—DR. E. L. SMITH, *Health Officer.*

No epidemic of infectious disease has occurred. The following isolated cases were reported, the origins of which are unknown.

Scarlet fever—Two cases; one being secondary in the same family.

Membranous croup—One case.

Whooping cough—Several cases; though not generally reported.

Typhoid fever—Two cases.

No efforts have been made to restrict the prevalence of pulmonary consumption except as the families thus afflicted have been instructed by the physicians in attendance.

Death-rate was only eight per 1,000.

Eleven nuisances have been investigated upon complaint and with one exception promptly abated.

Garbage and sewage is disposed of by the same primitive methods as in former years. The results, owing to the fact that the town is not thickly populated, have not yet been prejudicial to the public health.

The only improvement on past years is that the people of the town are awaking to the necessity of a suitable sewerage system, and are discussing the advisibility of its future adoption.

The sanitary condition of school houses and other public buildings is good.

The water supply is from the reservoir of the Woodbury Water Co., and is both abundant and pure, outlying districts being supplied by wells and springs.

A work of public interest is the erection of our new high and graded school building, which is just completed. A question of sanitary interest, which was much discussed, arose over the contemplated disposal of sewage into a cesspool located close to the building; but, as in the opinion of the Secretary of the State Board of Health, whose advice was asked, it would create a condition unsanitary and dangerous to the health of the pupils, the plan was changed and the out-buildings erected to be operated by the dry earth method.

In my opinion there should be a uniform system of official supervision of milk supply for all the towns in the State, although the smaller towns are generally fortunate in being supplied with pure and fresh milk.

WOODSTOCK—DR. JOSEPH SPAULDING, *Health Officer.*

The health of the town has not been seriously affected by acute or infectious diseases. Measles appeared at three points, but did not spread. In one family, however, there was a succession of cases until four were infected.

There were four cases of whooping cough—no spread.

No other infectious disease has been observed or reported to the health officer.

Number of cases of pulmonary consumption, very limited. No cases have been developed by the use of tuberculous beef or milk, so far as known.

The death-rate has been seventeen, and the birth-rate eighteen per thousand.

Three complaints of nuisances were made and all promptly and cheerfuly abated.

Garbage and sewage disposal have been cared for by individuals, usually in a discreet manner.

School officers have had the school rooms thoroughly cleaned before opening of the fall term of schools.

The water supply is from wells and springs.

No provision has been made for supervision of the milk supply. I am of the opinion that proper sanitary inspection would be for the benefit of both producers and consumers in some instances.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

REPORT OF CONFERENCE OF STATE AND PROVINCIAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

By Dr. C. A. Lindsley, Delegate.

The Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America was held at Richmond, Va., on the 23d and 24th of May, 1899.

The attendance was not as large as upon some previous occasions, due doubtless to two special causes, one being the fact that State Boards of Health are not as numerous or as well organized in that section of the Union as in the northern and western states. The other is that no special anxiety prevails now in the country respecting any threatened invasion of disease. There was, however, a very fair attendance. Delegates from about twenty State Boards were present, and from the Province of Quebec.

The Conference was cordially welcomed to Richmond by the Governor of Virginia, and by the officers of the State Board, and every desirable provision was made for the convenience of the meetings.

The program of work laid out for the conference was entirely of a practical character, relating almost exclusively to the real work of boards of health in their official capacity. Five full sessions were held, and many interesting and animated discussions were had on such questions as the practical quarantine of small pox,—the duration of the protective power of vaccination,—the relation of medical practice legislation to public sanitation,—the most advisable constitution of State Boards of Health as to their personnel,—the influence of returned soldiers upon the spread of typhoid fever,—the safe transportation of dead bodies,—the milk and meat supply as a means of communicating tuberculosis,—the economy of providing at the public cost, hospitals and sanitaria for the care of consumptives,—the influence of schools in disseminating contagious diseases,—the public profit resulting from laboratories of hygiene,—and other live questions of the day.

Carefully prepared papers were read on many of the above topics, and active and instructive discussions followed. A stenographer was present throughout the meetings to take down the debates, all of which will be published in due time in an annual report.

A committee on by-laws, appointed in the early part of the session, reported some changes intended to define more exactly the purposes and character of the work of the Conference. The report of the committee after deliberate consideration was adopted.

After the election of Dr. O. U. B. Wingate for the next President, and the reëlection of the Secretary, the Conference adjourned, *sine die.*

The time and place of the next meeting will be fixed by the Executive Committee.

REPORT OF DELEGATE TO MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

By Dr. C. A. Lindsley.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the American Public Health Association was held in Minneapolis, Minn., October 31 to November 3, 1899.

The membership of the association numbers now nearly 1,000, of whom medical men predominate, yet there are many members of other pursuits, and the association is organized to include all who are interested in public hygiene.

The meeting was well attended, by representatives from almost every State in the Union, more largely from States in which an active interest in the public weal has been manifested by the establishment of State Boards of Health.

The accommodations provided for the meeting by the Committee of Arrangements have not been surpassed, in the matter of suitable audience and committee rooms, at any previous gathering.

The first paper by Dr. Horlbeck of Charleston, S. C., was a résumé of what was known of the etiology of yellow fever. Of course it was of far more interest to the members from the Southern States and from Mexico than to the Connecticut members.

Several papers followed, on other branches of the general topic of yellow fever.

Dr. Horlbeck dwelt forcibly upon the benefit to this country which might result if the authorities at Washington would send a competent commission to infected cities, to study the disease.

There were several papers and much instructive discussion of the sanitary advantages which would accrue from the reservation of large tracts of land and forests for national parks.

Dr. Benjamin Lee of Philadelphia advocated the organization of voluntary foresters associations, and the practice of observing special arbor day for the planting of trees as an object lesson to school children.

Dr. W. H. Welch of Baltimore, Md., gave a very interesting address on the origin and evolution of chemical and bacteriological laboratories. He dwelt upon their great influence in promoting progress in certain lines of science. He emphasized their usefulness as affording practical and positive means of diagnosing such diseases as tuberculosis, typhoid and malarial fever, and diphtheria, and their special value in making the diagnosis in the early stage of these diseases, and while treatment is most effective. They have been the means of giving a precision and directness to the work of the sanitarian and to the practice of medicine which could be obtained from no other source. They have introduced definite and reliable methods in the undertakings of boards of health, which have yielded sure results.

Mrs. Ellen H. Richards of Boston followed with a paper on "Hygiene Laboratories." She eulogized the state and municipal laboratories, not only for their direct value as a means of advancing science, but for their indirect effect on the education of the public. She criticised, however, the scientific value of the commercial chemist and bacteriologist who sells his services for a fee to promote private interests.

Dr. Wyatt Johnson of Montreal, Canada, opened the subject of "Disinfection," in a short talk, which elicited as much interest and discussion as any topic during the session. The chief point of interest was the best means of using formaldehyde gas; the proper temperature, amount of moisture and the most efficient apparatus.

The evening of the first day is usually a semi-social affair in which the general public more fully participate. Addresses of welcome are delivered by the Governor of the State, the Mayor of the city and other dignitaries of the place in which the association meets. All these ceremonies were fully observed in Minneapolis, and were concluded by the annual address of the President of the Association, Dr. Henry Mitchell, Secretary of State Board of Health of New Jersey.

He delivered a very interesting and able address to a full audience, reviewing briefly the work of the Board during its quarter of a century, and suggesting still other directions in which it may enlarge its usefulness.

THE SECOND DAY.

The first paper was by Dr. Bryce, of Toronto, on the "Cause and Prevention of Infectious Diseases." He spoke on the agency of flies and other insects in the dissemination of infection. Told how rats were intrumental in the propagation of the plague, and dwelt upon the influence, direct and indirect, of filth in any form, in spreading disease.

Dr. Frank W. Wright, Health Officer of New Haven, followed with a paper on a similar topic, entitled, "Prevention of Contagious Diseases." He briefly alluded to the attempts in this direction by the Egyptians, 1500 B. C., by the later practice of the Hebrews, and the practice of the present day and the difficulties which beset it. He complained of the occasional adverse criticism of a few of the medical profession, which criticism, because it was adverse, carried more influence than such critics would have on any other subject. He lamented the indifference of the courts and their reluctance to sustain prosecutions of violations of sanitary laws. He emphasized the inefficiency of well known successful methods of controlling and preventing communicable diseases, simply for the lack of a hearty coöperation on the part of those from whom it ought reasonably to be expected.

Another paper, by Dr. J. E. Morjasas, discussed the agency of microbes in transmissible disease, the influence of the soil, and the management of variola and vaccination.

One of the most interesting and instructive papers was read by Dr. Ernest Wende, Buffalo, N. Y., on the "Cause and Prevention of Infant Mortality." His subject was practically the relation of the milk traffic to infantile life. He related at length the practice in Buffalo, in the oversight of the sale of milk. He explained how the keeping a "Milk Register" of the customers of every milk dealer assisted in tracing promptly the origin of an epidemic. He entered minutely into the principles and specific rules which should govern in the production and dispensation of milk. He stated that in consequence of the practical methods adopted in Buffalo in relation to milk supplies for infants, there had been a reduction of mortality from cholera infantum to the extent of fifty per cent. He thought that the prohibition of the use of long-tube nursing bottles was the most important cause of said reduction.

A valuable paper was presented by Dr. A. G. Young, Secretary of State Board of Maine, on the deleterious influence of formaldehyde as a milk preservative. He thought that every State should enact a law prohibiting such use of it.

An epidemic of typhoid fever in Paterson, N. J., due to sewage-polluted water, was described by Dr. J. L. Leal of that city, and Dr. H. C. Herold of Newark, N. J., read a paper on the decline of typhoid fever in that city, since the introduction of a better water supply.

Dr. G. T. Swarts of Providence, R. I., described the results of a four-months' test of a mechanical filter plant at East Providence, and Dr. H. W. Clark of Boston read a paper on the bacterial purification of sewage. The relation of water supplies to typhoid fever was the prominent feature of the discussion of these papers.

A very profitable paper was read by Dr. C. V. Chapin of Providence, as Chairman of a Committee to "Examine into the existing municipal organization of the countries belonging to the Association, with a view to report the most successful methods in practical results."

Mr. W. H. Allen of Philadelphia presented another paper on methods of rural sanitation in England. Both these papers elicited an animated and profitable discussion, and concluded the exercises of the second day.

THIRD DAY.

On the third day it appeared that the papers which were offered were so numerous that some of them could only be read by title.

A resolution was passed recommending the providing facilities for advanced teaching and the giving of diplomas in hygiene, and that sanitary authorities be encouraged to recognize such diplomas in appointing medical officers of health.

Dr. Wm. Bailey of Louisville, Ky., presented a brief but very interesting narrative of the introduction and diversities of fortune in the practice of vaccination from the time of Jenner to the present.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to prepare a definition of the word "epidemic," submitted the results of its labors. The members of the committee were subjected to an examination, and did not pass, but were "conditioned" on several important branches of the subject. They were directed to pursue their studies for another year. It is expected that at the next recitation the committee will say "not prepared."

Diphtheria, tuberculosis, cancer and leprosy were the subjects of many interesting and instructive papers and occupied the remainder of the third day.

Fourth Day.

On the fourth day, Dr. Benj. Lee, Secretary of State Board of Health of Pennsylvania, read a paper containing many interesting facts connected with the recent experience in military camps during the Cuban war. The topics were chiefly the influences from unsanitary camp conditions on the prevalence of disease among the soldiers. He said, of 5,731 deaths in the American army, only 450 died of wounds received in battle.

The disposition of waste matters in cities was the subject of the two concluding papers.

Indianapolis was chosen as the next place of meeting. The following officers were elected:

President, Dr. P. H. Bryce of Toronto, Canada.

First Vice-President, Dr. H. M. Bracken of Minneapolis, Minn.

Second Vice-President, Dr. Juan Brenza of Zacaticas, Mexico.

Secretary, Dr. Chas. O. Probst of Columbus, Ohio.

Treasurer, Dr. Henry D. Holton of Brattleboro, Vt.

REPORT OF TYPHOID FEVER CAUSED BY BATHING IN INFECTED WATER.

By Dr. G. A. Shelton, Health Officer of Shelton.

Oct. 1, 1899.

The sewage contamination of rivers, as a source or cause of typhoid fever, is so often considered a mooted question, that I desire to add a little evidence toward the establishment of this theory, through a case occurring in my practice a few years ago.

At a point in the Housatonic river immediately below Shelton the river is considerably narrowed by its high and rocky banks, and known as *The Narrows*. Formerly this was a favorite place for summer bathing, but lately has been very wisely abandoned, save only by those ignorant of the nature of the water.

The sewers of Ansonia, Derby and Shelton severally empty their contents into the Naugatuck and Housatonic rivers, which unite at the Narrows to form the Housatonic river of the larger size.

During the early summer of 1895, L. S. B., a lad of ten years of age, frequented this spot daily to perfect his education in the desirable art of swimming. In this sportive pastime, health-giving as it was supposed to be, he quite often and unintentionally swallowed some of the water. On August 17, I was called to treat him, having found him suffering from a marked introductory chill and fever, which proved to be the commencement of a typical case of typhoid fever. Symptoms of the disease were absent, and many of its complications attended and followed its course. The fever ran continually for six weeks before it gave any indications whatever of ceasing its mischievous work, which with its period of convalesence held the little fellow in bed for ten weeks altogether. The water supply of the family was excellent, the house sanitation perfect, and no other cases of typhoid fever in the vicinity had appeared. There seemed no possible source of infection, beyond that of the sewage-polluted waters of the Housatonic river, in which the little fellow had so innocently and playfully enjoyed his baths. This opinion as to the cause of the disease was corroborated by several medical gentlemen who observed the case.

It proved conclusively to me that bathing in river waters, unless far removed from any possible sewer contamination, is a most dangerous thing to indulge in.

If then this be true, how great must be the danger likely to be met with in similar ways which affect the public health of many communities.

It is needless to add that notices of danger were early posted, warning other bathers of the unsanitary and dangerous character of river bathing at this locality.

REPORT ON TYPHOID FEVER IN SOUTH MANCHESTER.

By Herbert E. Smith, M.D., *Chemist of the Board.*

By request of Prof. Brewer, the President of the State Board of Health, I accompanied the Secretary, Dr. C. A. Lindsley, to South Manchester on September 28, 1899, to inquire into the cause of an unusual number of cases of typhoid fever which had been reported as having occurred there during the previous two months. Interviews were had with Dr. M. S. Bradley, the town health officer, and with a number of physicians practicing in the town, to whom our thanks are due for their courteous assistance. From these gentlemen a list of cases which had then occurred was obtained, and arrangements for completing the list were made with Mr. H. Carter, a medical student, who subsequently visited each of the infected houses and obtained data concerning the cases, according to blanks which were furnished him for the purpose. At later visits the facts concerning the ice, water and milk supplies were obtained.

Manchester is a town situated about eleven miles from Hartford on the New York and New England Railroad. It has a population of about 10,000, three-fourths of whom live in the southern portion of the town in what is known as South Manchester. The chief industry of this place is the manufacture of silk in the extensive works of Cheney Brothers.

From all the data obtained it appears that between July 17th and October 1st there occurred in South Manchester twenty-eight cases of typhoid fever. The cases were in general mild and there were no fatal ones. Of the twenty-eight cases, eight were males and twenty females. The ages are expressed in the following table:

5–10	11–15	16–20	21–25	26–30	31–40	42	61	71	Unknown.
3	2	9	3	5	2	1	1	1	1

In the following statement of the time when the cases occurred the dates given are those assigned as the beginning of the illness in each case by the patients themselves, or by friends.

July 17	Aug. 1	2	4	9	10	12	14	18	20	22	26
1	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1

Aug. 28	Sept. 1	2	3	10	20	22	25
1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1

According to the monthly returns to the State Board of Health there were reported in the town of Manchester seventeen cases in August, five in September, two in October, none in November and three in December. It will be noted that eighteen of the cases above recorded occurred during August and thirteen of them occurred in the first half of the month. It was stated by a prominent physician that there were a few cases there every fall, perhaps ten or twelve. The special prevalence during the early part of August, therefore, points to some unusual and common infection. As against this deduction of a possible common infection it must be stated, however, that there were reported to the Board of Health 213 cases as having occurred in the State during August; a greater number than was reported for any subsequent month of the year.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Of the twenty-eight cases twenty-five were reported as depending on the public water supply, one used well water, and two used cistern water. The public supply is that furnished by the South Manchester Water Co. and is derived from storage reservoirs. An account of this supply may be found in the Annual Report for 1896, page 374. The source is free from any suspicion of sewage contamination and therefore was eliminated at once from among the possible causes of typhoid infection.

THE ICE SUPPLY.

According to my information five of the cases used no ice, five were supplied by one dealer (A), and thirteen at their homes, by another (B); five others used ice supplied by the latter dealer in their drinking water at the Cheney silk mills where they were employed. The five cases supplied by A were distributed from August 12th to September 3d. Of the eighteen cases who used ice supplied by B, eleven were taken ill during the first part of August. According to my information, A obtained the ice which he supplied in South Manchester from a pond on Spencer street in East Hartford. The health officer of that town informed me that there had been no cases of typhoid fever in the vicinity of the pond within the past three or four years. B derived his ice from two ponds in Manchester. One of the sources is entirely free from suspicion of sewage and typhoid contamination. The other is a shallow pond and is so situated that it might receive drainage from a number of houses. Careful inquiry at all of these houses failed to develop any evidence that there had been any typhoid fever cases in any of them within the past year. One of the owners of the pond informed me that ice from this source was not employed for domestic use. These two dealers supplied practically all the ice used in South Manchester, and much the larger part was supplied by B. That eighteen of the twenty-eight cases used ice supplied by him is, therefore, not to be regarded as evidence that the ice was the source of the infection. and in the absence of any probable source from which the ice could have been contaminated it seems necessary to eliminate it as a cause of the infection.

The Milk Supply.

According to the best information which I could obtain the daily consumption of milk in South Manchester is about 2,050 quarts, which is supplied by twenty-three different dealers. Of these dealers eleven are mentioned as having supplied milk to one or more of the cases of typhoid fever: seven of them were mentioned as having supplied only one case each; two as having supplied two cases; one, three cases and one fourteen cases. The milk dealers supplied from twenty to one hundred and forty-five quarts each, the average being about ninety quarts, and only five exceeded one hundred quarts daily. The dealer who had fourteen cases in his route furnished about one-sixteenth of the total amount of milk supplied in South Manchester and was the second largest dealer. Of the fourteen cases occurring in this milk route, thirteen occurred during August and eight of them during the first half of the month. The relatively large number of cases occurring in this one milk route is sufficient to justify a suspicion that the milk was the cause of infection in a number of cases. Although the facts point to an infection from this source they certainly do not justify a positive conclusion. Indeed, such a conclusion would not be justifiable, considering the small number of cases, without the discovery of a source of possible infection of the milk at one or more of the farms from which it was obtained. There were several sources from which the milk supplied on this route was obtained and they were quite widely separated. Such inquiry as could be conducted at South Manchester failed to yield any positive information and also failed to develop any facts tending to direct further investigation at any particular farm. A thorough search at the several farms would have required much time and hence have involved considerable expense. This, I was informed, the Board was not in position to incur.

From the facts that have been obtained, therefore, it appears that there was a somewhat larger number of cases of typhoid fever than usual in South Manchester during the time covered by this inquiry, and that there was special prevalence during the first half of August. From the evidence which was obtained, the writer is unable to form a conclusive opinion of the source of the infection.

NOTE.—The foregoing inquiry into the origin of the Manchester outbreak of typhoid fever does not afford sufficient data upon which to establish a positive conclusion. It is published partly for the information which was obtained in regard to it, and partly as an illustration of the various directions in which an inquiry of the source of typhoid fever must be pursued and the special difficulties of satisfactorily determining the origin of an epidemic when the number of victims is small. The method of investigation in this report is well worth the attention of local health officers.—(C. A. L.)

REPORT ON THE DANBURY SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

APRIL 5, 1899.

To the Connecticut State Board of Health:

At the request of Mr. C. F. Raymond, a citizen of Danbury, to inspect and report upon the present condition of the method of sewage disposal adopted by this city, the undersigned respectfully beg leave to report:

On the first day of April, we were escorted by Mr. Raymond to the site of the plant. It is situated about two miles from the center of the city, the nearest habitation being about 400 or 500 feet distant. There were very few other dwellings nearer than a thousand feet.

The plant comprises 28 acres, all but 6 of which consist of sand hills with sloping surfaces. Upon the upper parts of the slopes, the sewage is conducted in level open channels, from which, by means of stop gates, it can be made to flow and spread upon any section of the field at will. After percolating through the soil, the effluent finally reaches the outlet in the center of the level land below.

However well constructed the plant may be, the satisfactory success of this method of disposal depends largely on two conditions.

1st. That the surface waters shall be excluded from the sewers discharging on the fields; and

2d. That the management of the system shall be under constant and intelligent supervision and attention.

A large amount of surface water is still admitted to the sewers, and the full capacity of the filtering surface is not utilized. During heavy rains a large proportion of the sewage so diluted is allowed to flow directly upon and submerge the level fields below; so that during the heated term of the coming summer putrefactive processes must take place, generating offensive gases and contaminating the surrounding atmosphere.

It did not appear to your committee that the present unfavorable condition of the sewage fields is due to any defects in the original plan of construction, when fully carried out, but due rather to failure in fulfilling the requirements of the plan. Experience with other works for the disposal of sewage by broad irrigation has demonstrated that, under good management, sewage can be cared for without offense, but the difficulties of securing satisfactory results are vastly increased if any considerable amount of storm water is added to the sewage.

WM. H. BREWER,
C. A. LINDSLEY,
T. H. McKENZIE,
N. E. WORDIN,
Committee.

REPORT OF INSPECTION OF THE STATE CAMP GROUND.

On the 18th of August President Wm. H. Brewer, Dr. G. H. Wilson, Dr. R. S. Goodwin and Dr. C. A. Lindsley, all members of the State Board of Health, met by invitation of the Adjutant-General at the Niantic Camp. They were received by Col. Francis Parsons, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and other officers of the Connecticut National Guard.

The purpose of the visit was to inquire as to the adoption of the suggestions made by the Board, to the Governor last November, relating to a water supply from sources outside the camp ground, and to making certain changes in the disposal of human excreta, to obviate the offensive conditions then existing about the sinks, and also the prevention of soil contamination by kitchen sewage.

Col. Parsons politely escorted the gentlemen of the Board, first to the source of the new water supply. This is situated about 400 yards west of the camp ground, and on the opposite side of a deep ravine, thus making any surface contamination from the camp an impossibility.

The supply is obtained from two wells, said to be 100 feet deep, penetrating through gravel and sand for 60 feet, and then through a stratum of clay for 25 feet, and again in a gravel stratum for 15 feet. The water has been tested by several scientists of high repute and found to be of exceptionally excellent purity.

A steam engine at this place affords the pumping power and it is forced by the "Bacon Air Lift" through pipes laid at a depth below frost, to all parts of the camp where it is needed. It is capable of distributing 200 gallons a minute.

This method of forcing the water through the delivery pipes by compressed air, adds an agreeable quality to it, in consequence of its thorough aeration. As it is derived from so deep a source, the temperature is low and uniform at about 58° F.

The cost of the plant was stated to be about $10,000.

The new supply and method of delivery received the unqualified approval of the members of the Board.

They were next conducted to the camp. It should be remembered that this inspection was made a few days before the occupation by the troops.

The first inspection was of the guard-house at the entrance to the camp. A thorough disinfection of this building and a cleansing and repainting of the surfaces were typical of the methods, which were said to have been adopted throughout the camp, to eradicate any vestige of disease germs that have survived last season's occupation.

New floors had been provided for all the tents. The buildings throughout the grounds had been put in thorough repair. The stables had been renovated, and fresh soil placed in all the stalls. The mess houses had been thoroughly cleaned. But no different means of disposal of kitchen wastes had been provided, and the usual pollution of the ground and sloppy puddles of filth in the rear of the mess houses was confidently predicted, unless the discipline of the camp shall control the careless and slovenly practices of the cooks more effectively than it ever has before.

The latrines had been thoroughly disinfected, we were told. The trenches had been emptied of their contents and a cemented water-tight trough constructed beneath all the privy seats. The apparent object of this construction was to prevent contamination of the surrounding soil by soakage, but that effect was partially neutralized by inserting a four-inch pipe at the lowest point in every trough to drain off the liquid portions of the deposits and permit their soakage into the adjacent ground. That drain pipe appeared to the members of the Board to partially nullify the very purpose for which the trenches were seemingly made water-tight.

If this drain pipe be closed, and the contents of the cemented trenches be covered at frequent intervals with dry earth (for which no provision was apparent), it doubtless will prove a very sanitary arrangement.

But its full success, in a sanitary sense, will depend wholly upon unremitting attention in the application of dry earth or other disinfectants.

As the camp appeared at the time of inspection, the conditions in a sanitary sense were those of a new camp in all essential particulars, with reasonably good facilities for preserving it in a sanitary condition, and with a very superior water supply.

But the occupation of so limited a space by 1,000 men even for the short period of one week, will do much to defile it, and develop unwholesomeness, unless a rigid attention to cleanliness is constantly maintained in every part of it.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WM. H. BREWER,
G. H. WILSON,
R. S. GOODWIN,
C. A. LINDSLEY,
Committee.

On Friday, August 25th, the President and Secretary of the Board made another visit to Camp Lounsbury, after its occupation for five days by the Connecticut National Guard.

The hospital was found untenanted, and it was stated by the surgeons that there been no serious illness during the encampment, and notwithstanding the rain and the winds of the first part of the week, their professional services had only been required for slight casualties and trivial ailments. The men had expressed themselves much gratified with the new water supply and the good quality of their rations.

The parade ground and the lines of tents presented a beautiful appearance. To the casual observer it was a model camp. But a more careful inspection of the appendages of the camp and of its outskirts verified the predictions made at the first visit. At the kitchens and at the cooking places in the rear of the mess houses the same slovenly mode of disposal of the kitchen wastes was practiced as in former years.

We saw them throw buckets of kitchen slops directly upon the surface of the ground and the many sloppuddles betrayed the rapid way in which the soil was becoming contaminated.

Upon inspecting the sinks it was plainly evident that their proper care had been neglected. The satisfactory operation of the method adopted of caring for the excreta demands that they should be constantly covered with dry earth or some other absorbent and disinfectant.

We did not find this practice effectively carried out. Instead of dry earth the dejections had been covered imperfectly with the moist soil spaded up from the adjacent ground which had been recently wet by rains. There were present also a few buckets of lime, but in a form scarcely more effective than so much wet loam.

When lime is used as a disinfectant, to be efficacious, it must be *caustic lime,* that is, recently slacked lime.

When slacked in a pile, and with the right quantity of water (as is done in the process of making mortar) there is the evolution of much heat and the resulting "slacked lime" is a fine, dry and caustic powder.

When slacked in a very much larger quantity of hot water (as is done in making whitewash) by stirring, it may be diffused through the liquid, making "whitewash" or the "milk of lime"; in either of these forms it is a powerful chemical agent and an efficient disinfectant.

But "air-slacked lime" is inert. Its chemical activity has been wasted by absorbing carbonic acid from the air. Gas-lime is likewise inert. Its chemical activity has been used for removing the sulphur and otherwise purifying gas. With both their chemical work has already been done, and they are no longer useful disinfectants."

This neglect of the sinks is not justly chargeable to the officers of the Connecticut National Guard, but rather to a conspicuous neglect on the part of the State of Connecticut, in not providing adequate means for the proper disposal of this form of sewage.

The camp at Niantic is a permanent camp for annual use, and as occasion may require, for instruction of the Connecticut militia. The system of instruction is almost limited to the practice of guard duty, regimental drills and military tactics. It does not include among the duties of the soldier in a camp of instruction, the providing of dried earth or other disinfectants and the manual of the shovel and the scavenger's cart.

However important and necessary these duties may be in actual warfare, and on the field, it is not economy to take the brief time of the soldier from more important occupation to do work which can be best done by day laborers.

The Board would earnestly recommend, that if the methods of the present year be continued, a storage shed be erected on the camp grounds, an abundant supply of dry earth be collected, and adequate means for its proper application be provided. But in the opinion of the Board it is a question deserving investigation, whether it will not be more economical to adopt the suggestion made a year ago, to substitute water closets for the present methods.

The Board is of the opinion that water carriage will be the most reliable and satisfactory mode of disposal of the kitchen liquid wastes, and that a sewer from that department of the camp is a necessity.

Such provision would also permit the location of the water closets to be nearer the occupied portion of the camp, and more convenient.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. H. BREWER,
C. A. LINDSLEY.

REPORT ON DISPOSAL OF WALLINGFORD SEWAGE.

May 30, at the request of Dr. W. P. Wilson, the Health Officer of the borough and town, I visited with him the outlet of the sewers.

The population of Wallingford is about 9,000, the majority of whom are connected with the sewer system.

The outlet is upon low marshy ground, in the southwestern part of the town. From the mouths of the sewers (for there are two mouths, side by side) the sewage is discharged into a cut or open channel, through which it passes and is finally discharged into the Quinnipiac River. At times when the sewers are surcharged with surface water, the land about this cut to the extent of two acres more or less is submerged, and the sewage spread out over the surface, to be lodged thereon upon the receding of the water. The cut also is not kept open and free from obstructions, and the sewage, when more concentrated and confined to the channel, is impeded in its progress, and the solid parts of it are lodged upon bushes and other obstacles, and deposited upon the bottom to undergo putrefactive decomposition, with its offensive effluvia.

At the time of my visit, a very decided odor was perceptible from this cause.

The condition in a sanitary sense would be greatly improved if the sewer proper was continued in the line of the open ditch about 400 or 500 feet further to the culvert under the R. R., and then if the ditch beyond that be kept open and free of obstructions to the river, so as to promote as much as possible the rapid passage of the sewage and prevent deposits, it would probably give a satisfactory condition as regards that locality for a considerable time to come.

The excessive pollution of the Quinnipiac River is another question which will sooner or later demand attention.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. Lindsley.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL AT NORFOLK, CONN.

By T. H. McKenzie, C.E.

Member State Board of Health.

Norfolk is located on the Central New England and Western R. R., about nine miles west of Winsted, at an elevation of about 1,300 feet above tide water, and is considered one of the most beautiful and healthful summer resorts in Connecticut. It is patronized mostly by Hartford and New York people. The natural drainage of the place is into the Blackberry river, a small stream which rises about three miles easterly from Norfolk and empties into the Housatonic river at Canaan. The summer population of the borough is about 2,000, and the permanent residents about 1,200.

In June, 1898, I was called on to devise a plan of sewage disposal for the borough. The sewerage is by the separate system. A total length of about 4½ miles of 8- and 12-inch pipe was laid; the pipes are of the deep socket pattern, in lengths of 3 feet; iron pipes were used for crossing under the streams. A very small amount of ground water finds its way into the sewers.

Surveys were made at several proposed locations for filter beds, but on account of the narrow valleys and precipitous hills it was not possible to find land naturally adapted for filter-beds. The location finally decided on is about 1¼ miles westerly from the north end of the main street of the borough and on the south bank of the Blackberry river about 500 feet distant from the silk mill property. The tract of land available is about 700 feet in length by 120 feet in width; a half acre more can be made available by considerable grading; the soil is a coarse gravel; the average elevation of the surface is about 7 feet above the river. On the southerly side of the tract at the foot of the hills a deep and wide ditch was dug to intercept the surface water and carry it around the filter beds to the river.

An excellent quality of gravel and sand was found in the hills adjoining at an average haul of about 400 feet.

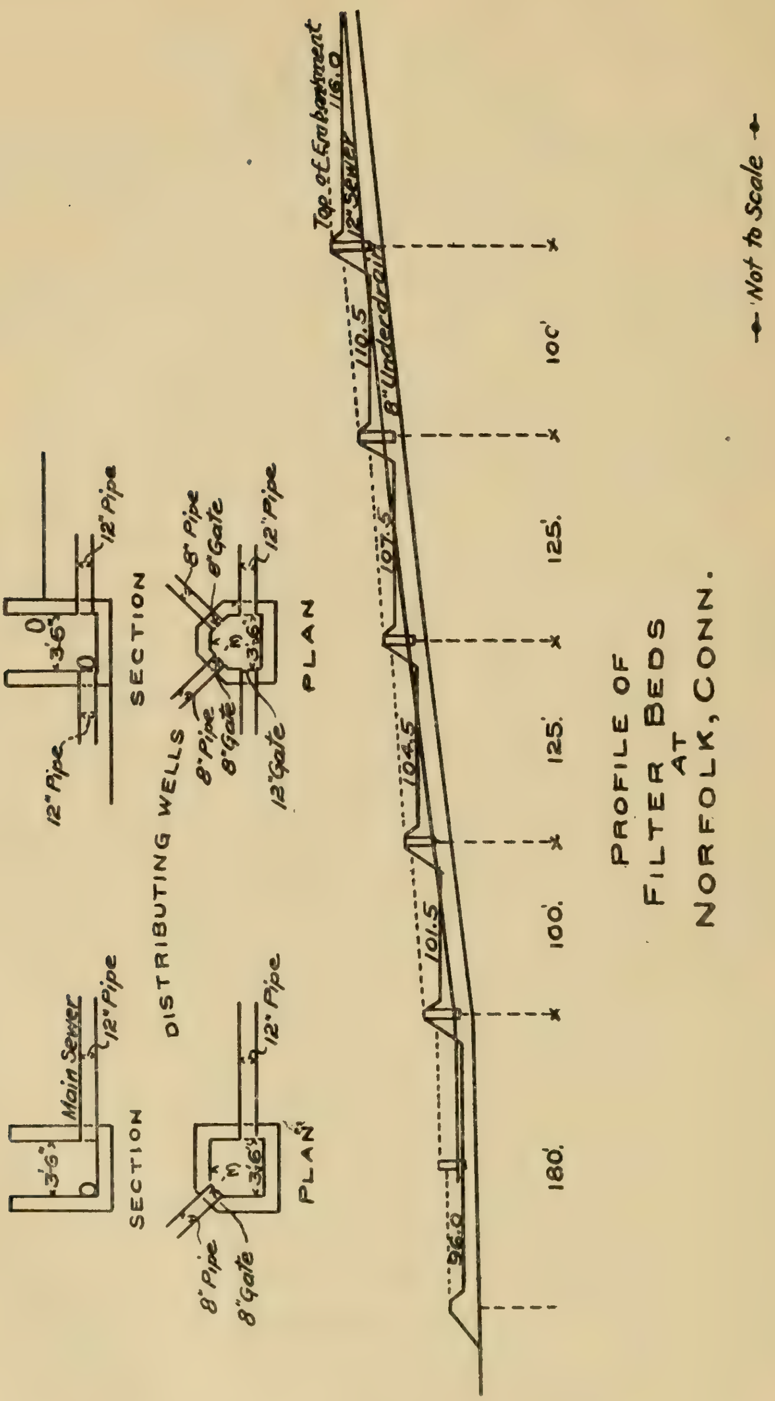
The surface of the filter beds was leveled off and covered with gravel to a depth of about 2 feet and underdrains laid at a depth of 4 feet below the surface of the finished beds. The main distributing sewer, 12 inches in diameter, is carried in an embankment on the southerly side of the tract; the bottom of the sewer is elevated about one foot above the surface of the beds and is covered by an embankment raised 2½ feet above the crown of the sewer. Distributing wells are built on the line of the sewer at each corner of the beds. The embankment which divides the beds and also that on the northerly side are raised 2½ feet above the surface of the beds and 4 feet wide on the top.

The grade of the main distributing sewer follows the slope of the ground about 3 feet per 100, and the filter beds are graded to suit the ground, about 3 feet difference in level between the surfaces of the beds; the beds have a slope of 3 inches from the side toward the center; 8-inch pipes distribute the sewage from the wells to the surface of the filter beds. Gates of the shear pattern, made by the Coffin Valve Mfg. Co., are set in the distributing wells on the down stream side of the 12-inch sewer, also on each of the 8-inch outlet pipes from the wells. The works are intended to be operated by the well known method of intermittent filtration.

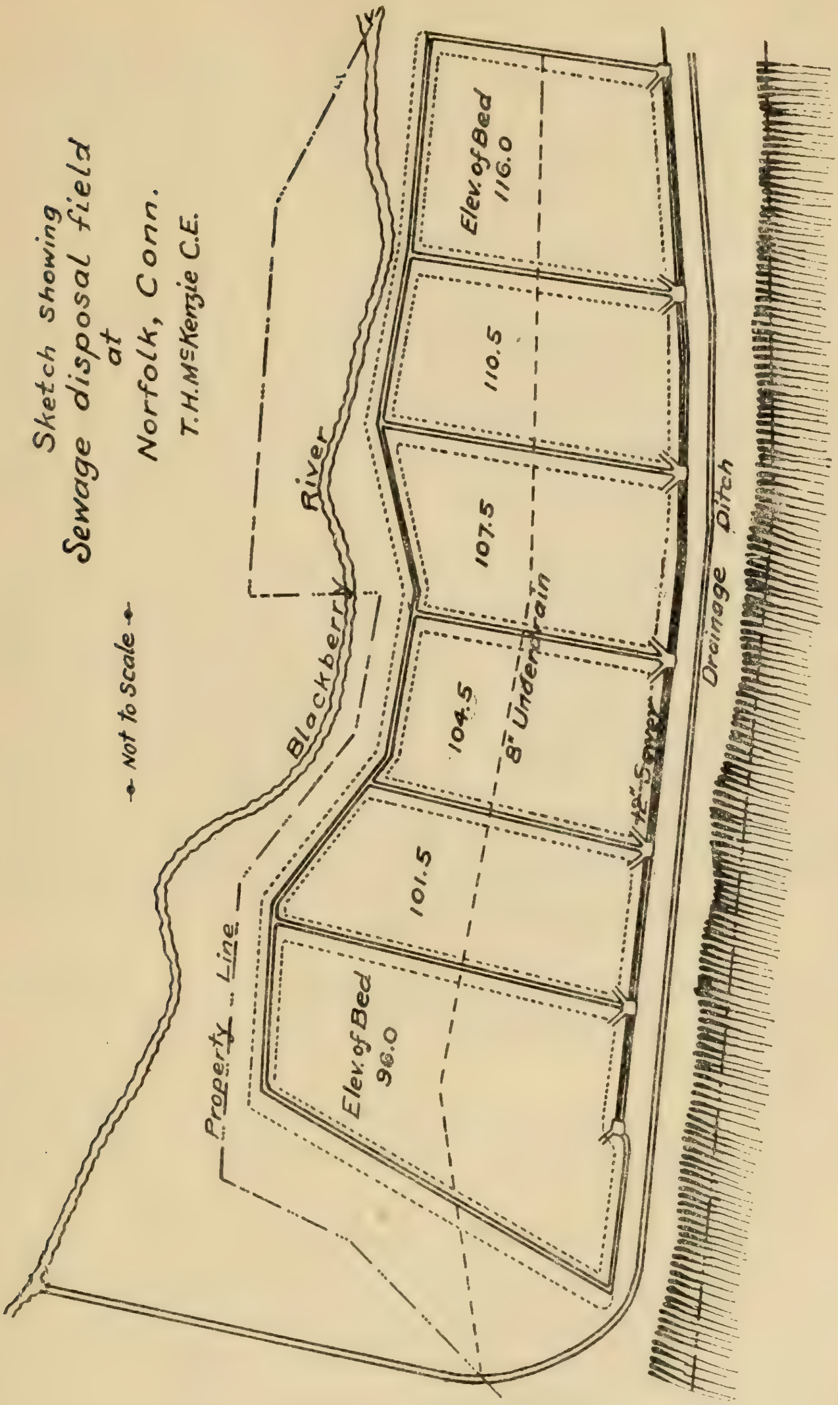
At a point on the line of the main sewer about 100 feet easterly from the filter beds the grade of the sewer has a drop or slope of 3½ feet to allow for placing a settling tank, sludge bed, or septic tank, provided any device of that kind is in the future so perfected as to be practicable. The accompanying sketch illustrates the general layout of the plant.

Mr. Edmund Brown, C.E. of Norfolk and Mr. Edward Carter, C.E. of Lenox, Mass., were the resident and assistant engineers in charge of the construction of the works.

The plans for the works were submitted to the State Board of Health and to the chairman of the State Sewer Commission. The sewer commission stated that they were appointed to investigate and report to the Legislature only, and that they had no authority in the matter. The State Board of Health visited the location and examined the plans and approved the scheme. As the work is not yet entirely completed they have not been called on for a final approval of the works.



PROFILE OF
FILTER BEDS
AT
NORFOLK, CONN.


Sketch Showing
Sewage disposal field
at
Norfolk, Conn.
T.H.McKenzie C.E.
Not to Scale
Blackberry River
Property Line
Elev. of Bed 116.0
110.5
107.5
104.5
101.5
Elev. of Bed 96.0
8" Underdrain
12" Sewer
Drainage Ditch

REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF THE DISCHARGE OF ROCKVILLE SEWAGE.

Complying with a request from Mr. M. P. Yeomans, the County Health Officer of Tolland County, to visit the place of discharge from the mouth of the Rockville sewer and give an opinion upon the conditions produced, as to their influence upon public health, the undersigned inspected the locality on Wednesday, May 17, in company with Dr. A. R. Goodrich, the local health officer, and Mr. Yeomans, the County Officer.

The place at which the sewer discharges is at a point about two miles from the city where the Hockanum River approaches nearest to the edge of a somewhat extensive plain of marshy ground of very irregular shape, through which the river winds in tortuous directions.

At a rough guess, which may be far from accurate, this swamp includes 20 acres, more or less. Its surface is so little above that of the river that the alternate rising and falling of that stream intermittently submerges and exposes it. The consequence of this action is to diffuse the sewage at times over a large area of ground covered with rank vegetation, and as the water recedes leaving the solid portions of the sewage adherent to the surface and to the grass, or depositing it by gravity upon the portions of the swamp still covered with water.

In the latter case the organic matter in the sewage undergoes putrefactive decomposition with the generation of very offensive effluvia.

Although on the day of the inspection the temperature was not high, the smell as we approached the place was very strong and disagreeable.

The bubbles upon the surface of the stagnant water also indicated the character of the decomposition going on beneath.

Upon inspecting the outlet of the sewer, it was the apparent purpose to discharge the sewage into the channel of the river. But such intent is a partial failure inasmuch as a considerable portion of it finds its way directly into the swamp, because at that point the surface of the swamp was at about the same level as the surface of the stream. This has evidently been the course of a portion of the sewage for some time past, because it has been delivered along the easterly bank of the swamp in such quantities that it had nearly destroyed vegetation for a considerable distance. Indeed, the effect upon vegetation was quite marked upon contrasting the appearance of the grass south of the outlet with that on the northerly side.

The condition now existing may be thus stated:

A city of about 7,000 population discharges its sewage in such a way that enough of it to impair vegetation is distributed by water carriage over many acres of marshy ground, and deposited to undergo putrefactive decomposition. The effluvia from this extensive surface must inevitably pollute the air, and under favorable meteorological conditions may be wafted for long distances. It is unnecessary to say that breathing such an atmosphere is not conducive to good health.

Another point of sanitary importance was suggested by observing some cows at pasture in the swamp. They must either drink the water of the swamp or of the river. It is not easy to say which is the worse.

But it cannot be expected that milch cows can maintain good health and yield good milk if their water supply is from such sources.

It is my opinion, that the conditions produced by this disposal of the Rockville sewage is a menace to the public health.

Respectfuly submitted,
C. A. LINDSLEY,
Secretary of State Board of Health.

REPORT OF AN INSPECTION AT WESTBROOK.

On the third of June, 1899, by request of Dr. T. B. Bloomfield, health officer of Westbrook, I visited that locality with him, and with several summer residents of the shore cottages to observe the method of sewage disposal practiced at the hotel and by some of the cottagers. The request of the health officer was made in response to a petition of several cottage owners, that the nuisance of sewage floating about in their bathing grounds may be abated.

Upon inquiry it was found that the principal source of contamination was from the Pochoug hotel and a small cottage next west of it. From each building a sewer pipe had been laid, discharging into the Sound. The action of the tides is such, that a considerable portion of the sewage is afterwards distributed along the shore in front of the houses of citizens, and so contaminating the water as to render it unfit for bathing purposes.

No one denied the fact of such contamination, or the difficulty of preventing it, if the disposal into the Sound was to be continued.

The topography of the vicinity is so peculiar, that other unusual methods of disposal are also very difficult. The land immediately in the rear of these houses is so low and swampy, that disposal by land irrigation or filtration is impossible. Nor is it practicable to carry the sewage by gravity to any land where such methods can be used. I advised them that the problem of satisfactory disposal was an engineering question which only an expert could solve. That the law afforded the aggrieved parties the right to institute a civil suit for damages. That the local health officer could issue an order to the proprietors so disposing of their sewage to abate the nuisance, and they could appeal to the county officer; but as to the expediency of that course I did not feel prepared to advise. The only temporary method that I could suggest was to construct a tank to receive the sewage and by adding sufficient dry earth or ashes constantly, to deodorize it, and then to remove it frequently, by carting it away.

I have since been informed by the health officer that he issued an order to two parties to abate the nuisance, and that one of them tore it up upon learning its purport. The other appealed to the county officer, and a hearing was held, but I am informed that no decision has yet been given.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

REPORT ON A BRIDGEPORT ICE POND.

JULY 18, 1899.

To the State Board of Health:

The undersigned appointed to inquire about the sanitary condition of an ice pond in Bridgeport, as a proper source of ice supply, beg leave to report.

The pond and surroundings were visited on the 18th of July, 1899, in company with Dr. McLellan, the health officer of Bridgeport. The pond is situated about two miles from the City Hall, near the western extremity of Park avenue. As we approached the place, through Jackson avenue, two houses were pointed out, which were said to be connected with a pipe laid for drainage purposes, and which discharges into low grounds whose surface drains into the pond. From one of these houses the sewage from a water closet, sink, and laundry is discharged, but from the other, only the sink and laundry water. At the time of the visit no discharge was found at the outlet of the pipe, about one-eighth of a mile from the pond. The weather being dry and the pipe being loosely laid, its contents had probably been absorbed by leakage through the joints. If all the houses on the line of the pipe were so connected, they would probably afford a source of contamination to the pond. There was no evidence at the time of our visit that any sewage from the two houses, a quarter of a mile distant, reached the pond.

On Lincoln avenue and about a quarter of a mile away from the pond we found a house privy, located upon low ground a few feet from the bank of a brook, which is the principal source of supply to the pond. The appearances indicated that in time of heavy rains and freshets this brook overflows and submerged the ground about the privy, and at such times a portion of the contents under the privy might possibly be swept by the current into the pond.

A little farther up on the same stream there are two small dwellings, with privies in the rear and with numerous domestic animals on the premises. These houses are on Madison ave. The situation is such that at times the grounds in the rear are overflowed, the cellars are filled with water, the privy vaults submerged, and all the accumulated filth on the surface may be swept away in the current, to the pond aforesaid. In warm weather the laundry work of one family is done at the bank of the brook. The conditions found at these houses, on Lincoln and Madison avenues, did not seem to be a continuous and daily source of contamination, but only occasionally by overflow of the brook, and the flushing of the sewage-soaked soil.

Still further up the same stream, but within a half mile of the said pond, is a dairy farm, at which is kept a herd of cows. The barn is so situated, on a side hill, that the surface drainage is towards the brook.

The analysis showed a moderate excess of chlorine and organic matter. The excess of chlorine expresses the degree of sewage contamination, and is amply accounted for by the conditions found about the dwelling houses and cowyard mentioned above. There was a considerable vegetable growth in the pond, which was doubtless the source of the organic matter disclosed in the analysis.

Reviewing the sources of contamination, it is obvious that in the house drainage and privies there exists the persistent liability of specific infection of the water in the pond and therefore of the ice. Admitting that there is no direct discharge of sewage into the pond or the brook, and that the points of danger are somewhat remote from the pond, and are operative only during times of large rainfall, still it must be concluded that while these sources of pollution exist, although the danger is not great, the pond cannot be considered an entirely safe source of ice supply.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. LINDSLEY,
H. E. SMITH,
Committee.

REPORT UPON THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE COGINCHAUG MEADOWS.

To the State Board of Health:

The undersigned, a committee appointed to report upon the sanitary condition of the Coginchaug Meadows, beg leave to submit the following:

In response to a petition numerously signed by citizens of Middlefield and Durham, requesting the State Board of Health to "make a sanitary investigation of the Coginchaug River and Meadows and disease resulting therefrom," your committee after due notification of the petitioners and other parties interested, met them at the R. R. station, Middlefield Center, on the afternoon of Thursday, July 20th, 1899.

An informal hearing was given to all the persons present, and the committee were shown over so much of the territory as the time permitted.

The "Meadows," so called, cover an area of over four miles in length by an irregular width of from a quarter to half a mile. The Coginchaug River is the outlet of a watershed of many square miles, the surface of much of which, beyond the meadows, is so hilly that in heavy rains the swift currents on the side hills cause such a rapid accumulation in the river and its tributaries, that the channel of the stream is quickly filled and the inundation of the meadows is an unavoidable event. This result is aggravated by the limited capacity of the channel of the river in its ordinary state, and by the fact that it finds its winding way through the meadows at almost a dead level for several miles. Hence the natural current is so slow and sluggish that it has no force to remove the accidental obstructions that fall into it. Another considerable impediment to the flow is the erection of a dam twelve feet high at Rockfall.

Your committee was informed that 50 or 60 years ago, the bed of the river was blasted out so as to lower it about four feet, at Rockfall.

Subsequently, but at what date we were not informed, a dam was erected at about the same place, which was carried away by a flood in 1869.

The present dam "was built in the summer of 1878. The dam then built has remained in all respects the same, as to height, width, etc., as it now stands."

It was stated to your committee that after or about the time of the lowering of the bed of the river at Rockfall and for some years afterwards, it was the practice of the owners to cause the removal of obstructions, at intervals, in the streams running through the meadows. No records of this practice, however, are known to exist. Your committee were further informed that about 20 or 25 years ago a new company, entitled "Scavengers of the Coginchaug Draining Company," was organized under the authority of the Superior Court, for the special purpose of removing obstructions to the flow of the streams, the expense to be paid by a per acreage tax upon the owners of the meadows. The assessments are made by a commission appointed by the court. That during the last four or five years this company has done no work.

It was further stated to your committee that in former years the greater part of the Coginchaug meadows produced abundant crops of grass of good quality, but that now it is so changed in character and so deteriorated in quality, that it is no longer fit for fodder to cattle, and only useful for bedding purposes. That the ground had become so wet and marshy that it is often impossible to reap the crops and get them off the meadow, and that large quantities of coarse grass are annually left to decay and rot upon the surface, so that the odors of decomposition are often offensive to residents in the vicinity. The physicians and residents in the towns of Durham and Middlefield certified that the prevalence of malarial disorders is more than formerly and increasing.

Your petitioners asked that you would make a sanitary investigation, to determine what influence, if any, this condition of the meadows might have in causing malarial or other diseases.

Your committee of course were unable, by any personal inspection, to verify or refute many of the above statements. But assuming that the foregoing description of the past and present condition of the locality is true, your committee have no reason for doubting that whatever may be the specific cause of malarial diseases, the conditions existing in the valley of the Coginchaug River are important factors in its prevalence.

The reading and personal observations of your committee justify them in saying that it is the universal opinion of mankind for many generations that the prevalence of malarial fever is more often associated with such conditions as are described to exist in the Durham Meadows than with any other natural circumstances known to man.

The three things most constantly present in malarial districts are:

1st—Ground saturated with subsoil water, and occasionally submerged.

2d—Abundant vegetation.

3d—A temperature favorable to vegetable decomposition.

The association of these conditions with malarial diseases has been so often observed as to establish an intimate causal connection between them and the dissemination of the disease.

These three things exist in a marked degree, in the Durham Meadows.

This relation of cause and effect receives additional confirmation from the equally common experience of observers, that the thorough draining of such lands is followed by a great abatement or entire extinction of malaria, and a general improvement of the public health.

Your committee would therefore conclude this report with the expression of the opinion that so large an area of undrained lands covered with a rank vegetation, is a condition liable to render the locality unhealthful.

Respectfully submitted,

T. H. McKenzie,
E. K. Root,
R. S. Goodwin,
C. A. Lindsley,
Committee.

REPORT ABOUT AN ICE POND IN NORWALK.

Dec. 12, 1899.

To the Connecticut State Board of Health:

The undersigned on this day, at the request of George E. Hill, Esq., the Fairfield County Health Officer, and Dr. W. J. Tracey, Health Officer of Norwalk, visited with them the margin of the Norwalk river from the dam near the ice houses, northerly up into the town of Wilton.

The effect of the dam in the river is to create a pond immediately above it, whose dimensions at a rough guess may be 200 feet in width by 1,000 feet in length, with irregular banks. When the dam is overflowing, the depth was said to be about ten feet in the deepest parts. The ice crop from this pond has been gathered for several years and distributed to the citizens of Norwalk.

The purpose of the visit was to inquire if the water was subject to any contamination by reason of which the health officer ought to prohibit the sale of the ice from the pond.

We were driven on the road which runs nearly parallel to the river on the east side, about four miles above Norwalk into the town of Wilton.

The pond aforesaid lies about two miles above Norwalk. On the road above the pond between it and Wilton, there are several dwellings, some on the bank of the river between it and the road and some on the east side of the road. The undersigned was told that all those on the river side drained their refuse into the river, and that some of those on the east side had drains under the road also into the river. At three of the houses on the river we got out of the carriage and by personal inspection verified the statement. In one instance the privy projected over the bank so that the droppings from it would fall directly into the bed of the stream.

We had good reasons to believe that at most, if not all these houses, not only the laundry and kitchen wastes but also the excrement under the privies found their way sooner or later into the river that supplies the pond. At one house on the bank of the river the housekeeper told us that she did the washing for Dr. Smith's Sanitarium, for more than fifty persons, and that the wash water ran into the river.

One barnyard that we inspected could only drain in that direction.

The personal inspection of premises was not as thorough as was intended, because it began to rain soon after we started and rained so hard that we could not get out of the carriage without getting thoroughly wetted.

Enough, however, was seen to justify the opinion of the undersigned that the pond in question was subject to so many sources of pollution and of such a vile character that it was not a safe source of ice supply.

It is the concensus of opinion among sanitarians of authority, that the source of ice supply should be as pure as the water supply.

When we consider that the excreta and the kitchen and laundry wastes from so many houses and the barnyard drainage are all carried by so small a stream, so short a distance, and to so small a pond, there can be but one conclusion, to wit: the water of the pond, so exposed, must be highly contaminated and at any time liable to disease-producing germs.

Although it does not fall literally within the prohibition of the law, as receiving within the distance of two miles the discharges of a sewer, yet by the use made of it, it has become itself a sewer. If the amount of filth daily discharged into this little stream within two miles of this pond were first received into a sewer pipe and then received into the river, the conditions would be no worse than they are now. It is the personal opinion of the undersigned, that the sale of ice from that pond ought to be prohibited so long as the present conditions exist.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

C. A. LINDSLEY.

REPORT ON DISPOSAL OF TAFTVILLE SEWAGE.

On the 1st day of August, in response to a request from the health officer, Dr. Linnell, to come to Norwich and examine with him the mode of sewage disposal practiced in Taftville, a suburb of Norwich, the undersigned visited that place.

The population of the village, about 3,000, consists chiefly of the operatives at the factory and their families. The houses they occupy are mostly owned by the Ponemah Factory Company, engaged in the making of white cotton fabrics, sheeting, cheese-cloth, etc. The water supply is from wells, and the sewage is collected in cesspools. The company have tried to protect the water from sewage pollution by cementing the cesspools, and removing their contents when filled. But because a cement lining in a New England climate will soon crack, and permit leakage, this attempt at protection is not long reliable. A considerable number of the wells have been examined from time to time by Prof. H. E. Smith, reported as unsafe for use, and have been closed.

The company have constructed a reservoir which contains a good supply of wholesome water, but it has not yet been connected with the dwellings of their workmen, because they have not provided means by sewers for its disposal.

The company appreciate the fact that the rapid filling of the tight cesspools would involve a large cost in keeping them from overflowing.

The sanitary and general oversight of the tenements are in charge of a special officer appointed by the company, whose duties we understood included the full care of everything pertaining to them.

In an interview with him, the occasional leakage of the cesspools was admitted as one impossible to prevent.

We also had an interview with the superintendent of the factory, who also admitted the importance of sewering and a better water supply, but pleaded that the expense would be greater than the business would justify. He said that the company had been considering for some time such an undertaking and hoped to be able to bring it about soon.

We could only urge the importance of it, but had no authority to enforce an order to that effect.

Respectfully submitted,
C. A. Lindsley, *Secretary.*

REPORT ON TYPHOID FEVER OUTBREAK AT MADISON.

By request of Dr. H. O. Ayer, Health Officer of Madison, I visited that place on the 23d of September, to learn what I could in regard to an outbreak of typhoid, thought to have originated there in persons living in Silver Cottage.

I could get no history of any previous case or cases in that locality. The afflicted family had occupied the cottage about two months, previous to the latter part of August. It has since August been occupied by another family, who have been well. My information was obtained from Dr. Ayer and the present residents, who only stated what they had heard.

I found the cottage facing the water, as near the shore as it could be prudently.

The house sewage was disposed of in a cesspool, between the house and water; the human excreta in a privy at the rear of the house; just an ordinary privy with no excavation or very little if any beneath it.

A well was located under the back porch, in a right line between the shore and the privy and about 35 or 40 feet from the latter. That was the most unsanitary condition apparent about the premises.

The cellar was dry, and contained nothing objectionable in a sanitary sense.

The ice supply during the past season had been obtained from an artificial pond, which was flooded only during the winter, and in the summer a large area of its bottom was cultivated or utilized as pasture or meadow land. There were still one or two acres under shallow water, through which were protruding the dead branches and the roots of a previous growth of brush and small trees, which had been killed by the submergence. The water still remaining in this pond was of a coffee color, apparently stained with infusion of dead vegetable matter. The pond was also connected by a sluggish brook with a marsh of several acres, filled with stagnant water and overgrown with a thicket of underbrush.

On the watershed of the tributaries of the pond was a large sand bank, belonging to the R. R. Co., on which had been employed from 50 to 100 Italians, who had used the privacy of the bushes in their evacuations. Taking into account this possible exposure to typhoid infection and the drainage of cultivated water and pasture fields, it seemed most probable that if typhoid fever originated in that vicinity it was through infected ice.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. LINDSLEY.

REPORT ON A NAUGATUCK SCHOOL BUILDING.

To the State Board of Health:

Having been requested to inspect the public high school in Naugatuck and give a written opinion on the effect which existing conditions might have upon the physical welfare of the pupils, I submitted the following after an inspection of the premises:

While the building seems admirably adapted in all respects for the purposes for which it was intended, it is conspicuously a perversion of its intended use to occupy the top story for school rooms.

The original structure of the building evidently contemplated no such purpose, and the architectural design forbids the possibility of converting it to such uses under the present form of roof.

A prominent objection to it is, the necessity of so much stair climbing to reach it. The ascent and descent of so many steps every day and several times a day, is a serious strain upon some of the more feeble pupils and is liable to cause disturbances of function and even bodily deformities, which may be permanent and the cause of lifelong sufferings. What might be only a healthful exercise for robust boys, might also be a trial beyond the safe endurance of other scholars.

Another objection is the absence of any adequate means of ventilation in some of the rooms. One room of 16 × 24½ ft. of floor space, seating 36 scholars, had only one small window. There was another of the same size with two windows, but depending upon an oil stove for warming, when necessary. The stove will greatly increase the need of better ventilation. In each of these rooms were only about 4,000 cubic feet of space. This would give for the teacher and thirty-six pupils about 108 cubic feet for each. That amount of air with so little means of change would in a few hours occupation give the inmates a realizing sense of the Black Hole of Calcutta. The depressing effect of breathing so foul an air is too well understood to need comment. The larger rooms are somewhat better ventilated.

Another matter of prime importance is *light*. Scarcely anything in school life is of more importance than the preservation of the powers of vision unimpaired. The eyesight of children at school are often greatly and permanently injured by defective lighting of school rooms. The light may be defective in two ways. It may be insufficient in amount or it may be from a bad direction in relation to the scholar. In one of the small rooms it was both. The front row of seats was nearly 20 feet from the only small window of 2 × 3 feet that could directly light it, and the window was so low and so immediately behind the children that their books would be in shadow.

The best authorities do not put the necessary window space at less than $1/6$ of the floor space, and then it must be properly distributed, but in this room it was scarcely one $^1/_{40}$ of the floor.

In the other small room the arrangement of seats was somewhat better. In the middle room the light was in the roof and so glaring that it was on a bright day a severe strain upon the eye.

The occupation of the building by the high school has so far overcrowded its capacity, that there was in preparation a recitation room in the basement, in close relation as to space with the furnaces and their usual product of dust, the coal bins and the water closets.

There may be other high schools in Connecticut as injudiciously located, as badly lighted, as imperfectly ventilated, and where an oil stove is used for heating, but I do not know of them.

It is a false economy on the part of parents to expose their children to such unsanitary conditions, at the risk on the part of some, and the certainty on the part of others, of present and after consequences to their health, which will move than nullify all the benefits of the school.

It is an object lesson that might be used to illustrate that passage in Holy Writ which reads, "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. LINDSLEY.

REPORT ON THE INVESTIGATION OF RIVERS POLLUTION AND WATER SUPPLIES.

By Prof. Herbert E. Smith, M.D., *Chemist of the Board.*

The investigation of rivers pollution and water supplies during 1899 has been under the general supervision of the chemist of the Board, working under the direction of a committee of the Board, consisting of the Secretary, Prof. C. A. Lindsley, and the President, Prof. William H. Brewer. As for a number of years past, William H. Parker, Ph.D., was associated with the chemist in the chemical part of the work. The microscopical examinations have been conducted as hitherto, by Mr. H. A. Doty.

The work of the year has been pursued along the same line as on previous years, namely, it has consisted of regular chemical and microscopical examinations of certain public water supplies, and of chemical examinations of certain sewage polluted streams, and of the sewage and effluent of certain sewage purification plants in operation. In addition to these regular analyses, which are reported in the following pages, a considerable number of special examinations, chemical and microscopical, or bacteriological, have been made during the year by request of the officials of public water works, or by order of the County Health Officers. These analyses have been the subject of special reports made directly to the officials interested.

Regular monthly analyses have been made from the public supplies of the following places: Middletown, Higby Mountain Reservoir and Laurel Brook Reservoir; Meriden, Merimere and Kenmere Reservoirs; Willimantic; New London, Lake Konomoc; New Britain, Shuttle Meadow Reservoir and Roaring Brook; Stamford; Norwich, Fairview Reservoir and Meadow Brook; Putnam; Suffield; Hazardville; Waterbury, Fenn Brook and East Morris Brook.

During the year, especially the latter part, there has been an unusually small rainfall and consequently many places have had a scanty supply of water. This has in some cases caused the water officials to furnish water drawn from sources not usually considered suitable for a public supply, and in some other places has caused a deterioration in the character of the water drawn from the usual sources. The sale of spring waters for table use has thus been much stimulated and many new waters have appeared in the market. Some of these have been drawn from springs in the vicinity of dwellings and have been used locally only, and hence in so small a way as perhaps to hardly justify, in the opinion of the dealers, the expenditure necessary to furnish facilities for handling the water with those precautions necessary to preserve it from contamination. There is also good reason to believe that too little care is taken to ascertain the purity of the water supplied. It would be very instructive to the public if a series of analyses of this class of waters could be carried out and thus definite information obtained as to their character.

The year has been a particularly favorable one to find the analytical evidence of contamination of our public waters, and it is to be regretted that the number of supplies analyzed during so favorable a period was not larger.

There is special interest in the determinations of chlorine during such a period of dry weather. The amount of chlorine which is present in the uncontaminated waters of this State has been determined in many cases with the view of ascertaining the amount which is normal in the different sections. As a result of the investigations in this line a chlorine map of the State was published in the Annual Report of 1895. A similar map has also been published by the Massachusetts State Board of Health for that State. The work which has been done in these two states demonstrates that the normal chlorine is highest in the regions adjoining the salt water of the sound and ocean, and that the amount decreases as one recedes north or west from the sea coast. The explanation of this distribution of the normal chlorine is that the salt from the salt water is blown inland, and that the amount found in the waters of any one locality depends upon the amount thus brought to the place, as modified by the concentration due to evaporation. From these facts it will be seen that the so-called normal chlorine of any one region is not absolutely fixed, as the amount may vary with the character of the local storms, and with the amount of evaporation. Observations have shown that in the immediate vicinity of the shore the variations due to the first cause may be considerable, so large indeed as to make it impossible to use the determinations made at one time as a reliable guide for future use. A few miles inland, however, the amount of chlorine is much more uniform, and all the experience which has been gained since the publication of the map has tended to show that with a few modifications it is a reliable guide by which to predict within a very close range of variation the amount of chlorine normal to the waters of the interior of the State. The map has thus served a very useful purpose in showing by an excess of chlorine the presence of sewage or drainage contamination. It is obvious from the nature of the data on which the map is based that care should be taken in using it in the case of single analyses, especially of small streams during periods of drought or of excessive rains.

With the view of ascertaining how much the drought of the present year has effected a concentration of the chlorine, the analyses of the year have been arranged in three periods as shown in the following table. In the first column is given the average chlorine for the first six months of the year; in the second, for the last six months; and in the third for the last three months, the latter period being the one of least precipitation. The table also contains the probable average normal amount of chlorine of the location as determined from the best data obtainable from previous analyses.

AVERAGES OF CHLORINE DETERMINATION, 1899.

Source.	First Six Months. (Jan.-June.)	Last Six Months. (July-Dec.)	Last Three Mo's. (Oct.-Dec.)	Average Normal.
Meriden:				
Merimere Reservoir	1.47	1.67	1.80	1.9
Kenmere "	1.77	1.98	2.10	1.9
Middletown:				
Higby Reservoir	1.70	1.85	1.80	1.9
New Britain:				
Shuttle Meadow Lake	1.70	2.02	2.06	1.9
New London	3.07	3.05	3.13	3.2
Norwich:				
Fairview Reservoir	2.13	2.43	2.57	2.4
New Britain:				
Roaring Brook	1.43	2.03	2.10	1.8
Middletown:				
Laurel Reservoir	2.28	2.90	3.07	2.4
Waterbury:				
Fenn Brook	1.55	1.88	2.57	1.6
Putnam	1.65	2.47	2.83	1.8
Norwich:				
Meadow Brook	2.08	3.72	3.70	2.5
Stamford	1.70	2.95	3.43	2.2
Willimantic	1.55	2.45	3.03	1.8
Waterbury:				
Morris Brook	1.68	3.00	3.47	1.5
Hazardville	4.75	3.52	3.40	1.5
Suffield	4.73	5.15	5.27	1.5

An inspection of the table shows that during the latter half of the year, and especially during the last three months, the amount of chlorine was greater than during the first half. In none of the supplies, however, where the watershed is known to be free from dwellings or other sources of contamination was the increase of the last three months above the probable normal more than 0.3 part per million, but in those cases where such sources of contamination do exist the increase was greater, as in Morris Brook, where the excess was 1.97. The Hazardville and Suffield supplies are ground water and all the samples have shown an excess of chlorine accompanied by moderately large amounts of nitrates.

The figures show that although the drought has tended to increase the chlorine of our inland waters, the increase in normal waters has not exceeded the variations which are found between consecutive monthly samples under usual conditions.

The examination of sewage polluted streams consisted of monthly analyses during the six months May to October, of samples from three stations each, on Still River and on Piper's Brook and Park River. Special interest attaches to both of these examinations. At Hartford there has been in use since September, 1897, a large intercepting sewer designed to remove the sewage which was formerly discharged into the stream in its passage through the city. A comparison of the results of analyses of samples of last summer with those taken in 1897 shows conclusively the beneficial results of the new sewer. The analyses also show that the stream in Hartford was highly polluted last summer and that this was caused chiefly by the material brought into the stream by Piper's Brook.

At Danbury on Still River there was a somewhat similar condition, for the city sewage which formerly discharged into the Still River has been diverted for two years on to filter beds, and thus removed from the stream. Former analyses showed that the river was much contaminated by material discharged into it in its passage through the city and above the outfall sewer. The analyses of samples of last summer show that the stream was then very highly polluted, more indeed than during the summer months in 1895, when the outfall sewer was still discharging into it. The relative contamination was probably increased by the drought, but that there yet remains a large source of contamination is very evident.

Analyses of sewage and of the effluent from the sewage beds at Meriden have been continued throughout the year. These analyses have been conducted for three years and the averages of each year are given in a table in this report as well as the results obtained this year. To one who is familiar with the history of sewage purification works in this and other states, it is very obvious that some supervision of them is necessary to insure that uniform care which is required for their successful operation. This is a form of police duty which might be well placed upon one of the State Boards. The oversight should consist of occasional visits of inspection and instruction by a competent person, and by examination of the effluent to discover faults of operation.

RAINFALL FOR THE YEAR 1899.

The tables showing the precipitation in various parts of the State have been compiled from the monthly bulletins of the New England Weather Service, published by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The records show that the precipitation for the year was considerably below the average, especially in the months of April, May, August, October, November and December. The departures from the annual average at long established stations are as follows, Canton + 0.03 inch, New London — 4.84 inches, Voluntown — 6.37 inches, Southington — 7.06 inches, Waterbury — 7.23 inches, New Haven — 11.5 inches.

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL PRECIPITATION IN INCHES AT CONNECTICUT STATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1899.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Canton	3.17	4.17	6.91	2.03	2.09	6.44	6.83	3.00	4.83	2.50	1.84	2.84	46.65
Colchester	4.61	4.62	6.45	2.74	2.11	2.82	5.38	4.21	3.47	1.21	2.44	2.32	42.38
Cream Hill	3.47	4.13	5.84	1.47	1.75	3.39	6.70	1.11	4.21	1.67	1.59	2.21	37.54
Falls Village	3.20	4.69	5.25	1.23	2.68	3.99	7.09	.88	4.82	1.63	1.47	2.35	39.28
Hartford	5.16	5.82	7.96	1.99	2.11	2.87	6.26	1.92	3.60	2.98	2.11	2.01	44.71
Hawleyville	3.70	5.46	5.70	1.72	2.13	4.33	4.91	1.19	5.67	1.48	2.10	2.93	41.32
*Middletown	4.96	6.08	7.91	1.92	2.67	2.55	5.87	1.72	----	----	1.53	2.81	----
New Haven	4.33	3.39	7.28	1.79	2.52	2.59	4.17	.65	3.33	1.78	1.89	1.56	35.28
New London	4.02	6.91	7.59	1.45	2.52	2.60	5.29	2.59	4.32	1.87	1.58	1.73	42.47
*N. Grosvenor Dale	4.51	----	6.53	----	1.85	3.81	5.62	1.26	4.40	1.19	2.47	2.21	----
*Norwalk	4.28	4.65	6.69	2.11	2.65	3.06	5.91	.37	----	1.42	1.92	2.32	----
Southington	4.03	3.78	6.66	1.90	1.75	2.23	5.62	.45	4.13	2.35	2.15	1.68	36.73
Storrs	3.76	3.97	5.58	2.20	1.27	3.72	5.55	3.27	3.31	1.54	2.10	2.14	39.13
Voluntown	3.86	4.60	7.90	2.64	1.52	2.59	4.58	2.22	8.47	1.43	2.75	2.38	44.88
Waterbury	3.82	4.58	6.75	1.80	2.07	2.32	6.02	1.03	5.30	2.42	1.69	2.81	40.61
Averages	3.93	4.68	6.66	1.91	2.04	3.32	5.70	1.88	4.62	1.91	1.98	2.25	40.92

* The stations which are starred being incomplete, are not included in the average.

ANALYSES OF HAZARDVILLE WATER SUPPLY.

A description of the Hazardville water supply was published in the Annual Report for 1898, page 265, as also the results of examinations of three samples taken during that year.

The samples analyzed during the present year have been taken from a tap in the village and were supplied by Mr. Homer E. Bridge, Superintendent of the works.

HAZARDVILLE WATER SUPPLY. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1899.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	Physical Characters.			Residue on Evaporation.			Chlorine.	Nitrogen of				Hardness as $CaCO_3$.	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not Filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
2223	Feb. 7	Clear	None	0.0	93.5	86.0	7.5	10.0	0.016	0.020	0.002	1.20	40.	.00
2229	Feb. 21	"	"	.0	63.5	52.5	11.0	4.0	.022	.022	.001	1.50	20.	.10
2248	Mar. 15	"	Small scanty	.0	52.5	45.0	7.5	2.90	.006	.018	.004	1.50	15.	.05
2266	Apr. 12	"	None	.0	56.5	48.5	8.0	3.30	.006	.012	.000	1.75	14.	.10
2285	May 10	"	Scanty	.0	53.5	44.0	9.5	2.50	.006	.008	.001	1.00	18.	.10
2325	June 21	"	Very scanty	.0	68.0	60.0	8.0	5.80	.000	.006	.000	1.25	30.	.20
2346	July 6	"	Scanty	.0	55.0	47.0	8.0	4.00	.006	.004	.000	1.20	25.	.30
2369	Aug 22	"	Very scanty	.0	60.0	47.0	13.0	3.70	.018	.024	.000	.80	18.	.20
2395	Sept. 7	"	"	.0	65.0	51.0	14.0	3.20	.002	.016	.000	.70	16.	.05
2414	Oct. 2	"	"	.0	58.0	47.6	11.0	3.60	.002	.018	.000	.60	22.	.20
2455	Nov. 15	"	"	.0	57.0	44.0	13.0	3.20	.002	.008	.001	.80	18.	.05
2451	Dec. 14	"	"	.0	59.0	48.0	11.0	3.40	.008	.006	.000	.90	23.	.05
			Average	.0	61.7	51.7	10.1	4.13	.008	.013	.0007	1.10	21.	.12

REMARKS.—The odor was described as none in all the samples.

ANALYSES OF MERIDEN WATER SUPPLY.

A description of the Meriden water supply may be found in the Annual Report for 1896, page 357.

Analyses of samples from Merimere Reservoir were made during the years 1889-91. During the present year analyses have been made from both supplies, and the averages of the results of all these analyses are shown in the following table:

		Residue on Evaporation.				Nitrogen of					
	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.	Hardness as $CaCO_3$.	Oxygen Consumed.
1889–90 Merimere	.04	37.1	30.4	6.7	1.97	.028	.137	.0003	.06	17.	1.93
1890–91 Merimere	.04	44.5	35.5	9.0	1.94	.019	.134	.0008	.05	----	----
1899 Merimere	.2	40.6	29.9	10.7	1.57	.022	.183	.0015	.04	13.	2.06
1899 Kenmere	.2	70.2	56.2	13.9	1.87	.023	.135	.0025	.05	29.	1.79

MERIDEN—MERIMERE RESERVOIR. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1899.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	Physical Characters.			Residue on Evaporation.				Nitrogen of					
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia, not Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not Filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.	Hardness as $CaCO_3$.	Oxygen Consumed.
2202	Jan. 16	Slight	Very scanty	0.3	44.0	31.5	12.5	1.70	0.026	0.206	0.001	0.02	14.	2.00
2215	Feb. 7	Clear	"	.2	36.0	25.0	11.0	1.70	.022	.180	.008	.04	8.	2.55
2240	Mar. 7	Slight	"	.2	29.0	23.0	6.0	1.40	.036	.128	.000	.05	7.	2.40
2259	Apr. 5	Slight	"	.1	31.0	22.0	9.0	1.50	.012	.178	.001	.04	5.	1.70
2281	May 3	Distinct	Moderate	.3	36.5	26.5	10.0	1.40	.026	.272	.000	.02	12.	1.80
2306	June 1	Clear	Very scanty	.2	38.0	27.0	11.0	1.10	.020	.140	.000	.04	10.	1.45
2332	July 1	Distinct	Small	.2	41.0	30.0	11.0	1.30	.022	.134	.002	.02	13.	2.15
2357	Aug. 18	Clear	Very scanty	.3	44.0	35.0	9.0	1.60	.016	.208	.000	.05	15.	2.00
2383	Sept. 5	Distinct	Small	.3	43.0	33.0	10.0	1.70	.012	.194	.000	.02	18.	2.15
2409	Oct. 2	Slight	Scanty	.3	45.0	36.0	9.0	1.80	.034	.228	.002	.04	17.	2.85
2441	Nov. 8	Slight	Very scanty	.3	46.0	31.0	15.0	1.80	.020	.166	.002	.05	18.	1.70
2461	Dec. 6	Distinct	Scanty	.4	53.5	38.5	15.0	1.80	.024	.166	.002	.05	21.	2.05
			Average	.2	40.6	29.9	10.7	1.57	.022	.183	.0015	.04	13.	2.06

REMARKS.—The odor was described as distinct, disagreeable in No. 2332, and as slight, mouldy or vegetable, or none in the others.

MERIDEN—KENMERE RESERVOIR. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1899.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter on Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF				Hardness as $CaCO_3$.	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not Filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
2201	Jan. 16	Slight	Very scanty	0.3	63.0	51.5	11.5	1.70	0.046	0.080	0.002	0.05	25.	1.50
2216	Feb. 7	Clear	Small	.2	92.5	82.5	10.0	2.40	.018	.060	.008	.08	37.	.55
2241	Mar. 7	Slight	Very scanty	.2	61.0	52.0	9.0	1.90	.028	.096	.000	.15	30.	1.45
2260	April 5	Distinct	Scanty	.2	53.0	41.5	11.5	1.30	.028	.082	.002	.04	20.	1.85
2282	May 3	Slight	"	.2	53.0	39.5	13.5	1.70	.024	.116	.000	.00	20.	2.20
2307	June 1	Clear	Very scanty	.1	54.0	39.0	15.0	1.60	.020	.106	.001	.02	18.	1.80
2333	July 1	Distinct	Scanty	.1	68.0	53.0	15.0	1.90	.026	.110	.002	.02	27.	1.85
2358	Aug. 18	"	Slight	.2	79.0	65.0	14.0	1.70	.008	.184	.002	.04	35.	2.00
2384	Sept. 5	"	Small	.3	92.0	69.0	23.0	2.00	.016	.368	.000	.02	35.	2.65
2410	Oct. 2	"	Scanty	.3	67.0	52.0	15.0	1.60	.018	.168	.002	.05	24.	2.55
2442	Nov. 8	Slight	Small	.2	74.0	54.0	20.0	2.40	.020	.148	.008	.15	27.	2.30
2474	Dec. 11	Slight	Scanty	.2	86.0	76.0	10.0	2.30	.026	.108	.004	.05	50.	.85
			Average	.2	70.2	56.2	13.9	1.87	.023	.135	.0025	.05	29.	1.79

REMARKS.—The odor was described as distinct in No. 2442, and as slight, mouldy or swampy, or none in the others.

MERIDEN—MERIMERE RESERVOIR. MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1899.

Figures indicate average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.
*** Indicates present in small numbers.**

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
DIATOMACEÆ—												
Meridion	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Synedra	----	----	3	1	75	230	105	405	252	8	24	184
Melosira	----	----	----	----	1005	105	600	465	652	464	236	412
Tabellaria	----	----	----	----	255	475	130	----	22	10	6	32
Asterionella	----	----	----	----	30	380	110	----	10	2	24	72
Nitzchia	----	----	----	----	20	----	10	----	2	2	44	92
Epithemia	----	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Cyclotella	----	----	----	----	----	5	----	----	2	2	----	8
Navicula	----	----	----	---	----	5	5	10	24	8	8	64
Fragilaria	----	----	----	----	----	----	20	----	----	----	4	----
Gomphonema	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	5	4	----	----	8
Surirella	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	4
Amphora	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----
Pleurosigma	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----
Encyonema	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4	----	----
DESMIDIACEÆ—												
Staurastrum	----	----	----	----	10	----	*	----	2	----	----	----
Cosmarium	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	4
PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ—												
Raphidium	1	1	----	----	----	5	30	5	10	10	16	4
Polyedrium	----	----	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	----	----	----
Pediastrum	----	----	----	----	----	----	5	*	*	----	----	8
Scenedesmus	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	32	----	8	32
Green cells unidentified	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	16	----	232	488
CONFERVACEÆ—												
Conferva	----	----	----	----	35	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
CYANOPHYCEÆ—												
Anabæna	----	----	----	----	----	5	75	*	*	----	----	----
FUNGI—												
Crenothrix	----	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Beggiatoa	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---	----	----	----	*
Zoöglœa	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	12	----	12	16
PROTOZOA—												
Dinobryon	82	13	10	251	45	5	235	55	70	158	588	2312
Gonium	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---
Peridinium	34	14	----	5	----	----	----	----	----	----	60	100
Mallomonas	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	6	----	2	*
Trachelomonas	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	5	8	4	4	----
Astasia	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----
Euglena	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	6	----	----	----
Eudorina	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	10	----	----	----
Actinophrys	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----
Tintinnus	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	*
Infusoria unidentified	2	12	----	1	----	105	5	----	6	----	10	24
ROTIFERA—												
Anurea	----	2	*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Polyarthra	----	*	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	----	2	----
Unidentified	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	*	4	----	----	*
ENTOMOSTRACA—												
Unidentified	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	*	*	----	*
OVA	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	2	18	----	----
SPORES	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diatomaceæ	----	1	4	1	1390	1200	980	885	972	502	346	876
Desmidiaceæ	----	----	----	----	10	----	*	----	4	----	----	4
Protococcoideæ	1	1	----	----	----	10	35	5	58	10	256	532
Confervaceæ	----	----	----	----	35	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Cyanophyceæ	----	----	----	----	----	5	75	*	*	----	----	----
Fungi	----	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	12	----	12	16
Protozoa	119	40	10	257	45	110	240	60	110	162	664	2436
Rotifera	----	2	*	----	----	5	----	*	4	----	2	*
Entomostraca	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	*	*	----	*
Ova	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	2	18	----	----
Spores	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

MERIDEN—KENMERE RESERVOIR. MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1899.

Figures indicate average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.
* Indicates present in small numbers.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jnne.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
DIATOMACEÆ—												
Asterionella	117	4	1	44	415	75	4	----	5	---	112	32
Encyonema	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	10	10	----	----
Meridion	1	4	1	26	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	2
Melosira	5	----	----	32	225	20	164	240	495	590	514	88
Synedra	5	8	2	12	250	105	212	55	600	50	422	330
Nitzschia	2	----	----	----	25	----	2	50	20	10	6	----
Pleurosigma	1	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	15	---	2	2
Gomphonema	*	14	4	4	----	----	----	----	10	----	----	----
Navicula	----	6	3	10	20	----	----	----	25	----	20	22
Tabellaria	----	2	----	4	----	----	----	5	----	160	24	----
Cocconema	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Cyclotella	----	----	----	8	----	600	4	20	35	----	12	6
Amphora	----	----	----	4	5	----	----	----	----	10	2	----
DESMIDIACEÆ—												
Staurastrum	----	----	----	----	5	----	4	5	----	----	10	----
PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ—												
Scenedesmus	4	----	----	----	----	20	28	----	40	----	32	32
Raphidium	----	----	----	----	5	----	8	----	20	190	48	----
Protococcus	----	----	----	---	----	70	----	----	----	----	----	----
Pediastrum	----	----	----	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	----	----
775	----	----	----	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	----	2
Green cells unidentified	----	----	----	----	----	----	8	----	----	----	----	----
CONFERVACEÆ—												
Conferva	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
CYANOPHYCEÆ—												
Anabæna	----	----	----	----	----	----	*	605	500	380	18	----
FUNGI—												
Crenothrix	----	10	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Beggiatoa	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----
PROTOZOA—												
Dinobryon	----	----	----	76	650	----	376	385	----	10	----	18
Trachelomonas	----	----	----	----	20	----	----	20	10	10	----	----
Peridinium	----	----	----	----	----	----	18	5	20	10	----	----
Glenodinium	----	----	----	----	----	----	8	----	----	----	----	----
Euglena	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	15	----	----	----
Mallomonas	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	10	----	4	----
Synura	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	*	----	----
Actinophrys	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----
Infusoria unidentified	20	2	2	----	5	60	*	----	---	----	60	8
ROTIFERA—												
Anurea	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	*	----	----	----	----
Unidentified	*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
SPORES	----	----	----	----	15	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diatomaceæ	132	40	11	144	940	800	388	370	1215	830	1114	482
Desmidiaceæ	----	----	----	----	5	---	4	5	----	----	10	----
Protococcoideæ	4	----	----	----	5	90	52	----	60	190	82	32
Confervaceæ	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Cyanophyceæ	----	----	----	----	----	----	*	605	500	380	18	----
Fungi	----	10	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----
Protozoa	20	2	2	76	675	60	402	410	55	30	66	26
Rotifera	*	----	----	----	----	----	----	*	---	----	----	----
Spores	----	----	----	----	15	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

ANALYSES OF MIDDLETOWN WATER SUPPLY.

The estimated population in 1899 was 20,000. The water works are owned by the city and were begun in 1866. The average daily consumption is 1,250,000 gallons. The estimated population supplied with water is 14,000 and the average daily consumption per capita is 90 gallons.

The sources of supply are from two artificial reservoirs. *Laurel Brook Reservoir,* a storage and distributing reservoir, built in 1863, is located about 3 miles southwest of the city, which it supplies by gravity. The reservoir was formed by an earthen dam across a ravine enclosing an area which was swampy and boggy. It is 168 feet above the business street and 45 feet above the highest elevation in the city. The area is 69 acres and its capacity 220,000,000 gallons. The average depth is 8 feet, and about one-seventh of the total area is shallow flowage. The bottom is muddy. No surface loam was removed except for construction of the dam.

The water is shallow near the shores, but these are free from bushes, as a dike and driveway extend around the reservoir. The shallow flowage has abundant growths of water plants and floating algae. During May, June and July the water often has a fishy odor, although it does not occur every year. This fishy odor is caused chiefly by *Uroglena Volvox.*

The watershed, 1.05 square miles in area, is hilly, consisting mostly of cultivated and pasture land, with only a small proportion of woodland. There are eight dwelling houses upon the watershed.

The additional supply, *Higby Mountain Reservoir,* a storage and distributing reservoir, was built in 1897, and is located about 4.5 miles west of the city, which it supplies by gravity. The reservoir is 80 acres in area with very little shallow flowage; its capacity is 273,000,000 gallons. The bottom of the reservoir is rock and gravel; the surface loam having been removed. The reservoir is 313 feet above the business center. The watershed, 1,318 acres in area, is hilly, about one-half of which is owned by the city while the remainder is chiefly woodland. This reservoir supplies the city during the summer months, when the water from the other reservoir is unpalatable by reason of the abundant algae and vegetable organisms. The total length of mains is about 24 miles.

Chemical, microscopical and bacteriological examinations of samples from the Laurel Brook supply were made during the years 1889-90 and '90-91. The results of these analyses were published in the Annual Report for 1891, pages 267-71.

Monthly analyses have been made during the past year of samples from each of the two sources of supply. They were taken in each case from the reservoirs some feet away from the dam, and were furnished by the superintendent of the works, Mr. J. C. Broatch.

The yearly averages obtained in the chemical analyses are as given in the following table. The lowest line of figures refer to the Higby samples:

		Residue on Evaporation.				Nitrogen of					
	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.	Hardness as $CaCO_3$.	Oxygen Consumed.
1889–90	.06	45.2	35.9	9.3	2.43	.060	.169	.0018	.10	----	----
1890–91	.06	38.3	30.3	8.0	2.15	.030	.265	.0010	.05	19.	2.90
1899	.30	44.9	32.5	12.4	2.69	.035	.295	.0020	.07	14.	2.75
1899 (Higby)	.30	43.2	31.4	11.9	1.77	.038	.226	.0016	.06	11.	2.78

MIDDLETOWN—HIGBY RESERVOIR. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1899.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	Physical Characters.			Residue on Evaporation.			Chlorine.	Nitrogen of				Hardness as $CaCO_3$.	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not Filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
2203	Jan. 16	Slight	None	0.3	56.0	40.0	16.0	1.40	0.026	0.196	0.000	0.05	5.	2.75
2217	Feb. 7	"	Scanty	.3	39.0	26.5	12.5	1.40	.018	.090	.004	.04	5.	2.55
2236	Mar. 7	"	Very scanty	.4	38.0	26.5	11.5	1.70	.026	.120	.004	.08	8.	2.65
2262	Apr. 5	"	"	.2	35.5	26.5	9.0	1.40	.016	.146	.000	.05	7.	2.20
2278	May 3	Distinct	Small brown	.2	35.5	25.5	10.0	2.60	.058	.262	.000	.02	8.	2.95
2303	June 1	Clear	Very scanty	.2	46.0	30.5	15.5	1.70	.072	.272	.001	.04	8.	3.25
2329	July 1	Slight	Scanty	.2	36.0	24.0	12.0	1.90	.050	.202	.002	.05	9.	2.80
2354	Aug. 18	"	"	.3	49.0	33.0	16.0	1.90	.058	.348	.000	.04	14.	2.85
2380	Sept. 5	Distinct	"	.3	41.0	32.0	9.0	1.90	.038	.260	.002	.04	17.	2.85
2411	Oct. 2	"	Small	.2	39.0	31.0	8.0	1.60	.018	.236	.000	.08	15.	3.05
2443	Nov. 8	"	"	.3	55.0	46.0	9.0	1.90	.044	.304	.002	.05	17.	2.75
2463	Dec. 6	"	Very scanty	.3	49.0	35.0	14.0	1.90	.030	.276	.004	.13	18.	2.75
			Average	.3	43.2	31.4	11.9	1.77	.038	.226	.0016	.06	11.	2.78

REMARKS.—The odor was described as distinct in No. 2443, and as slightly, mouldy, or none in the others.

MIDDLETOWN—LAUREL BROOK RESERVOIR. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1899.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	Physical Characters.			Residue on Evaporation.			Chlorine.	Nitrogen of				Hardness as $CaCO_3$.	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100$_o$ C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not Filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
2204	Jan. 16	Distinct	Scanty	0.3	47.5	36.5	11.0	2.40	0.034	0.332	0.001	0.13	15.	2.95
2218	Feb. 7	Slight	"	.4	40.0	31.0	9.0	3.00	.028	.216	.006	.06	15.	2.65
2237	Mar. 7	Distinct	"	.3	33.0	24.0	9.0	2.10	.084	.274	.004	.05	8.	1.85
2263	Apr. 5	Slight	Very scanty	.2	40.5	29.0	11.5	2.10	.018	.212	.000	.10	12.	2.40
2279	May 3	Distinct	Small	.3	37.5	28.5	9.0	2.40	.078	.298	.000	.04	13.	2.25
2304	June 1	Clear	Very scanty	.3	36.0	24.0	12.0	1.70	.040	.232	.002	.15	11.	2.75
2330	July 1	Distinct	Small	.3	46.0	30.0	16.0	2.40	.028	.348	.003	.02	15.	3.25
2355	Aug. 18	"	Scanty	.2	44.0	31.0	13.0	2.90	.022	.352	.002	.05	15.	2.20
2381	Sept. 5	"	"	.3	49.0	34.0	15.0	2.90	.026	.374	.000	.10	18.	3.60
2412	Oct. 2	"	Small	.3	59.0	42.0	17.0	3.30	.016	.322	.001	.02	15.	3.65
2444	Nov. 8	"	Scanty	.2	58.0	40.0	18.0	2.80	.026	.312	.002	.02	18.	2.85
2464	Dec. 6	"	Very scanty	.2	49.0	40.0	9.0	3.10	.018	.266	.004	.10	17.	2.55
			Average	.3	44.9	32.5	12.4	2.69	.035	.295	.0020	.07	14.	2.75

REMARKS.—The odor was described as distinct, disagreeable or vegetable in Nos. 2237, 2279, 2304, 2330 and 2355, and slightly, mouldy or none in the others.

MIDDLETOWN—LAUREL BROOK RESERVOIR. MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1899.

Figures indicate average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.

* Indicates present in small numbers.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
DIATOMACEÆ—												
Nitzschia	40	28	32	134	30	----	----	----	----	----	20	446
Melosira	60	2	24	92	1455	60	415	360	560	445	335	172
Asterionella	46	16	116	336	30	----	----	140	10	385	545	676
Synedra	26	16	4	54	205	10	20	75	20	60	30	38
Gomphonema	2	----	----	2	10	----	----	----	----	5	----	----
Surirella	----	*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Navicula	----	----	2	6	5	----	----	----	5	10	5	6
Cocconema	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	*	----	----	----
Tabellaria	----	----	----	38	100	5	5	----	----	----	5	4
Fragilaria	----	----	----	250	40	----	----	150	5	----	----	46
Cyclotella	----	----	----	6	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4
Amphora	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	5	----	----
Encyonema	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	5	----	----
DESMIDIACEÆ—												
Sphærozosma	----	*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Cosmarium	----	----	----	2	5	385	----	----	----	----	----	----
Staurastrum	----	----	----	4	25	----	----	*	10	10	5	----
Euastrum	----	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ—												
Raphidium	16	16	22	22	10	----	5	----	10	----	5	8
Scenedesmus	----	*	8	12	----	20	160	25	50	20	----	----
Tetraspora	----	----	----	----	300	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Pediastrum	----	----	----	----	----	5	----	----	5	----	----	----
Green cells unidentified	12	16	----	16	----	115	1755	----	400	120	----	----
CYANOPHYCEÆ—												
Nostoc	----	----	----	----	----	50	22	----	----	----	----	----
Clathrocystis	----	----	----	----	----	*	----	50	90	55	10	8
Coelosphærium	----	----	----	----	----	----	20	135	150	80	----	----
Anabæna	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	40	35	40	15	4
FUNGI—												
Sarcina	----	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Zoöglœa	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	5	2
PROTOZOA—												
Peridinium	16	6	94	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4
Mallomonas	54	34	8	6	10	----	----	----	----	----	----	8
Uvella	2	6	12	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Dinobryon	10	104	202	1128	380	----	----	----	----	----	----	12
Eudorina	----	4	----	----	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	----
Chlorogonium	----	4	28	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Tintinnus	----	*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4
Trachelomonas	----	----	----	----	10	----	----	20	10	----	----	*
Phacus	----	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Euglena	----	----	----	----	*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Amœba	----	----	----	----	----	5	5	----	----	----	----	----
Glenodinium	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	10	----	----	----	----
Infusoria unidentified	18	30	18	4	----	----	5	----	10	----	----	12
ROTIFERA—												
Polyarthra	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Anurea	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	----
Unidentified	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
ENTOMOSTRACA—												
Cyclops	----	----	----	*	*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Unidentified	----	----	----	*	----	*	----	*	----	----	----	----

SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diatomaceæ	174	62	178	920	1875	75	440	725	600	915	940	1392
Desmidiaceæ	----	*	----	6	35	385	----	*	10	10	5	----
Protococcoideæ	28	32	30	50	310	140	1920	25	465	140	5	8
Cyanophyceæ	----	----	----	----	----	50	42	225	275	175	25	12
Fungi	----	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	----	----	5	2
Protozoa	100	188	362	1138	405	5	10	35	20	----	----	40
Rotifera	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	2
Entomostraca	----	---	----	*	*	*	----	*	----	----	----	----

MIDDLETOWN—HIGBY RESERVOIR. MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION, 1899.

Figures indicate average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.

* Indicates present in small numbers.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
DIATOMACEÆ—												
Navicula	1	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	4	6	2	4
Meridion	1	1	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Synedra	----	----	5	8	15	4	4	----	34	32	38	32
Cyclotella	----	----	1	8	----	2	----	----	----	2	2	----
Ceratoneis	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Pleurosigma	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Eunotia	----	----	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	----	----	----
Asterionella	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1028	318	126	150	266
Surirella	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	2	----	----
Melosira	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	22	----	----
DESMIDIACEÆ—												
Staurastrum	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----
PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ—												
Raphidium	----	1	*	----	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	----
Scenedesmus	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	16	16	----
Green cells unidentified	----	----	----	16	----	12	----	100	38	66	----	----
CYANOPHYCEÆ—												
Anabæna	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	*	----	4	----
Oscillaria	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----
FUNGI—												
Zoöglœa	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	6	78	14
Unidentified	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
PROTOZOA—												
Dinobryon	----	87	19	76	305	----	196	----	70	----	----	----
Synura	----	----	----	22	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Trachelomonas	----	----	----	----	60	----	----	----	----	----	2	----
Glenodinium	----	----	----	----	----	20	----	2	4	----	----	----
Peridinium	----	----	----	----	----	----	8	----	----	----	----	*
Actinophrys	----	----	----	----	----	----	8	----	----	----	----	----
Mallomonas	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	2	2	----	----
Tintinnus	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	*	2	----	4	2
Eudorina	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	6	36	*
Vorticella	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----
Euglena	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----
Infusoria unidentified	2	3	----	----	25	----	----	----	----	6	----	72
ROTIFERA—												
Anurea	----	----	1	2	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----
Polyarthra	----	----	*	2	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----
ENTOMOSTRACA—												
Unidentified	*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	*	*	*	----
SPORES	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
OVA	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diatomaceæ	2	1	6	26	15	10	4	1028	358	190	192	302
Desmidiaceæ	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----
Protococcoideæ	----	1	*	16	----	12	----	104	38	82	16	----
Cyanophyceæ	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	*	----	6	----
Fungi	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	6	78	14
Protozoa	2	90	19	98	390	20	214	2	84	14	42	74
Rotifera	----	----	1	4	----	2	2	----	----	----	----	----
Entomostraca	*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	*	*	*	----
Spores	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Ova	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

ANALYSES OF NEW BRITAIN WATER SUPPLY

The population in 1899 was 27,000. The water works are owned by the city. Water was first introduced in 1857. A canal was constructed in 1882, and a new dam and canal completed in 1894. The average daily consumption is 3,000,000 gallons. The sources of supply are Shuttle Meadow Lake and Roaring Brook Reservoir.

Shuttle Meadow Lake is located 175 feet above, 2.5 miles southwest of the city, and supplies a distributing reservoir by gravity. The area of the lake is 200 acres and its capacity 1,500,000,000 gallons. The average depth is 20 feet, and the bottom is sandy and rocky. There is little shallow flowage. The reservoir is fed by springs and the watershed, there being no brooks or streams.

During the warm months very abundant vegetable growths have occurred, but the growths, with their accompanying vegetable odors, have been largely removed by constantly grubbing and cleaning the bottom of the reservoir. The drainage area, 1,520 acres, is composed of a rolling valley and steep hilly woodlands.

An additional supply, *Roaring Brook Reservoir,* was added in 1898. This supply consists of a storage reservoir, located 8.5 miles southwest of the city, and the water flows by gravity into the upper end of Shuttle Meadow Lake. The reservoir has a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons with an average depth of 12 feet. The bottom is rocky, the surface loam having been removed. There are no vegetable growths in this water. The watershed, 1,600 acres in area, consists of pasture and woodland.

The total length of mains is 56 miles.

Analyses of samples from Shuttle Meadow Lake were made in the years 1889-91 and in 1894, and have been published in the Annual Reports of 1891 and 1894. During the year samples have been taken each month from the lake, near the gate house, and from the point where the Roaring Brook supply is discharged into the lake. The samples have been taken under the direction of the Water Commissioners.

The following table contains the averages of the results obtained in the chemical analyses. The figures in the last line refer to the Roaring Brook samples:

		Residue on Evaporation.				Nitrogen of					
	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.	Hardness as $CaCO_3$.	Oxygen Consumed.
1889-90	.08	61.5	50.8	10.7	2.00	.024	.183	.0003	.05	----	----
1890-91	.10	59.5	48.1	11.4	1.81	.065	.358	.0004	.04	32.	3.79
1894	.20	50.0	36.7	13.3	2.09	.063	.351	.0009	.07	28.	4.50
1899	.28	44.6	31.9	12.7	1.86	.051	.193	.0012	.04	14.	3.14
1899 (Roaring Brook)	.26	40.9	28.5	12.4	1.73	.040	.186	.0015	.05	14.	2.99

NEW BRITAIN—SHUTTLE MEADOW LAKE. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1899.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	Physical Characters.			Residue on Evaporation.			Chlorine.	Nitrogen of				Hardness as $CaCO_3$.	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile. Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not Filtered	Albuminoid Ammonia. not Filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
2207	Jan. 24	Clear	None	0.4	42.5	30.0	12.5	1.50	0.024	0.140	0.002	0.04	14.	3.20
2225	Feb. 21	Slight	Scanty	.3	31.0	21.5	9.5	1.20	.066	.106	.002	.10	8.	2.35
2245	Mar. 15	"	Very scanty	.2	35.0	24.0	11.0	1.40	.070	.190	.002	.02	10.	3.25
2270	Apr. 12	V'y sl'gt	"	.2	42.5	29.5	13.0	1.50	.018	.140	.002	.05	15.	2.65
2289	May 10	Slight	"	.2	41.0	26.5	14.5	1.90	.030	.200	.001	.00	14.	3.20
2310	June 7	Clear	Scanty	.2	41.0	26.0	15.0	2.70	.066	.222	.000	.02	16.	3.15
2348	July 6	"	Very scanty	.2	40.0	28.0	12.0	2.30	.024	.182	.000	.02	15.	3.00
2364	Aug. 21	Slight	Scanty	.3	54.0	37.0	17.0	1.70	.048	.254	.000	.04	18.	2.75
2391	Sept. 7	"	Small	.3	50.0	37.0	13.0	1.90	.026	.268	.000	.05	17.	2.50
2422	Oct. 5	Distinct	Scanty	.3	56.0	44.0	12.0	2.00	.180	.202	.003	.02	20.	3.25
2458	Nov. 16	Clear	Very scanty	.4	54.0	42.0	12.0	2.10	.016	.116	.002	.10	5.	5.05
2476	Dec. 13	Slight	"	.3	48.0	37.0	11.0	2.10	.048	.292	.001	.05	20.	3.30
			Average	.3	44.6	31.9	12.7	1.86	.051	.193	.0012	.04	14.	3.14

REMARKS.—The odor was described as slightly mouldy, or none in all the samples.

NEW BRITAIN—ROARING BROOK SUPPLY. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1899.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	Physical Characters.			Residue on Evaporation.			Chlorine.	Nitrogen of				Hardness as $CaCO_3$.	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not Filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
2206	Jan. 24	Clear	Scanty	0.3	29.0	17.5	11.5	1.50	0.020	0.114	0.002	0.05	4.	2.80
2224	Feb. 21	Slight	"	.4	27.5	17.5	10.0	1.40	.036	.076	.000	.10	3.	2.80
2244	Mar. 15	"	Very scanty	.2	21.0	13.0	8.0	.70	.042	.106	.002	.10	4.	1.60
2269	Apr. 12	"	"	.3	41.5	30.0	11.5	1.60	.030	.132	.002	.04	15.	2.65
2288	May 10	"	Scanty	.2	42.0	25.0	17.0	1.60	.026	.192	.001	.02	15.	3.50
2309	June 7	"	"	.2	44.0	28.0	16.0	1.80	.040	.150	.000	.02	15.	3.15
2347	July 6	"	"	.2	42.0	32.0	10.0	2.00	.014	.158	.000	.02	15.	2.90
2363	Aug. 21	Distinct	Very scanty	.2	57.0	39.0	18.0	2.20	.028	.312	.000	.04	15.	4.00
2390	Sept. 7	"	Small	.3	46.0	34.0	12.0	1.70	.006	.286	.002	.02	25.	2.55
2421	Oct. 5	"	"	.3	57.0	41.0	16.0	2.00	.186	.226	.004	.02	18.	3.40
2457	Nov. 16	"	Very scanty	.3	39.0	32.0	7.0	2.10	.036	.250	.004	.08	17.	3.40
2475	Dec. 13	Slight	"	.2	45.0	33.5	11.5	2.20	.016	.232	.001	.10	20.	3.10
			Average	.2	40.9	28.5	12.4	1.73	.040	.186	.0015	.05	14.	2.99

REMARKS.—The odor was described as marked vegetable in No. 2269, and as slightly mouldy or none in the others.

NEW BRITAIN—ROARING BROOK. MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1899.

Figures indicate average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.
* Indicates present in small numbers.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diatomaceæ—												
Meridion	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Navicula	1	----	----	1	6	5	10	----	----	----	----	----
Tabellaria	1	----	----	6	74	50	484	4	10	12	----	176
Synedra	----	5	----	122	48	----	----	----	----	256	2	60
Gomphonema	----	1	----	----	----	5	2	----	----	2	----	----
Asterionella	----	----	----	164	1048	----	46	14	55	----	----	18
Melosira	----	----	----	24	348	160	68	110	2405	456	----	182
Nitzschia	----	----	----	3	6	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Cocconeis	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Cyclotella	----	----	----	----	----	5	6	2	----	----	----	----
Desmidiaceæ—												
Calocylindrus	*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Cosmarium	----	----	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	----	----	----
Staurastrum	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----
Protococcoideæ—												
Raphidium	----	----	----	9	10	----	----	6	----	6	----	----
Tetraspora	----	----	----	----	900	----	----	----	----	----	----	40
Scenedesmus	----	----	----	----	40	----	8	8	40	8	----	----
Dictyosphærium	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	5	24	----	----
Protococcus	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	114	----
Green cells unidentified	----	----	8	32	----	----	36	----	----	----	----	----
Conjugatæ—												
Spirogyra	----	----	----	----	----	----	*	----	----	----	----	----
Cyanophyceæ—												
Cœlosphærium	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	18	30	30	----	----
Anabæna	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	38	220	26	----	----
Clathrocystis	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	15	8	----	----
Fungi—												
Leptothrix	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Zoöglœa	----	----	----	----	----	----	6	----	----	10	----	----
Protozoa—												
Dinobryon	----	----	4	320	22	----	6	----	----	----	----	94
Mallomonas	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	38	----	414
Peridinium	----	----	*	2	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----
Trachelomonas	----	----	----	1	----	----	8	12	15	4	----	16
Eudorina	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	25	----	12	----	----
Vorticella	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	10	----	----
Synura	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----
Tintinnus	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Pandorina	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	*
Infusoria unidentified	----	----	4	3	4	5	2	10	----	2	----	----
Rotifera—												
Anurea	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Unidentified	----	----	----	----	2	----	*	2	----	2	----	----
Entomostraca—												
Cyclops	----	----	*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Unidentified	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	*
Spores	----	----	6	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----

SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diatomaceæ	3	8	----	320	1532	225	616	130	2470	726	2	436
Desmidiaceæ	*	----	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	----	2	----
Protococcoideæ	----	----	8	41	950	----	44	14	45	38	114	40
Conjugatæ	----	----	----	----	----	----	*	----	----	----	----	----
Cyanophyceæ	----	---	----	2	----	----	----	56	265	64	---	----
Fungi	----	1	----	---	----	----	6	----	----	10	----	----
Protozoa	----	----	10	326	26	5	16	49	15	68	----	526
Rotifera	----	----	----	----	2	----	*	2	----	2	----	2
Entomostraca	----	----	*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	*
Spores	----	----	6	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----

NEW BRITAIN—SHUTTLE MEADOW LAKE. MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1899.

Figures indicate average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.
* Indicates present in small numbers.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
DIATOMACEÆ—												
Synedra	5	4	34	156	90	5	6	5	5	128	202	52
Meridion	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Asterionella	----	3	54	288	1012	----	30	40	110	----	*	22
Nitzschia	----	----	2	----	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Encyonema	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Tabellaria	----	----	----	4	72	10	362	----	35	6	132	244
Melosira	----	----	----	20	282	75	58	260	3190	396	664	86
Cyclotella	----	----	----	----	2	----	2	----	----	----	----	----
Cocconeis	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Gomphonema	----	----	----	----	----	*	----	----	----	----	----	----
Navicula	----	----	----	----	----	*	8	----	5	----	----	2
Fragilaria	----	----	----	----	----	----	12	----	----	----	----	----
DESMIDIACEÆ—												
Euastrum	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Staurastrum	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	----
Sphærozosma	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ—												
Staurogenia?	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Dictyosphærium	----	----	8	----	----	----	----	----	5	----	*	----
Raphidium	----	----	----	6	16	----	2	----	5	----	2	----
Tetraspora	----	----	----	----	764	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Protococcus	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	70	----	----	----
Scenedesmus	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	40	----	----	----
Dactylococcus?	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	6	----
Green cells unidentified	----	----	8	16	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
CONFERVACEÆ—												
Conferva	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	2	*
CYANOPHYCEÆ—												
Cœlosphærium	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	10	10	14	8	----
Anabæna	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	55	135	8	2	----
Clathrocystis	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	5	2	----	----
FUNGI—												
Crenothrix	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4	----	----
Zoöglœa	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	55	8	----	----
PROTOZOA—												
Dinobryon	3	45	172	372	6	----	2	----	----	----	10	48
Peridinium	1	----	----	4	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	----
Mallomonas	1	----	2	62	----	----	----	----	----	32	86	484
Trachelomonas	----	----	----	----	2	*	10	----	15	2	22	16
Synura	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Phacus	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----
Eudorina	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	40	----	4	10	----
Actinophrys	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	10	----	----	----
Tintinnus	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	*	2
Infusoria unidentified	----	2	----	8	10	----	----	----	----	----	12	40
ROTIFERA—												
Anurea	----	*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	*	----
Polyarthra	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	5	----	----	----
ENTOMOSTRACA	*	----	----	----	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	*
SPORES	----	----	----	22	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
OVA	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4	----	----

SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diatomaceæ	7	7	90	470	1464	90	478	305	3345	530	998	406
Desmidiaceæ	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	5	----	----	----	2
Protococcoideæ	1	----	16	22	780	----	2	----	120	----	8	----
Confervaceæ	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	2	*
Cyanophyceæ	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	65	150	24	10	----
Fungi	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	55	12	----	----
Protozoa	5	47	174	446	20	*	14	45	25	38	140	590
Rotifera	----	*	----	----	----	----	----	----	5	----	*	----
Entomostraca	*	----	----	----	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	*
Spores	----	----	----	22	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Ova	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4	----	----

ANALYSES OF NEW LONDON WATER SUPPLY.

Estimated population in 1899, 16,500. The works are owned by the city and were begun in 1872. An additional supply main was laid in 1889. The average daily consumption in 1899 was 1,442,957 gallons, and supplied a population of 15,300, giving a daily consumption of 87.5 gallons per capita.

The source of supply is Lake Konomoc, which is a natural lake raised 10 feet by a dam 200 feet in length. It is situated 178 feet above tide level, and about 6 miles from the city, which it supplies by gravity. The area is 225 acres; capacity 600,000,000 gallons; bottom muddy in center with sandy shores. The surface loam was removed along the upper 10 feet of contour line, and the sand has been exposed on the bank by wave action. Vegetable growths are abundant, and in spring the water occasionally has a slight fishy taste. There are about 65 acres of shallow flowage. The drainage area, containing 1,375 acres, including water surface, is composed of one-half hilly woodland and the rest sandy pasturage and cultivated fields. There are no factories upon the watershed, and but 12 dwelling houses, which would indicate a population of 60, or about 28 per square mile.

A high service tank, which is supplied by pumping, has a capacity of 90,100 gallons, and was constructed in 1890 to furnish additional pressure to an elevated residential district. A small additional supply for manufacturing purposes has been constructed, but not as yet used. The total length of distributing mains is 48.8 miles.

Examinations were made of samples of the supply during the year of 1894, and the results were published in the Annual Report for that year, page 280.

During the present year samples have been furnished monthly by Mr. W. H. Richards, Superintendent. These samples were taken from a tap located on a 1¼ inch service pipe, 750 feet from a connection with a 24-inch supply main at a point about a mile and a quarter from the lake.

The averages of the chemical analyses are given below:

	Color.	Residue on Evaporation.			Chlorine.	Nitrogen of				Hardness as $CaCO_3$.	Oxygen Consumed.
		Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
1894	.2	29.2	20.2	9.0	3.28	.024	.170	.000	.04	7.	2.94
1899	.2	37.4	26.5	10.9	3.06	.013	.111	.0016	.04	8.	2.38

NEW LONDON—LAKE KONOMOC. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1899.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	Physical Characters.			Residue on Evaporation.			Chlorine.	Nitrogen of				Hardness as $CaCO_3$.	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not Filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
2205	Jan. 16	Distinct	Scanty	0.3	36.0	26.0	10.0	3.10	0.010	0.120	0.002	0.02	5.	2.85
2222	Feb. 7	Clear	Very scanty	.3	34.0	24.0	10.0	3.10	.012	.092	.004	.04	3.	2.80
2238	Mar. 7	"	"	.2	26.5	20.0	6.5	3.10	.016	.130	.004	.05	3.	2.55
2261	Apr. 5	Slight	"	.2	30.0	21.5	8.5	2.90	.016	.102	.002	.08	7.	2.35
2283	May 3	Clear	Scanty	.3	33.5	21.0	12.5	3.20	.010	.100	.000	.04	8.	2.50
2308	June 1	"	Very scanty	.2	35.0	21.5	13.5	3.00	.010	.124	.002	.02	7.	2.35
2345	July 5	"	Scanty	.2	34.0	18.0	16.0	3.30	.020	.118	.000	.05	7.	2.50
2361	Aug. 19	"	"	.3	44.0	29.0	15.0	2.70	.008	.096	.000	.04	10.	2.35
2387	Sept. 5	"	Sca'ty brown	.2	47.0	34.0	13.0	2.90	.018	.132	.000	.02	10.	1.55
2413	Oct. 2	"	Small	.2	39.0	30.0	9.0	3.10	.014	.108	.001	.05	8.	2.45
2449	Nov. 11	"	Very scanty	.2	40.0	31.0	9.0	3.10	.018	.112	.000	.05	10.	2.10
2467	Dec. 6	"	None	.2	50.0	42.0	8.0	3.20	.006	.104	.004	.08	15.	2.25
			Average	.2	37.4	26.5	10.9	3.06	.013	.111	.0016	.04	8.	2.38

REMARKS.—The odor was described as slightly vegetable in No. 2238, and as none in the others.

NEW LONDON. MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1899.

Figures indicate average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.

* Indicates present in small numbers.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
DIATOMACEÆ—												
Cyclotella	10	6	1	16	30	154	8	----	----	8	24	34
Tabellaria	56	31	18	40	88	50	30	60	6	----	6	28
Asterionella	14	16	19	63	260	60	20	----	8	----	5	58
Synedra	4	3	1	3	8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Meridion	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Gomphonema	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Melosira	----	----	----	----	16	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Navicula	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	2	----
Pleurosigma	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----
DESMIDIACEÆ—												
Sphærozosma	*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Cosmarium	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----
Xanthidium	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----
Arthrodesmus	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----
PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ—												
Tetraspora	----	----	----	----	32	----	----	----	----	----	114	256
Raphidium	----	----	----	----	2	----	4	----	4	----	----	----
Green cells unidentified	4	4	20	----	----	56	64	----	16	80	----	----
CYANOPHYCEÆ—												
Coelosphærium	----	----	----	----	----	----	*	2	----	----	1	----
Unidentified	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	114	----	----	----
FUNGI—												
Beggiatoa	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Leptothrix	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Sarcina	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	10	----	----	----
Zoöglœa	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	2	----	26	14	10
PROTOZOA—												
Dinobryon	24	35	47	143	2	98	----	----	----	----	22	2
Peridinium	----	*	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Eudorina	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	2	----	----
Glenodinium	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----
Actinophrys	----	----	----	----	----	*	----	----	----	----	----	----
Trachelomonas	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----
Amœba	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----
Infusoria unidentified	----	----	1	16	2	----	4	----	2	----	1	2
VERMES—												
Anguillula	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
ROTIFERA—												
Polyarthra	*	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Anurea	----	*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----
Unidentified	----	----	----	----	----	*	----	----	----	----	----	----
ENTOMOSTRACA	----	----	----	----	*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
SPORES	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
OVA	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----

SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diatomaceæ	84	56	39	123	404	266	58	60	16	8	37	120
Desmidiaceæ	*	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	2	1	----
Protococcoideæ	4	4	20	----	34	56	68	----	20	80	114	256
Cyanophyceæ	----	----	----	----	----	----	*	2	114	----	1	----
Fungi	----	----	1	1	2	----	----	4	----	----	----	----
Protozoa	24	35	49	161	4	102	6	----	2	2	24	4
Vermes	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Rotifera	*	1	----	1	----	*	----	----	----	----	1	----
Entomostraca	----	----	----	----	*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Spores	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Ova	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----

ANALYSES OF NORWICH WATER SUPPLY.

A description of the Norwich water supply was published in the Annual Report for 1896, page 369. Analyses of samples from this supply for the two years 1889-91 were published in the Annual Report, 1891, and further samples taken during February and July, 1894, were published in the Report of 1894. These samples were all taken from the reservoir and were, therefore, a mixture of the Fairview and Mountain Brook supplies.

During the past year samples have been taken each month by Mr. R. S. Bartlett, Superintendent, from the Fairview reservoir at a point near the intake; also from Meadow Brook at a point in the stream. The averages of the chemical analyses are given below, the lower line being those from the Meadow Brook samples:

		RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.				NITROGEN OF					
	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.	Hardness as $CaCO_3$.	Oxygen Consumed.
1889–90	.2	36.9	26.4	10.5	2.26	.022	.144	.0009	.07	----	----
1890–91	.35	34.6	26.4	8.2	2.67	.033	.160	.0005	.04	8.	4.69
1894	.45	35.8	25.0	10.8	2.74	.015	.229	.0000	.07	7.	5.20
1899	.40	34.7	22.7	11.7	2.28	.032	.128	.0014	.08	4.	2.85
1899	.90	52.1	31.2	20.9	2.90	.029	.200	.0012	.06	8.	8.56

NORWICH—FAIRVIEW RESERVOIR. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1899.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	Physical Characters.			Residue on Evaporation.			Chlorine.	Nitrogen of				Hardness as $CaCO_3$.	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not Filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
2210	Jan. 24	Slight	Scanty	0.4	34.5	21.0	13.5	2.20	0.018	0.138	0.001	0.05	5.	2.80
2227	Feb. 21	V'y sl'gt	Very scanty	.3	44.0	26.0	18.0	2.50	.044	.106	.000	.15	4.	2.80
2249	Mar. 15	Slight	Small	.4	27.5	19.5	8.0	2.20	.020	.130	.000	.08	3.	2.50
2272	Apr. 12	"	Scanty	.2	28.5	20.0	8.5	2.30	.022	.102	.002	.10	4.	2.25
2291	May 10	V'y sl'gt	Very scanty	.2	27.5	19.5	8.0	1.60	.022	.118	.002	.02	4.	2.60
2314	June 7	Clear	"	.2	22.0	12.0	10.0	2.00	.018	.118	.000	.02	3.	2.30
2338	July 3	Slight	Scanty	.3	31.0	19.0	12.0	2.20	.026	.138	.002	.02	5.	2.65
2367	Aug. 21	"	Very scanty	.3	39.0	29.0	10.0	2.60	.026	.080	.000	.02	3.	2.35
2393	Sept. 7	V'y sl'gt	"	.4	37.0	27.0	10.0	2.10	.020	.198	.002	.05	3.	2.30
2424	Oct. 5	Slight	"	.5	34.0	22.0	12.0	2.10	.034	.130	.002	.10	4.	3.05
2452	Nov. 15	"	"	.6	45.0	28.0	17.0	3.20	.070	.146	.002	.15	5.	3.95
2480	Dec. 14	Distinct	Scanty	.6	46.0	32.0	14.0	2.40	.068	.134	.004	.15	5.	4.70
			Average	.4	34.7	22.7	11.7	2.28	.032	.128	.0014	.08	4.	2.85

REMARKS.—The odor was described as slight, mouldy, or none in all the samples.

NORWICH—MEADOW BROOK. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1899.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	Physical Characters.			Residue on Evaporation.			Chlorine.	Nitrogen of				Hardness as $CaCO_3$.	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not Filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
2209	Jan. 24	Slight	Scanty	0.5	33.5	24.0	9.5	1.70	0.022	0.126	0.001	0.02	4.	4.80
2233	Feb. 28	Clear	Very scanty	.4	30.0	23.0	7.0	1.60	.012	.104	.002	.02	4.	4.80
2250	Mar. 15	Slight	Consid'rable	.5	30.5	23.0	7.5	2.20	.020	.088	.000	.04	3.	4.00
2271	Apr. 12	Clear	Very scanty	.6	31.0	18.5	12.5	2.00	.022	.166	.002	.04	3.	5.70
2290	May 10	Slight	Scanty	1.3	40.5	20.5	20.0	2.20	.028	.232	.004	.10	4.	10.90
2313	June 7	Clear	"	1.3	49.0	26.0	23.0	2.80	.052	.300	.000	.05	11.	9.20
2337	July 3	Slight	"	1.0	62.0	37.0	25.0	2.10	.034	.232	.000	.02	10.	10.70
2366	Aug. 21	"	Small	1.2	71.0	41.0	30.0	4.10	.030	.308	.000	.05	10.	10.20
2392	Sept. 7	"	Scanty	.5	70.0	45.0	25.0	5.00	.026	.216	.002	.05	10.	5.30
2423	Oct. 5	Clear	Very scanty	1.1	74.0	41.0	33.0	3.70	.034	.168	.001	.02	15.	10.30
2451	Nov. 15	"	None	1.3	66.0	37.0	29.0	3.80	.036	.256	.001	.25	10.	13.70
2479	Dec. 14	"	"	1.3	68.0	38.0	30.0	3.60	.036	.208	.001	.05	12.	13.15
			Average	.9	52.1	31.2	20.9	2.90	.029	.200	.0012	.06	8.	8.56

REMARKS.—The odor was described as distinctly mouldy or vegetable in Nos. 2271 and 2479, and as slight or none in the others.

NORWICH—FAIRVIEW RESERVOIR. MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1899.

Figures indicate average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.
* Indicates present in small numbers.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
DIATOMACEÆ—												
Tabellaria	4	23	----	2	*	----	----	*	----	----	----	----
Asterionella	14	9	----	40	8	----	*	----	----	----	----	2
Synedra	----	3	4	10	2	2	----	----	4	2	----	16
Nitzschia	----	----	2	18	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Navicula	----	----	*	----	2	----	----	----	2	2	----	8
Cyclotella	----	----	----	12	228	----	20	4	8	68	22	10
Melosira	----	----	----	6	16	----	12	4	12	32	108	----
Stephanodiscus	----	----	----	----	----	66	----	----	----	----	----	----
Pleurosigma	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4	2	4	8
DESMIDIACEÆ—												
Xanthidium	*	----	----	----	4	----	4	4	4	----	----	----
Staurastrum	----	----	----	----	----	----	*	2	*	----	----	----
Cosmarium	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	*	----	----	----	----
PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ—												
Protococcus	4	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Raphidium	----	2	4	18	*	----	----	----	4	54	----	----
Green cells unidentified	----	1	----	----	248	30	----	----	20	40	38	----
Other sp. "	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	22	----	----
CYANOPHYCEÆ—												
Oscillaria	----	----	----	----	----	*	----	----	2	----	----	----
Glœocapsa	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	32	----	----
FUNGI—												
Sarcina	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----
PROTOZOA—												
Gonium	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Peridinium	20	9	16	8	----	4	20	54	16	----	----	8
Dinobryon	4	2	24	216	----	----	----	----	24	----	----	----
Uvella	*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Mallomonas	----	----	12	2	2	*	----	2	4	6	12	----
Eudorina	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Uroglena	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Glenodinium	----	----	----	----	----	12	2	2	----	----	2	----
Trachelomonas	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	*	2	----	2
Infusoria unidentified	6	1	4	4	----	----	----	----	----	2	4	4
ROTIFERA—												
Anurea	*	----	----	----	----	----	----	*	----	----	----	----
Synchæta	*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Polyarthra	----	----	----	*	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----
ENTOMOSTRACA	----	----	----	*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Cyclops	----	----	*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Unidentified	*	----	----	----	*	----	----	*	----	----	----	----

SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diatomaceæ	18	35	6	88	256	68	32	8	30	106	134	44
Desmidiaceæ	*	----	----	----	4	----	4	6	4	----	----	----
Protococcoideæ	4	3	6	18	248	30	----	----	24	116	38	----
Cyanophyceæ	----	----	----	----	----	*	----	----	2	32	----	----
Fungi	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----
Protozoa	34	12	56	234	2	16	22	58	44	10	18	14
Rotifera	*	----	----	*	----	2	----	*	----	----	----	----
Entomostraca	*	----	*	*	*	----	----	*	----	----	----	----

NORWICH—MEADOW BROOK. MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1899.

Figures indicate average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.
* Indicates present in small numbers.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diatomaceæ—												
Cyclotella	4	1	*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	2
Ceratoneis	2	----	----	*	6	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Synedra	2	1	4	8	32	24	32	7	18	14	4	6
Meridion	2	3	40	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	4
Navicula	----	1	----	*	----	2	2	25	8	2	----	----
Gomphonema	----	----	2	14	----	----	2	----	10	----	1	4
Melosira	----	----	----	6	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Tabellaria	----	----	----	----	6	2	----	----	----	----	----	6
Encyonema	----	----	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	----	----	----
Cocconeis	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	15	8	4	1	2
Surirella	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	5	4	----	----	----
Fragilaria	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	12	----	----	----
Eunotia	2	----	8	----	16	12	----	----	6	----	*	----
Desmidiaceæ—												
Spirotænia	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	----
Micrasterias	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	*	----	----	----	----
Protococcoideæ—												
Raphidium	*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----
Ophiocytium	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----
Green cells unidentified	----	----	----	10	----	----	----	----	----	12	----	----
Conjugatæ—												
Zygnema	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Œdogoniaceæ—												
Œdogonium	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	*	----	----	----	----
Confervaceæ—												
Conferva	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Cyanophyceæ—												
Anabæna	----	----	----	8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Protozoa—												
Dinobryon	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	----	----	8	----	----
Synura	----	----	----	*	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----
Actinophrys	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Trachelomonas	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	2	----	----
Vorticella	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	*	----	----	----	----
Phacus	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----
Infusoria unidentified	4	4	----	----	16	24	8	----	----	----	----	----
Entomostraca	----	----	----	----	----	*	----	----	----	----	----	----
Zoöglœa	----	5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diatomaceæ	12	6	54	28	60	44	36	52	66	20	9	24
Desmidiaceæ	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	----
Protococcoideæ	*	----	----	10	----	2	----	----	----	12	1	----
Conjugatæ	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Œdogoniaceæ	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	*	----	----	----	----
Confervaceæ	----	----	----	2	--	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Cyanophyceæ	----	----	----	8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Protozoa	4	4	----	4	18	24	10	*	2	10	1	----
Entomostraca	----	----	----	----	----	*	----	----	----	----	----	----
Zoöglœa	----	5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

ANALYSES OF PUTNAM WATER SUPPLY.

A description of the Putnam water supply may be found in the Annual Report for 1896, page 371.

The samples analyzed during 1899 were furnished by Mr. Richard W. Hughes and were taken from a tap at the Pumping Station.

Analyses of three samples taken in January, February and July, 1894, were published in the Annual Report of that year on page 296. Chlorine determinations were made in monthly samples during that year and gave an average of 2.34 parts per million.

PUTNAM WATER SUPPLY. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1899.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	Physical Characters.			Residue on Evaporation.			Chlorine.	Nitrogen of				Hardness as $CaCO_3$.	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not Filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
2211	Jan. 24	Slight	Very scanty	0.3	40.5	24.5	16.0	1.40	0.024	0.116	0.001	0.10	9.	2.80
2228	Feb. 21	"	"	.3	42.5	31.0	11.5	2.00	.042	.096	.000	.15	10.	2.80
2251	Mar. 15	Distinct	"	.2	37.0	25.5	11.5	1.70	.012	.096	.000	.10	3.	3.20
2268	Apr. 12	Slight	"	.4	33.5	23.5	10.0	1.60	.012	.114	.002	.05	4.	2.50
2287	May 10	Clear	"	.4	39.5	26.5	13.0	1.70	.026	.148	.001	.08	6.	3.80
2317	June 9	"	"	.3	38.0	26.0	12.0	1.50	.016	.142	.000	.10	10.	2.50
2335	July 3	"	None	.3	48.0	34.0	14.0	2.00	.024	.150	.001	.02	10.	4.10
2373	Aug. 22	"	"	.3	54.0	45.0	9.0	2.10	.014	.158	.000	.05	12.	3.00
2394	Sept. 7	"	"	.3	56.0	42.0	14.0	2.20	.018	.166	.003	.05	12.	3.05
2425	Oct. 5	"	"	.3	52.0	37.0	15.0	2.60	.026	.114	.002	.02	15.	3.00
2456	Nov. 15	Slight	Very scanty	.3	51.0	38.0	13.0	3.00	.020	.152	.002	.10	13.	3.35
2477	Dec. 13	None	"	.4	54.5	43.0	11.5	2.90	.026	.140	.002	.10	18.	3.25
			Average	.3	45.5	33.0	12.5	2.06	.022	.133	.0012	.08	10.	3.11

REMARKS.—The odor was described as slightly mouldy or swampy in three samples, and as none in the others.

PUTNAM WATER SUPPLY. MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1899.

Figures indicate average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.
* Indicates present in small numbers.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
DIATOMACEÆ—												
Synedra	3	4	----	7	5	2	7	6	----	2	14	12
Eunotia	2	1	----	----	1	1	----	4	----	2	4	----
Meridion	1	2	1	5	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Navicula	1	1	*	4	2	----	3	*	1	5	1	7
Tabellaria	----	1	2	2	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----
Gomphonema	----	3	----	2	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	2
Cocconema	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Ceratoneis	----	2	----	*	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	1
Melosira	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	4	----	3	----	----
Cyclotella	----	1	----	1	1	----	1	----	1	3	119	40
Cocconeis	----	----	----	----	----	1	2	----	----	----	----	----
Encyonema	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3	----	----
PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ—												
Raphidium	----	----	----	2	----	----	1	----	----	----	6	----
Scenedesmus	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	8	----	----	4	----
Dactylococcus ?	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	7	----
Green cells unidentified	----	----	----	----	42	299	12	8	----	15	----	----
CYANOPHYCEÆ—												
Oscillaria	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	*	----	*	----	----
Anabæna	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----
ŒDOGONIACEÆ—												
Œdogonium	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----
FUNGI—												
Leptothrix	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----
Sarcina	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	1	----	----	----
Crenothrix	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----
Zoöglœa	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	6	4	----
Unidentified	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
PROTOZOA—												
Peridinium	*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Dinobryon	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Amœba	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Synura	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Tintinnus	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	*	----
Trachelomonas	----	----	----	----	----	5	4	----	----	2	----	----
Eudorina	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----
Infusoria unidentified	----	----	2	----	1	3	----	----	----	----	----	----
SPORES	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----
OVA	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diatomaceæ	7	21	3	21	13	5	13	14	3	19	139	62
Protococcoideæ	----	----	----	2	42	299	13	16	----	15	17	----
Cyanophyceæ	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	*	----	*	1	----
Œdogoniaceæ	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----
Fungi	----	1	2	----	----	----	----	2	1	6	7	----
Protozoa	*	1	3	----	5	8	4	2	----	2	*	----
Spores	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----
Ova	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

ANALYSES OF STAMFORD WATER SUPPLY.

A description of the Stamford water supply was published in the Annual Report for 1896, page 378. Results of a series of examinations in the year 1889-90 were also published in the Annual Report for 1891.

During the present year samples have been furnished by the Superintendent, Mr. George E. Whitney, from a tap at the water company's office in the city.

The averages of the results of the chemical examinations for the two years are given below:

Date.	Color.	Residue on Evaporation. Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Chlorine.	Nitrogen of Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.	Hardness as $CaCO_3$.	Oxygen Consumed.
1889-90	.16	51.9	43.1	8.8	2.21	.014	.120	.0008	.07	----	----
1899	.30	56.0	42.2	13.8	2.32	.024	.149	.0018	.05	19.	3.60

STAMFORD WATER SUPPLY. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1899.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	Physical Characters. Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Residue on Evaporation. Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Chlorine.	Nitrogen of Free Ammonia, not Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not Filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.	Hardness as $CaCO_3$.	Oxygen Consumed.
2208	Jan. 24	Clear	None	0.3	47.5	38.0	9.5	2.10	0.022	0.076	0.002	0.05	15.	2.20
2232	Feb. 23	Slight	Very scanty	.3	42.0	29.0	13.0	1.50	.052	.096	.002	.10	13.	2.65
2246	Mar. 15	"	Small	.3	39.0	30.0	9.0	1.50	.016	.132	.003	.04	10.	3.00
2267	Apr. 12	Clear	Very scanty	.3	42.0	31.0	11.0	1.60	.020	.122	.002	.02	11.	3.00
2286	May 10	Slight	Scanty	.4	51.0	35.0	16.0	1.90	.032	.182	.002	.02	18.	3.85
2312	June 7	Clear	"	.4	49.0	33.0	16.0	1.60	.016	.154	.000	.08	18.	4.75
2334	July 3	Slight	Very scanty	.4	61.0	46.0	15.0	2.00	.030	.182	.002	.02	18.	4.85
2365	Aug. 21	V'y sl'gt	"	.3	64.0	48.0	16.0	2.70	.022	.166	.003	.05	23.	3.55
2388	Sept. 7	Clear	Small brown	.4	72.0	55.0	17.0	2.70	.030	.288	.002	.08	30.	3.90
2426	Oct. 5	"	Very scanty	.5	69.0	53.0	16.0	3.20	.032	.130	.002	.02	25.	4.70
2453	Nov. 15	"	"	.3	66.0	50.0	16.0	4.00	.014	.160	.000	.10	23.	3.95
2478	Dec. 13	"	"	.2	70.0	59.0	11.0	3.10	.002	.104	.002	.05	25.	2.80
			Average	.3	56.0	42.2	13.8	2.32	.024	.149	.0018	.05	19.	3.60

REMARKS.—The odor was described as slightly vegetable in two samples, and as none in he others.

STAMFORD WATER SUPPLY. MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1899.

Figures indicate average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.

*** Indicates present in small numbers.**

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
DIATOMACEÆ—												
Navicula	5	11	11	20	6	8	4	2	6	8	3	2
Synedra	5	15	11	17	44	66	5	6	4	1	7	3
Gomphonema	2	3	10	15	6	*	1	----	*	1	----	----
Meridion	1	4	15	6	----	2	----	----	2	----	----	----
Cyclotella	2	----	----	----	2	4	----	----	----	----	3	----
Melosira	*	----	----	2	8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Cocconeis	----	1	6	----	4	----	----	----	----	9	----	1
Tabellaria	----	5	1	4	10	2	3	----	----	----	----	----
Encyonema	----	1	3	----	2	----	2	----	----	1	----	----
Stauroneis	----	*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Cocconema	----	*	----	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Fragilaria	----	----	35	11	18	16	----	4	----	----	----	----
Amphora	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Eunotia	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----
Asterionella	----	----	----	----	8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Surirella	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	2	----	----	----
Epithemia	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
DESMIDIACEÆ—												
Staurastrum	----	----	1	----	----	----	2	----	2	----	----	----
Closterium	----	----	----	*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Cosmarium	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	4	----	----	----	----
Xanthidium	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4	----	----	----
PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ—												
Raphidium	----	----	----	1	2	2	----	2	----	1	----	----
Protococcus	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	32	----	----	----
CONJUGATEÆ—												
Spirogyra	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
CYANOPHYCEÆ—												
Anabæna	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----
Cœlosphærium	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----
FUNGI—												
Leptothrix	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	1
Unidentified	--	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
PROTOZOA—												
Vorticella	*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Amœba	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Glenodinium	----	----	----	----	2	----	1	----	2	----	----	----
Trachelomonas	----	----	----	----	----	4	2	----	4	----	----	----
Dinobryon	----	----	----	----	----	----	22	----	----	----	1	----
Pandorina	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----
Coleps	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----
Infusoria unidentified	----	1	----	2	42	4	----	2	----	----	----	----
ROTIFERA—												
Anurea	----	----	----	----	----	----	*	----	----	----	----	----
Unidentified	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----
SPORES	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov,	Dec.
Diatomaceæ	15	40	92	81	110	98	16	12	14	21	14	7
Desmidiaceæ	----	----	1	*	----	----	3	4	6	----	----	----
Protoccoideæ	----	----	----	1	2	2	----	2	32	1	----	----
Conjugatæ	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Cyanophyceæ	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4	----	----	----
Fungi	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	1	----
Protozoa	*	----	1	2	44	8	28	2	6	----	1	----
Rotifera	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----
Spores	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

ANALYSES OF SUFFIELD WATER SUPPLY.

Population in 1897, 3,500. The works are owned by the Village Water Company and were begun in 1896. About 100 families are supplied and the daily consumption is about 50,000 gallons. The supply is obtained from two artesian wells located north of the village. One well, six inches in diameter, is 233 feet in depth, while the other, eight inches in diameter, is 237 feet deep. The water is pumped to a standpipe whose capacity is 300,000 gallons. No sources of contamination are noted. The results of three analyses is 1898 may be found in the Annual Report for that year, page 269. All the samples which have been examined were taken from a tap in the village and were supplied by the President of the company, Mr. Dwight S. Fuller.

SUFFIELD WATER SUPPLY. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1899.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	Physical Characters.			Residue on Evaporation.			Chlorine.	Nitrogen of				Hardness as $CaCO_3$.	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile. Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not Filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
2214	Jan. 31	Distinct	Scn'ty br'wn	.0	188.5	176.0	12.5	4.80	0.028	0.030	0.003	1.00	90.	.00
2226	Feb. 21	Clear	None	.0	193.5	178.5	15.0	4.30	.026	.022	.000	.50	94.	.00
2247	Mar. 15	None	Very scanty white floc	.0	192.0	182.5	9.5	4.80	.008	.024	.000	.30	130.	.15
2265	Apr. 12	Clear	None	.0	197.0	183.0	14.0	4.70	.004	.018	.000	.20	130.	.10
2284	May 10	“	“	.0	192.5	178.5	14.0	4.70	.018	.016	.020	.40	130.	.10
2311	June 7	“	“	.0	197.0	180.0	17.0	5.10	.000	.014	.000	.90	135.	.10
2336	July 3	“	“	.0	187.0	177.0	10.0	5.10	.008	.018	.000	.60	115.	15
2368	Aug. 22	“	Scn'ty br'wn	.0	201.0	185.0	16.0	5.10	.012	.024	.000	.70	125.	.10
2389	Sept. 7	“	None	.0	201.0	184.0	17.0	4.90	.004	.030	.000	.60	140.	.00
2415	Oct. 2	“	“	.0	199.0	185.0	14.0	5.10	.008	.012	.004	.70	140.	.15
2454	Nov. 15	“	“	.0	206.0	190.0	16.0	5.30	.000	.010	.000	.50	155.	.00
2482	Dec. 14	“	“	.0	204.0	193.0	11.0	5.40	.002	.014	.000	.80	150.	.10
			Average	.0	196.5	182.7	13.8	4.94	.010	.019	.0022	.60	128.	.08

REMARKS.—There was no odor in any of the samples.

ANALYSES OF WATERBURY WATER SUPPLY.

A description of the Waterbury water supply was published in the Annual Report for 1896, page 384, where there will also be found the averages of several series of analyses of the several supplies.

During the present year samples have been furnished by Mr. R. A. Cairns, City Engineer, from Morris Brook and from Fenn Brook, which are tributaries to the Wigwam reservoir, the samples in each case being taken directly from the stream.

WATERBURY—FENN BROOK. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1899.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	Physical Characters.			Residue on Evaporation.			Chlorine.	Nitrogen of				Hardness as $CaCO_3$.	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not Filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
198	Jan. 16	Clear	Very scanty	0.4	35.0	26.0	9.0	1.20	0.016	0.090	0.001	0.05	6.	2.80
220	Feb. 7	"	Scanty	.3	36.5	27.5	9.0	1.70	.038	100	.004	.10	6.	3.40
235	Mar. 7	"	Very scanty	.3	33.0	21.0	12.0	1.30	.038	.148	.004	.08	5.	3.70
258	Apr. 5	Slight	Scanty	.2	26.0	22.0	4.0	1.20	.010	.094	.002	.05	5.	2.40
277	May 3	"	"	.7	32.5	18.5	14.0	1.40	.020	.140	.000	.00	8.	5.60
302	June 1	Clear	Very scanty	.5	45.0	32.5	12.5	.90	.038	.158	.001	.10	11.	5.70
328	July 1	"	"	.3	52.0	35.0	17.0	1.60	.026	.112	.003	.05	15.	3.95
360	Aug. 18	"	Scanty	.2	55.0	41.0	14.0	1.70	.008	.066	.000	.08	15.	2.05
386	Sept. 5	"	Very scanty	.6	67.0	44.0	23.0	1.90	.026	.178	.000	.10	20.	6.90
419	Oct. 4	"	"	.6	55.0	40.0	15.0	2.10	.038	.180	.002	.02	28.	6.20
446	Nov. 8	"	"	.7	63.0	42.0	21.0	3.10	.020	.158	.002	.13	15.	7.80
466	Dec. 6	"	"	.6	66.0	48.5	17.5	2.50	.016	.116	.001	.13	17.	6.75
			Average	.4	47.2	33.2	14.0	1.72	.024	.128	.0016	.07	12.	4.77

REMARKS.—The odor was described as slightly swampy or none.

WATERBURY—MORRIS BROOK. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1899.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	Physical Characters.			Residue on Evaporation.			Chlorine.	Nitrogen of				Hardness as $CaCO_3$.	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not Filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
2199	Jan. 16	Clear	Very scanty	0.3	40.5	32.5	8.0	2.00	0.018	0.080	0.001	0.05	13.	2.45
2221	Feb. 7	"	"	.3	43.5	34 5	9.0	2.40	.014	.060	.008	.15	11.	2.00
2234	Mar. 7	"	"	.3	35.0	24.0	11.0	1.70	.034	.136	.006	.05	9.	3.00
2257	Apr. 5	"	Scanty	.2	30.0	25.0	5.0	1.10	.012	.096	.002	.13	6.	2.15
2276	May 3	"	Small	.3	41.5	30.5	11.0	1.80	.018	.138	.000	.00	13.	3.15
2301	June 1	"	Scanty	.4	38.5	26.0	12.5	1.10	.046	.130	.002	.10	10.	3.60
2327	July 1	"	Very scanty	.3	54.0	38.0	16.0	1.70	.024	.138	.002	.05	15.	3.65
2359	Aug. 18	"	"	.1	49.0	40.0	9.0	2.50	.010	.064	.000	.10	15.	.95
2385	Sept. 5	"	Scanty	.3	48.0	39.0	9.0	3.40	.016	.116	.000	.10	20.	1.55
2418	Oct. 4	"	Very scanty	.2	49.0	39.0	10.0	3.50	.018	.120	.003	.08	25.	1.75
2445	Nov. 8	"	"	.2	69.0	51.0	18.0	3.80	.010	.106	.002	.10	22.	2.65
2465	Dec. 6	"	"	.2	65.0	51.0	14.0	3.10	.016	.098	.001	.15	20.	2.55
			Average	.2	46.9	35.9	11.0	2.34	.020	.107	.0022	.09	15.	2.45

REMARKS.—The odor was described as slightly vegetable or none.

ANALYSES OF WILLIMANTIC WATER SUPPLY.

A description of the water supply of Willimantic was published in the Annual Report for 1896, page 387.

Analyses of samples, taken from a tap at the Pumping Station by Mr. H. S. Moulton, Superintendent, were made monthly during the year 1899. The results of the chemical and microscopical examination are given in tabular form, and the averages of the chemical analyses for the year are given below in comparison with the averages of the results obtained in the two years 1889-91:

	Color.	Residue on Evaporation.			Chlorine.	Nitrogen of				Hardness as $CaCO_3$.	Oxygen Consumed.
		Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
1889-90	.40	40.8	29.5	11.3	1.87	.018	.121	.0009	.07	----	----
1890-91	.33	36.6	27.6	9.0	1.82	.026	.140	.0005	.06	11.	4.55
1899	.40	40.7	27.3	13.3	2.00	.023	.136	.0022	.05	6.	4.22

WILLIMANTIC WATER SUPPLY. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1899.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.			RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN OF				Hardness as $CaCO_3$.	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not Filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
2200	Jan. 16	Clear	None	0.3	37.0	28.5	8.5	1.60	0.012	0.074	0.002	0.08	5.	2.35
2219	Feb. 7	“	“	.3	33.5	21.0	12.5	2.10	.016	.078	.006	.06	4.	2.30
2239	Mar, 7	Slight	Very scanty	.3	24.0	12.5	11.5	1.10	.008	.130	.006	.10	3.	3.45
2264	Apr. 6	Clear	None	.3	32.5	23.5	9.0	1.60	.006	.092	.000	.08	2.	2.45
2280	May 3	Slight	Scanty	.5	35.0	20.5	14.5	1.70	.032	.156	.000	.00	5.	4.10
2305	June 1	Clear	Very scanty	.4	42.0	29.0	13.0	1.20	.034	.130	.001	.05	6.	4.75
2331	July 1	“	“	.5	42.0	27.0	15.0	1.60	.026	.162	.003	.05	5.	5.55
2356	Aug. 18	“	“	.6	51.0	37.0	14.0	1.90	.024	.212	.002	.04	6.	6.40
2382	Sept. 5	Slight	“	.6	44.0	26.0	18.0	2.10	.038	.184	.000	.02	10.	5.60
2408	Oct. 2	Clear	Scanty	.5	51.0	38.0	13.0	2.70	.024	.112	.002	.04	10.	4.20
2440	Nov. 8	“	Very scanty	.6	49.0	34.0	15.0	3.70	.034	.154	.002	.04	8.	5.95
2460	Dec. 6	Slight	“	.4	47.0	31.0	16.0	2.70	.020	.154	.002	.10	13.	3.50
			Average	.4	40.7	27.3	13.3	2.00	.023	.136	.0022	.05	6.	4.22

REMARKS.—The odor was described as slightly mouldy or none in all the samples.

WILLIMANTIC WATER SUPPLY. MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION, 1899.

Figures indicate average number of organisms per cubic centimeter of water.
* Indicates present in small numbers.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
DIATOMACEÆ—												
Tabellaria	3	----	3	1	24	8	22	----	1	4	----	3
Cocconema	2	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Synedra	8	8	8	40	94	12	41	12	6	14	8	17
Meridion	1	3	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----
Navicula	3	----	2	8	22	2	4	2	3	7	----	----
Gomphonema	1	----	4	2	10	4	----	----	----	----	----	1
Encyonema	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	2	----	----
Amphiprora	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Melosira	----	----	1	----	6	4	----	10	3	3	1	----
Eunotia	----	----	1	----	----	4	----	----	----	2	----	2
Ceratoneis	----	----	1	12	14	----	1	----	----	----	----	----
Pleurosigma	----	----	*	----	----	----	*	----	----	----	----	----
Cyclotella	----	----	----	1	----	2	2	----	----	----	----	----
Amphora	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Surirella	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	*	2	----
Asterionella	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	30	1	----	1	----
DESMIDIACEÆ—												
Staurastrum	----	----	----	----	2	----	1	----	----	----	----	----
Sphærozosma	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	2	----	----
PROTOCOCCOIDEÆ—												
Scenedesmus	----	----	----	----	----	8	----	----	*	4	----	----
Raphidium	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	1	2	----
Sorastrum	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----
Green cells unidentified	----	----	----	----	----	----	20	----	2	6	----	----
CYANOPHYCEÆ—												
Oscillaria	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	1	----
CONFERVACEÆ—												
Conferva	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
FUNGI—												
Crenothrix	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Leptothrix	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
PROTOZOA—												
Glenodinium	----	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Dinobryon	----	----	----	----	----	4	1	6	----	----	----	2
Eudorina	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----
Trachelomonas	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----
SPORES	----	----	*	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----
OVA	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1

SUMMARY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Diatomaceæ	18	11	23	66	172	38	71	54	14	32	13	23
Desmidiaceæ	----	----	----	----	2	2	1	----	----	2	----	----
Protococcoideæ	----	----	----	----	----	8	20	4	2	11	2	----
Cyanophyceæ	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	1	----
Confervaceæ	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Fungi	----	----	2	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Protozoa	----	----	----	----	4	4	1	8	1	----	----	2
Spores	----	----	*	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----
Ova	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1

ANALYSES OF CONNECTICUT RIVER.

A description of the Connecticut River, with the data of flow, area, etc., was given in the Annual Report for 1891, page 426, and also analyses during the eleven months, August, 1890 to June, 1891, and a special examination in October, 1891. Since this date analyses have been made of three sets of samples taken at the same points as the earlier series, namely, Warehouse Point, Rocky Hill and Goodspeed's Landing. These samples were taken at times of specially low water with a view of ascertaining the maximum effects of the sewage contamination. This is best seen in comparison with the averages of 1890-91, which are therefore included in the following table:

CONNECTICUT RIVER. CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

WAREHOUSE POINT.

Date.		Color.	Residue on Evaporation.			Chlorine.	Nitrogen of				Hardness as $CaCO_3$.	Oxygen Consumed.
			Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not Filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
1890–91 --	Average	.3	44.2	35.6	8.6	1.23	0.034	0.126	0.0018	.12	23.	5.19
1893 -----	Sept. 29-	.3	64.5	39.0	25.5	1.58	.086	.116	much	.20	--	4.45
1894 -----	Aug. 31-	.3	76.5	58.0	18.5	2.58	.064	.192	.0050	.06	44.	5.45
1899 -----	Dec. 7--	.2	77.5	58.5	19.0	2.70	.048	.130	.0120	.15	30.	7.20

ROCKY HILL.

1890–91 --	Average	.3	44.6	35.9	8.7	1.28	.033	.135	.0019	.11	25.	5.04
1893 -----	Sept. 29-	.3	66.5	45.0	21.5	1.75	.054	.112	.0100	.10	--	4.00
1894 -----	Sept 6--	.3	73.5	61.5	12.0	3.50	.102	.156	.0060	.30	48.	4.65
1899 -----	Dec. 7--	.3	73.5	60.0	13.5	2.70	.068	.164	.0080	.18	32.	6.20

GOODSPEED'S.

1890–91 --	Average	.3	45.0	36.2	8.8	1.36	.036	.138	.0015	.13	25.	4.92
1893 -----	Sept. 28-	.3	65.5	46.5	19.0	1.81	.044	.110	.0050	.08	--	4.15
1894 -----	Aug. 31-	.2	73.0	59.0	14.0	3.04	.064	.192	.0040	.08	44.	3.60
1899 -----	Dec. 7--	.3	73.0	59.5	13.5	3.20	.066	.244	.0080	.20	32.	6.45

ANALYSES OF PIPER'S BROOK AND PARK RIVER.

In passing through New Britain, Piper's Brook receives a large part of the sewage of that city; indeed this constitutes the larger part of the stream. The brook flows through the town of Newington, and after joining Hog River and other smaller streams, forms the Park River, which flows through the city of Hartford and empties into the city reservoir. Formerly the stream received a large direct sewage discharge in its passage through Hartford, but in September, 1897, this was mostly cut off by an intercepting sewer.

Analyses of samples from these streams were made during the six months May to October in 1895 and 1897. The results of the first series of analyses together with a description of the stream were published in the Annual Report for 1895, page 226, and those of the series of 1897 may be found in the Annual Report for that year, page 308.

Samples were taken during the same six months in 1899 at three points.

Station No. 1 of former analyses, in New Britain, was discontinued, as these analyses had demonstrated that at this point the stream consisted chiefly of sewage.

Station No. 2 was located in Newington, near the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. station. This point is about 3¾ miles below Station No. 1. The samples were furnished by Mr. Howard Francis, the railway station master.

Station No. 2½ was at the Pope Tube Co., which is situated on the stream about half a mile above the point where it is joined by Hog River. The samples were furnished through the courtesy of the company by Mr. John S. Taylor.

Station No. 3 was in Hartford just below the Mulberry Street bridge in Bushnell Park, where the stream is known as Park River. This is about seven miles below the Newington station. The samples were furnished by Mr. P. J. Darcy.

The averages of the results of these three series of chemical analyses are shown in the table given below. Although the season of 1899 has been an unusually dry period, the analyses of the samples from Station No. 3 show in a positive manner the beneficial results of the use of the intercepting sewer. They also indicate that the stream is still highly contaminated.

AVERAGES OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF PIPER'S BROOK AND PARK RIVER.—SIX MONTHS, MAY TO OCTOBER.

No. 1, New Britain.

Date.	Color.	Residue on Evaporation.			Chlorine.	Nitrogen of				
		Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, Filtered.	Organic matter, Filtered.	Organic matter, not Filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.
1895	.5	290.9	234.2	56.7	33.0	3.04	6.71	11.35	.396	1.15
1897	.4	271.6	209.3	62.3	26.2	3.41	7.08	8.97	.217	1.24
No. 2, Newington.										
1895	.7	160.8	134.5	26.3	15.1	2.33	1.57	2.55	.064	.37
1897	.6	150.0	116.5	23.5	13.2	2.07	2.64	2.98	.064	.28
1899	.8	155.6	128.5	27.1	16.95	4.42	2.52	3.15	.024	.09
No. 2½, Hartford, Pope Tube Co.										
1899	.4	152.0	122.3	29.7	11.42	2.02	1.79	2.17	.272	.39
No. 3, Hartford, Park River.										
1895	.6	151.9	121.0	30.9	13.1	2.27	2.37	3.71	.035	.19
1897	.5	172.2	133.0	39.2	17.0	2.17	3.96	5.21	.158	.23
1899	.4	138.3	109.5	28.8	9.2	1.22	2.01	2.22	.208	.20

PIPER'S BROOK, NO. 2, NEWINGTON. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1899.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	Physical Characters.			Residue on Evaporation.			Chlorine.	Nitrogen of				
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, Filtered.	Organic matter, Filtered.	Organic matter, not Filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.
2295	May 18	Marked	Small	0.6	130.0	98.0	32.0	8.70	1.20	1.35	1.70	0.050	0.35
2321	June 14	"	"	.6	162.0	138.0	24.0	16.50	5.40	2.50	2.60	.026	.05
2342	July 5	"	"	1.3	164.0	134.0	30.0	23.50	4.50	2.15	2.40	.006	.05
2374	Aug. 22	"	Much	.7	174.0	156.0	18.0	20.50	6.60	2.30	3.00	.000	.02
2402	Sept. 13	"	Moderate	.8	152.0	121.0	31.0	16.00	5.25	3.25	4.25	.002	.05
2430	Oct. 12	"	Small	.6	152.0	124.0	28.0	16.50	3.60	3.60	5.00	.060	.05
			Average	.8	155.6	128.5	27.1	16.95	4.425	2.525	3.156	.0240	.09

* REMARKS.—The odor was marked musty or disagreeable in all the samples.

PIPER'S BROOK, NO. 2½—POPE TUBE CO.

2300	May 29	Distinct	Small	0.5	127.0	104.0	23.0	6.30	0.996	0.852	1.200	0.132	0.25
2322	June 14	"	"	.3	141.0	114.0	27.0	11.70	1.750	1.680	2.300	.580	.35
2343	July 5	Marked	Moderate	4	152.0	113.0	39.0	12.50	.600	1.650	2.250	.126	1.00
2375	Aug. 22	Distinct	Small	.3	170.0	138.0	32.0	14.00	3.450	1.950	2.350	.300	.40
2403	Sept. 13	"	"	.3	156.0	129.0	27.0	13.00	2.760	2.500	2.650	.320	.15
2431	Oct. 12	"	"	.5	166.0	136.0	30.0	11.00	2.580	2.150	2.300	.188	.20
			Average	.4	152.0	122.3	29.7	11.42	2.023	1.797	2.175	.2723	.39

REMARKS.—The ordor was described as marked musty in No. 2300 and 2343, and slightly musty in the others.

PARK RIVER, NO. 3, HARTFORD.

2296	May 18	Marked	Small	0.6	128.0	103.0	25.0	6.90	1.080	1.400	1.600	0.100	0.25
2323	June 14	Distinct	Small	.4	141.0	112.0	29.0	11.70	1.250	1.520	1.620	.560	.70
2344	July 5	Marked	"	.4	120.0	84.0	36.0	8.00	.900	2.200	2.300	.120	.40
2376	Aug. 19	Slight	"	.3	160.0	136.0	24.0	11.50	.720	2.200	2.600	.232	.40
2404	Sept. 13	Distinct	"	.5	127.0	96.0	31.0	7.00	1.200	2.500	2.700	.067	.35
2432	Oct. 12	"	"	.4	154.0	126.0	28.0	11.50	2.340	2.250	2.500	.170	.30
			Average	.4	138.3	109.5	28.8	9.23	1.228	2.012	2.220	.2081	.20

REMARKS.—The odor was described as marked musty in No. 2296 and 2344, and slightly musty in the others.

ANALYSES OF STILL RIVER NEAR DANBURY.

Descriptions of Still River and its sources of contamination were published in the Annual Report for 1887, page 244, and in that of 1888, page 255.

Analyses of monthly samples taken in 1894 were published in the Annual Report of that year, page 277. These samples were all taken near Danbury, the stations being as follows:

Station No. 1 was above the outfall of the main sewer of Danbury, being at the bridge on Triangle Street.

Station No. 2 was some rods below the old sewer outfall and just below the point where Still River is joined by the Umpog, which receives some of the sewage of Bethel.

Station No. 3 was at the dam by McArthur Brother's paper mill, about one mile below No. 2.

During the present year the samples were taken for six months, May to October, at the same points, being furnished by Mr. George W. Hulbert.

Prior to March, 1897, the outfall of the Danbury sewer works discharged just above the location of Station No. 2;

since that date the sewage has been discharged upon filter beds and thus removed from the stream at this point. The table given below shows the averages obtained in these two sets of examinations. This table shows first the averages of monthly samples during 1894, and then the averages for the six months May to October for that year in comparison with the averages for the same six months during 1899.

These figures show conclusively that the river was excessively polluted with sewage during the summer months of 1899.

STILL RIVER. AVERAGES OF CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1899.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

STATION No. 1.

Date.	Color.	Residue on Evaporation.			Chlorine.	Nitrogen of					Hardness as $CaCO_3$.	Oxygen Consumed.
		Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not Filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
1894 Monthly for year	.4	85.8	68.3	17.5	4.52	.093	.260	.364	.022	.37	45.	6.25
" " May–Oct.	.3	102.3	80.9	21.4	5.57	.141	.309	.479	.037	.43	54.	6.87
1899 " " "	.6	163.6	131.0	32.6	13.23	1.061	.412	.460	.111	.31	67.	7.40

STATION No. 2.

Date.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia, not Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not Filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.	Hardness as $CaCO_3$.	Oxygen Consumed.
1894 Monthly for year	.4	100.6	81.5	19.1	6.36	.190	.290	.397	.030	.40	56.2	5.87
" " May–Oct.	.3	122.6	99.6	23.0	8.49	.295	.361	.537	.051	.42	69.	6.51
1899 " " "	.5	151.2	122.0	29.2	12.37	.602	.281	.332	.139	.31	67.	6.17

STATION No. 3.

Date.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia, not Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not Filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.	Hardness as $CaCO_3$.	Oxygen Consumed.
1894 Monthly for year	.4	98.3	78.8	19.5	6.15	.233	.251	.299	.039	.45	53.	5.93
" " May–Oct.	.3	117.7	96.0	21.7	7.98	.385	.330	.404	.069	.44	63.	7.12
1899 " " "	.5	144.8	115.2	29.7	11.73	.477	.310	.399	.140	.37	72.	5.73

STILL RIVER, NO. 1—TRIANGLE STREET BRIDGE. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1899.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	Physical Characters.			Residue on Evaporation.			Chlorine.	Nitrogen of					Hardness as $CaCO_3$.	Oxygen Consumed.
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not Filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
2297	May 18	Distinct	Small	0.4	99.0	76.0	23.0	8.50	0.168	0.320	0.350	0.028	0.20	50.	5.40
2318	June 14	Slight	"	.4	119.0	89.0	30.0	6.70	.330	.270	.330	.066	.40	50.	4.80
2339	July 5	Distinct	"	.5	163.0	130.0	33.0	15.70	.600	.300	.370	.160	.50	60.	6.25
2370	Aug. 22	Slight	"	.8	203.0	166.0	37.0	16.50	1.760	.530	.590	.088	.30	70.	9.45
2399	Sept. 13	Distinct	Moderate	.8	198.0	158.0	40.0	18.00	1.710	.460	.540	.114	.25	80.	10.25
2427	Oct. 12	"	Scanty	.7	200.0	167.0	33.0	14.00	1.800	.650	.700	.210	.25	95.	8.25
			Average	.6	163.6	131.0	32.6	13.23	1.061	.412	.460	.1110	.31	67.	7.40

REMARKS.—The odor was described as slight in two samples and as distinct or marked, tar-like in the others. The estimated color is only an approximation because of the presence of dark dyes.

STILL RIVER, NO. 2—BELOW THE UMPOG.

No.	Date.	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia, not Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not Filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.	Hardness as $CaCO_3$.	Oxygen Consumed.
2298	May 18	Distinct	Small	0.4	101.0	78.0	23.0	8.30	0.174	0.300	0.350	0.028	0.35	50.	5.20
2319	June 16	"	"	.4	117.0	90.0	27.0	6.70	.270	.250	.330	.066	.15	50.	5.05
2340	July 5	"	"	.6	155.0	125.0	30.0	15.70	.600	.250	.340	.200	.40	62.	6.00
2371	Aug. 22	Slight	"	.8	176.0	141.0	35.0	12.50	.558	.226	.270	.264	.25	65.	7.75
2400	Sept. 13	"	"	.7	180.0	150.0	30.0	17.50	1.020	.330	.350	.160	.25	95.	6.70
2428	Oct. 12	Distinct	Scanty	.4	178.0	148.0	30.0	13.50	.990	.330	.350	.120	.45	90.	6.35
			Average	.5	151.2	122.0	29.2	12.37	.602	.281	.332	.1397	.31	67.	6.17

REMARKS.—The odor was described as slightly, tar-like in five samples and as marked in the others.

STILL RIVER, NO. 3—MCARTHUR'S BRO'S POND.

No.	Date.	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Color.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia, not Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not Filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.	Hardness as $CaCO_3$.	Oxygen Consumed.
2299	May 18	Distinct	Small	0.4	101.0	76.0	25.0	6.70	0.252	0.290	0.450	0.046	0.25	60.	5.20
2320	June 14	"	Moderate	.4	140.0	108.0	32.0	9.70	.402	.290	.440	.112	.30	55.	5.70
2341	July 5	"	Small	.5	136.0	103.0	33.0	13.00	.300	.270	.430	.126	.20	60.	6.90
2372	Aug. 22	Slight	"	.5	146.0	130.0	16.0	11.50	.228	.392	.396	.228	.50	65.	4.50
2401	Sept. 13	"	"	.6	165.0	128.0	37.0	16.00	.660	.270	.300	.200	.45	95.	5.15
2429	Oct. 12	Distinct	Scanty	.5	181.0	146.0	35.0	13.50	1.020	.350	.380	.130	.50	100.	6.95
			Average	.5	144.8	115.2	29.7	11.73	.477	.310	.399	.1403	.37	72.	5.73

REMARKS.—The odor was described as distinctly tar-like in No. 2299, and as slight, aromatic or musty in the others.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF SEWAGE AND EFFLUENT FROM THE MERIDEN FILTER BEDS.

Samples have been taken monthly from these sources in the same manner as during the past two years. The samples of sewage were composite samples and were taken from the main sewer at the filter beds as follows: A sample pailful was collected each hour from 3 to 10 P. M. on one day and from 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. of the next, making a total of seventeen samples. These were all thoroughly mixed together in a cask and the final sample for analysis taken from this mixture.

The samples of effluent from the filter beds were obtained from one of the several springs situated a short distance in a southeasterly direction from the beds.

The samples have been furnished by the chief caretaker of the filter beds, Mr. Thomas O'Shea, until May, and since then by Mr. Daniel Fallon. The averages of the analyses of the sewage and effluent for the three years are shown in the following table:

MERIDEN SEWAGE. AVERAGES OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

Date.	Residue on Evaporation.						Chlorine.	Nitrogen of					Total Nitrogen.
	Total at 100° C.		Non-Volatile, Mineral.		Volatile, Organic.			Free Ammonia, Filtered.	Organic Matter.		Nitrites.	Nitrates.	
	Filtered.	Non-filtered.	Filtered.	Non-filtered.	Filtered.	Non-filtered.			Filtered.	Non-filtered.			
1897	292.6	401.0	228.7	256.0	64.9	145.0	42.7	8.40	5.33	9.76	.156	.74	19.056
1898	261.5	381.1	208.7	244.7	52.8	136.4	48.9	8.61	5.04	11.06	.076	.24	19.986
1899	256.6	387.0	194.5	241.0	62.1	146.0	41.5	11.60	4.85	9.70	.080	.12	21.500
Average	270.23	389.7	210.63	247.23	59.93	142.46	44.36	9.536	5.07	10.17	.104	.366	20.181

MERIDEN EFFLUENT. AVERAGES OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Litre or Parts per Million.

Date.	Residue on Evaporation.			Chlorine.	Nitrogen of			
	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not Filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.
1897	229.8	199.0	30.8	33.0	0.012	0.057	.0050	5.54
1898	219.6	195.2	24.4	30.4	.019	.080	.0060	4.75
1899	221.4	198.2	23.2	33.0	.240	.088	.0135	4.58
Average	223.93	197.46	26.46	32.13	.0903	.075	.00816	4.956

MERIDEN SEWAGE. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1899.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	Turbidity.	Sediment.	Residue on Evaporation.						Chlorine,	Nitrogen of				
				Total at 100° C.		Non-Volatile, Mineral.		Volatile, Organic.			Free Ammonia, Filtered.	Organic Matter.		Nitrites.	Nitrates.
				Filtered.	Unfiltered.	Filtered.	Unfiltered.	Filtered.	Unfiltered.			Filtered.	Unfiltered.		
2212	Jan. 23 and 24	Distinct	Much brown	251.0	360.0	191.0	235.0	60.0	125.0	32.0	9.00	4.25	8.50	0.001	0.05
2230	Feb. 20 and 21	Marked	Moderate brown	221.0	379.0	172.0	223.0	49.0	156.0	27.0	8.01	4.25	7.50	.008	.05
2252	Mar. 14 and 15	Marked	Moderate white	222.0	304.0	174.0	201.0	48.0	103.0	29.0	6.75	3.25	7.00	.280	.75
2273	Apr. 12 and 13	Distinct	Small brown	245.0	320.0	197.0	222.0	48.0	98.0	32.5	6.90	4.00	8.75	.300	.13
2292	May 9 and 10	Marked	Much whitish	228.0	380.0	173.0	252.0	55.0	128.0	33.5	11.10	4.76	10.00	.006	.05
2315	June 7 and 8	Marked	Much brown	254.0	354.0	204.0	236.0	50.0	118.0	57.5	16.50	4.50	8.25	.000	.05
2349	July 5 and 6	Marked	Much brown	262.0	386.0	198.0	232.0	64.0	154.0	57.5	12.60	3.60	9.50	.000	.05
2377	Aug. 22 and 23	Distinct	Much black	270.0	422.0	188.0	242.0	82.0	180.0	43.0	12.90	3.30	8.75	.000	.00
2405	Sept. 13 and 14	Marked	Much whitish	276.0	432.0	204.0	258.0	72.0	174.0	55.5	10.20	6.25	10.75	.000	.05
2416	Oct. 2 and 3	Marked	Much brown	308.0	470.0	214.0	260.0	94.0	210.0	47.0	11.40	7.50	13.75	.000	.05
2447	Nov. 8 and 9	Marked	Much brown	274.0	406.0	198.0	246.0	76.0	160.0	41.0	15.90	6.30	11.40	.200	.15
2471	Dec. 6 and 7	Marked	Much brown	268.0	431.0	221.0	285.0	47.0	146.0	42.5	18.00	6.25	12.25	.160	.10
			Average	256.6	387.0	194.5	241.0	62.1	146.0	41.5	11.60	4.85	9.70	.0796	.12

REMARKS.—The odor was described as marked in all but No. 2230, and musty or disagreeable. Nos. 2252, 2273 and 2292 were aromatic or tar-like.

MERIDEN EFFLUENT. CHEMICAL EXAMINATION, 1899.

Figures indicate Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million.

No.	Date.	Physical Characters.		Residue on Evaporation.			Chlorine.	Nitrogen of			
		Turbidity.	Sediment.	Total at 100° C.	Non-Volatile, Mineral.	Volatile, Organic.		Free Ammonia, not Filtered.	Albuminoid Ammonia, not Filtered.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.
2213	Jan. 24	Clear	None	205.0	185.0	20.0	26.5	0.066	0.062	0.003	3.75
2231	Feb. 21	"	"	210.0	195.0	15.0	26.5	.222	.152	.003	5.00
2253	Mar. 15	"	"	195.0	178.0	17.0	26.5	.164	.062	.006	4.00
2274	Apr. 13	"	"	193.0	175.0	18.0	26.0	.180	.090	.010	4.50
2293	May 10	"	Scanty	200.0	174.0	26.0	30.5	.154	.092	.040	2.50
2316	June 8	"	Very scanty	236.0	202.0	34.0	33.5	.330	.096	.010	4.50
2350	July 6	"	"	238.0	206.0	32.0	40.0	.330	.086	.006	6.25
2378	Aug. 23	"	Scanty	234.0	208.0	26.0	39.5	.258	.090	.040	4.00
2406	Sept. 14	"	"	252.0	216.0	36.0	38.5	.192	.070	.014	4.00
2417	Oct. 3	"	Very scanty	230.0	214.0	16.0	35.5	.318	.100	.012	5.50
2448	Nov. 9	"	None	224.0	202.0	22.0	33.5	.348	.076	.006	5.00
2472	Dec. 7	"	"	240.0	224.0	16.0	40.0	.324	.078	.012	6.00
			Average	221.4	198.2	23.2	33.0	.240	.088	.0135	4.58

REMARKS.—The odor was described as slightly musty in four of the samples and as none in the others. All the samples were colorless.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

	Term expires.
Prof. William H. Brewer, Ph.D., New Haven, President, .	July 1, 1903
Ralph S. Goodwin, M.D., Thomaston, ...	July 1, 1903
Grove H. Wilson, M.D., Meriden, ...	July 1, 1901
Theodore H. McKenzie, C. E., Southington, . . .	July 1, 1901
Henry G. Newton, Attorney, New Haven, ...	July 1, 1905
Edward K. Root, M.D,, Hartford, ...	July 1, 1905

Prof. C. A. Lindsley, M.D., Secretary and member (*ex-officio*), New Haven. Appointed by the Board.

Office of Secretary, 15 Elm Street, New Haven.

COUNTY AND TOWN HEALTH OFFICERS AND HEALTH OFFICIALS OF THE CITIES AND BOROUGHS OF CONNECTICUT.

(Arranged in Alphabetical order by counties.)

Names and P. O. address of the County Health Officers and of the Town Health Officers arranged in alphabetical order by counties.

Also the Health Officers and Health Committees of the Cities and Boroughs, elected annually in accordance with their respective charters.

Place.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Hartford County	Daniel A. Markham	Hartford.
New Haven County	Carleton E. Hoadley	New Haven.
New London County	Chas. F. Thayer	Norwich.
Fairfield County	Geo. E. Hill	Bridgeport.
Windham County	Wm. A. King	Willimantic.
Litchfield County	F. W. Etheridge	Thomaston.
Middlesex County	Wesley U. Pearne	Middletown.
Tolland County	M. P. Yeomans	Andover.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Daniel A. Markham, Esq., County Health Officer, Hartford.

Avon	John L. North, M.D.	Avon.
Berlin	R. E. Ensign, M.D.	Berlin.
Bloomfield	O. K. Isham, M.D.	Bloomfield.
Bristol	H. D. Brennan, M.D.	Bristol.
Burlington	John Luby	Burlington.
Canton	W. H. Crowley, M.D.	Collinsville.
East Granby	Frank H. Dibble	East Granby.
East Hartford	F. H. Mayberry, M.D.	Burnside.
East Windsor	H. O. Allen, M.D.	Broad Brook.
Enfield	G. T. Finch, M.D.	Thompsonville.
Farmington	J. B. Newton, M.D.	Unionville.
Glastonbury	C. G. Rankin, M.D.	Glastonbury.
Granby	A. J. Weed, M.D.	Granby.
Hartland	W. S. Miller	Hartland.
Manchester	M. S. Bradley, M.D.	South Manchester.
Marlborough	Willis W. Hall	Marlborough.
New Britain	W. P. Bunnell, M.D.	New Britain.
Newington	J. S. Kirkham	Newington.
Plainville	J. N. Bull, M.D.	Plainville.
Rocky Hill	F. L. Burr, M.D.	Rocky Hill.
Simsbury	C. M. Wooster, M.D.	Tariffville.
Southington	J. H. Osborne, M.D.	Southington.
South Windsor	H. A. Deane, M.D.	East Windsor Hill
Suffield	J. K. Mason, M.D.	Suffield.
West Hartford	F. H. Stadtmueller	Elmwood.
Wethersfield	E. G. Fox, M.D.	Wethersfield.
Windsor	N. S. Bell, M.D.	Windsor.
Windsor Locks	J. A. Coogan, M.D.	Windsor Locks.

City Health Officers.

Hartford	*President*	Edward K. Root, M.D.
	Clerk	J. B. Hall, M.D.
New Britain	*Health Officer*	R. M. Clark, M.D.

Borough Health Officers.

Bristol	H. D. Brennan, M.D.
Southington	J. H. Osborne, M.D.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

Carleton E. Hoadley, Esq., County Health Officer, New Haven.

NEW HAVEN	F. W. Wright, M.D.	New Haven.
BEACON FALLS	Nelson R. Allen	Beacon Falls.
BETHANY	S. G. Davidson	Bethany.
BRANFORD	W. H. Zink, M,D.	Branford.
CHESHIRE	George E. Myers, M.D.	Cheshire.
EAST HAVEN	Chas. W. Holbrook, M.D.	East Haven.
GUILFORD	Redfield B. West, M.D.	Guilford.
HAMDEN	H. H. Smith, M.D.	Whitneyville.
MADISON	A. D. Ayer, M.D.	Madison.
MERIDEN	E. A. Wilson, M.D.	Meriden.
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MILFORD	E. B. Heady, M.D.	Milford.
NAUGATUCK	W. P. Smith	Naugatuck.
NORTH BRANFORD	C. W. Gaylord, M.D.	Branford.
NORTH HAVEN	R. B. Goodyear, M.D.	North Haven.
ORANGE	Chas. A. Bevan, M.D.	West Haven.
OXFORD	L. Barnes, M.D.	Oxford.
PROSPECT	J. R. Platt	Prospect.
SEYMOUR	F. A. Benedict, M.D.	Seymour.
SOUTHBURY	John M. Shepherd, M.D.	Southbury.
WALLINGFORD	W. P. Wilson, M.D.	Wallingford.
WATERBURY	B. A. O'Hara, M.D.	Waterbury.
WOLCOTT	J. H. Garrigus	Waterbury.
WOODBRIDGE	J. W. Barker, M.D.	Westville.

CITY HEALTH OFFICERS.

ANSONIA	L. E. Cooper, M.D.
DERBY	Louis D. LaBonté, M.D.
MERIDEN	A. W. Tracy, M.D.
NEW HAVEN	F. W. Wright, M.D.
WATERBURY	C. W. S. Frost, M.D.

BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICERS.

BRANFORD	W. H. Zink, M.D.
GUILFORD	Redfield B. West, M.D
WEST HAVEN	Chas. A. Bevan, M.D.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Charles F. Thayer, Esq., County Health Officer, Norwich.

BOZRAH	N. Johnson, M.D.	Bozrah.
COLCHESTER	J. T. Mitchell, M.D.	Colchester.
EAST LYME	F. H. Dart, M.D.	Niantic.
FRANKLIN	E. L. Danielson, M.D.	Lebanon.
GRISWOLD	G, H. Jennings, M.D.	Jewett City.
GROTON	J. Gray, M.D.	Mystic.
LEBANON	E. L. Danielson, M.D.	Lebanon.
LEDYARD	N. B. Lewis, M.D.	Norwich.
LISBON	H. Lyon	Lisbon.
LYME	J. G. Ely, M.D.	Hamburgh.
MONTVILLE	M. E. Fox, M.D.	Uncasville.
NORTH STONINGTON	E. H. Knowles, M.D.	North Stonington.
NORWICH	E. H. Linnell, M.D.	Norwich.
OLD LYME	J. L. Burnham, M.D.	Lyme.
PRESTON	O. F. Harris, M.D.	Norwich.
SALEM	C. F. Congdon, M.D.	Salem.
SPRAGUE	T. I. Stanton, M.D.	Baltic.
STONINGTON	O. M. Barber, M.D.	Mystic.
VOLUNTOWN	W. R. Davis, M.D.	Voluntown.
WATERFORD	G. M. Minor, M.D.	Waterford.

CITY HEALTH OFFICERS.

NEW LONDON	*Chairman Health Com.*	Percy C. Eggleston.
NORWICH		W. K. Tingley, M.D.

BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICERS.

COLCHESTER	J. T. Mitchell, M.D.
STONINGTON	C. O. Maine, M.D.
JEWETT CITY	G. H. Jennings, M.D.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

George E. Hill, Esq., County Health Officer, Bridgeport.

Danbury	G. E. Lemmer, M.D.	Danbury.
Bethel	A. E. Barber, M.D.	Bethel.
Brookfield	J. F. Smith, M.D.	Brookfield.
Darien	G. H. Noxon, M.D.	Darien.
Easton	B. W. White, M.D.	Bridgeport.
Fairfield	W. H. Donaldson, M.D.	Fairfield.
Greenwich	L. P. Jones, M.D.	Greenwich.
Huntington	W. S. Randall, M.D.	Shelton.
Monroe	F. J. Wales, M.D.	Stepney Depot.
New Canaan	C. B. Keeler, M.D.	New Canaan.
New Fairfield	W. S. Watson, M.D.	Danbury.
Newtown	E. M. Smith, M.D.	Newtown.
Norwalk	W. J. Tracey, M.D.	Norwalk.
Redding	E. H. Smith, M.D.	Redding.
Ridgefield	W. E. Weed, M.D.	Ridgefield.
Sherman	J. N. Woodruff, M.D.	Sherman.
Stamford	F. J. Rogers, M.D.	Stamford.
Stratford	G. F. Lewis, M.D.	Stratford.
Trumbull	E. S. Fairchild	Nichols.
Weston	F. Gorham, M.D.	Lyon's Plain.
Westport	L. T. Day, M.D.	Westport.
Wilton	A. B. Gorham, M.D.	Wilton.

City Health Officers.

Bridgeport	E. A. McLellan, M.D.
Danbury	G. E. Lemmer, M.D.
Norwalk	W. J. Tracey, M.D.
South Norwalk	W. J. Tracey, M.D,
Stamford	J. F. Rowell, M.D.

Borough Health Officers.

Bethel	A. E. Barber, M.D.
Greenwich	L. P. Jones, M.D.
New Canaan	C. B. Keeler, M.D.
Shelton	G. A. Shelton, M.D.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

William A. King, Esq., County Health Officer, Willimantic.

Brooklyn	A. H. Tanner, M.D.	Brooklyn.
Ashford	F. B. Converse, M.D.	Westford.
Canterbury	J. O. Smith, M.D.	South Canterbury.
Chaplin	F. C. Lummis	Chaplin.
Eastford	E. K. Robbins, M.D.	Eastford.
Hampton	L. W. Spencer, M.D.	Hampton.
Killingly	W. H. Judson, M.D.	Danielson.
Plainfield	W. W. Adams, M.D.	Moosup.
Pomfret	Chas. O. Thompson	Pomfret.
Putnam	Omer LaRue, M.D.	Putnam.
Scotland	A. M. Clark	Scotland.
Sterling	O. W. Bates	Oneco.
Thompson	L. Holbrook, M.D.	Thompson.
Windham	F. E. Wilcox, M.D.	Willimantic.
Woodstock	Joseph Spaulding, M.D.	Woodstock.

City Health Officer.

Willimantic	A. J. Crighton, M.D.

Borough Health Officer.

Danielson	W. H. Judson, M.D.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

F. W. Etheridge, Esq., County Health Officer, Thomaston.

Litchfield	C. I. Page, M.D.	Litchfield.
Barkhamsted	H. B. Case	Barkhamsted.
Bethlehem	L. P. Judd	Bethlehem.
Bridgewater	G. H. Wright, M.D.	Bridgewater.
Canaan	F. S. Skiff, M.D.	Falls Village.
Colebrook	H. L. Culver	Colebrook.
Cornwall	G. H. Beers	Cornwall Bridge.
Goshen	J. H. North, M.D.	Goshen.
Harwinton	C. L. Blake, M.D.	Harwinton.
Kent	J. F. Gibbs	Kent.
Morris	W. E. Turkington	East Morris.
New Hartford	J. Swett, M.D.	New Hartford.
New Milford	J. C. Barker, M.D.	New Milford.
Norfolk	J. C. Kendall, M.D.	Norfolk.
North Canaan	C. W. Camp, M.D.	Canaan.
Plymouth	M. P. Robinson, M.D.	Terryville.
Roxbury	L. J. Pons, M.D.	Roxbury.
Salisbury	W. B. Bissell, M.D.	Lakeville.
Sharon	R. P. Knight, M.D.	Sharon.
Thomaston	T. St. John, M.D.	Thomaston.
Torrington	E. Pratt, M.D.	Torrington.
Warren	Wm. Forestelle	Warren.
Washington	R. Marcy, M.D.	New Preston.
Watertown	W. S. Munger, M.D.	Watertown.
Winchester	S. G. Howd, M.D.	Winsted.
Woodbury	E. L. Smith, M.D.	Hotchkissville.

Borough Health Officers.

Litchfield	C. I. Page, M.D.
Torrington	E. Pratt, M.D.
Winsted	S. C. Wheeler.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Wesley U. Pearne, Esq., County Health Officer, Middletown.

Middletown	J. H. McDougall, M.D.	Middletown.
Chatham	E. S. Parmelee, M.D.	Cobalt.
Chester	S. W. Turner, M.D.	Chester.
Clinton	H. S. Reynolds, M.D.	Clinton.
Cromwell	C. E. Bush, M.D.	Cromwell.
Durham	E. A. Markham, M.D.	Durham.
East Haddam	M. W. Plumstead, M.D.	Moodus.
Essex	Alonzo Shaffer, M.D.	Essex.
Haddam	E. D. Gilbert	Higganum.
Killingworth	E. P. Nichols, M.D.	Killingworth.
Middlefield	J. E. Bailey, M.D.	Middletown.
Old Saybrook	J. H. Granniss, M.D.	Saybrook.
Portland	F. E. Potter, M.D.	Portland.
Saybrook	H. T. French, M.D.	Deep River.
Westbrook	T. B. Bloomfield, M.D.	Westbrook.

City Health Officer.

Middletown	J. H. McDougall, M.D.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

M. P. Yeomans, Esq., County Health Officer, Andover.

Tolland	E. S. Agard	Tolland.
Andover	S. L. French	Andover.
Bolton	C. F. Sumner, M.D.	Bolton.
Columbia	W. H. Yeomans	Columbia.
Coventry	W. L. Higgins, M.D.	South Coventry.
Ellington	E. T. Davis, M.D.	Ellington.
Hebron	C. H. Pendleton, M.D.	Hebron.
Mansfield	E. G. Sumner, M.D.	Mansfield Center.
Somers	A. L. Hurd, M.D.	Somers.
Stafford	F. L. Smith, M.D.	Stafford Springs.
Union	E. W. Upham	Union.
Vernon	A. R. Goodrich, M.D.	Vernon.
Willington	G. A. Cosgrove	Willington.

City Health Officer.

Rockville	T. F. O'Loughlin, M.D.

Borough Health Officer.

Stafford Springs	F. L. Smith, M.D.

EXAMINING COMMITTEES OF THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

COMMITTEE OF THE CONNECTICUT MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Name.	Address.	Term Expires
Dr. L. B. Almy	Norwich	Jan. 1899
Dr. J. F. Calef	Middletown	" 1900
Dr. J. W. Wright	Bridgeport	" 1901
Dr. H. S. Fuller	Hartford	" 1902
Dr. Max Mailhouse	New Haven	" 1903

COMMITTEE OF THE CONNECTICUT HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Name.	Address.	Term Expires.
Dr. Emily Pardee	South Norwalk	Jan. 1899
Dr. E. H. Linnell	Norwich	" 1900
Dr. Harlan P. Cole	Hartford	" 1901
Dr. Charles E. Sanford	Bridgeport	" 1902
Dr. E. B. Hooker	Hartford	" 1903

COMMITTEE OF THE CONNECTICUT ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Name.	Address.	Term Expires.
Dr. Leonard Bailey	Middletown	Jan. 1899
Dr. Thomas Mulligan	New Britain	" 1900
Dr. George A. Faber	Waterbury	" 1901
Dr. Henry Bickford	Hartford	" 1902
Dr. Thomas S. Hodge	Torrington	" 1903

ALPHABETICAL LIST

(Continued from last Report)

OF THE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS IN CONNECTICUT WHO HAVE COMPLIED WITH THE LAW PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1893, RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OE PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, AND MIDWIVES.

The following is a full list of all who have registered between the 1st day of October, 1898, and October 1st, 1899.

When no post office address is given, it is understood to be at the place where registered.

Names.	Where Registered.	P. O. Address.
Baker, Walter I.	Greenwich	Camden, N. J.
Barton, Wm. H.	New Britain.	
Beach, Carroll C.	Hartford.	
Billings, Kate M.	Meriden.	
Blackmar, John S.	Norwich.	
Briggs, Emily F.	Voluntown.	
Burnham, John L.	New Haven.	
Burroughs, Kate	Meriden.	
Cassidy, Patrick J.	Norwich.	
Cobb, Albert E.	Norfolk.	
Coe, John W.	Meriden.	
DeLisser, Glenwood M.	Greenwich	Flat River, Mo.
Edgerton, Francis C.	Middletown.	
Gailey, John J.	Watertown.	
Geronard, Joseph A.	Willimantic.	
Goodwin, Mary E.	Salisbury	Santa Clara, N. Y
Haire, Edward A.	Derby.	
Hasspacher, Louise	Meriden.	
Hayes, Royal E. S.	Torrington.	
Hertzberg, George R. R.	Stamford.	
Hunter, Garnet L.	New Canaan.	
Jewett, Mary B.	Greenwich	New York City.
Kellogg, Kenneth E.	New Britain.	
Lee, Harry M.	New London.	
Lodge, Patrick C.	Naugatuck.	
McDermott, Terrence S.	New Haven.	
McKee, Frederick L.	Greenwich	New York City.
McKone, James N.	Hartford.	
McLinden, James J.	Waterbury.	
McMaster, Gilbert T.	New Haven.	
Merritt, Victor S.	West Hartford.	

Names.	Where Registered.	P. O. Address.
Nettleton, Irving LaF.	Bridgeport.	
Newton, Frank B.	Stafford Springs.	
O'Connell, Timothy G.	Bristol.	
O'Donnell, Edmund E.	Ansonia.	
Pike, Ernest R.	Sterling	Oneco, Conn.
Porter, Lewis B.	New Haven.	
Pratte, Arthur A.	Norwich,	
Reidy, David D.	Winsted.	
Reilly, Walter A.	Naugatuck.	
Robbins, Walter J.	New Haven.	
Ryan, Patrick J.	Hartford.	
Smith, Chas. L. P.	New Haven.	
Starkweather, Mary A.	New London.	
Stephenson, Frederick J.	Suffield	Albany Center, Vt.
Troia, Evira	New Haven.	
Tuttle, Frank J.	Naugatuck.	
Tyler, Heman A.	Hartford.	
Underdonk, Harrie J.	Sherman	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Von Tobel, Albert E.	Torrington.	
Webb, Chas. V.	Torrington.	
Wood, Howard L.	Danbury.	
Young, Wm. E.	Hartford.	
Zange, Emilie	New Haven.	

REPORT OF THE DENTAL COMMISSIONERS OF CONNECTICUT.

Office of the Recorder,
Hartford, March 16, 1900.

To the Honorable State Board of Health:

Gentlemen:—Chapter CXXX of the Acts of the General Assembly of 1893 requires that I shall submit for your consideration an annual report, and I have the honor to transmit herewith my sixth report, from February 21, 1899 to March 16, 1900.

Respectfully,
G. L. PARMELE, M.D., D.M.D.,
Dental Commissioner and Recorder.

DENTAL COMMISSIONERS OF CONNECTICUT.

Appointed by his Excellency, George E. Lounsbury, Governor of Connecticut, July 1, 1899, to hold office for two years:

William J. Rider of Danbury.
Richard W. Browne, D.D.S., of New London.
Charles P. Graham of Middletown.
George L. Parmele, M.D., D.M.D., of Hartford.
Charles B. Baker of Bridgeport.

The Commission organized by electing Charles P. Graham President, and Geo. L. Parmele Recorder.

REPORT.

To the Honorable State Board of Health:

Gentlemen:—The Dental Commissioners of Connecticut in compliance with the provisions of the law "Concerning the Practice of Dentistry" in this State, present the following brief report of their acts during the past year. The annual examination of candidates for license to practice dentistry in Connecticut was held at the Capitol, in Hartford, May 15, 1899, at 10 o'clock. Commissioners Graham, Browne, Baker and Parmele were present. Commissioner Rider being confined to his home by illness, Commissioner Browne was chosen to conduct the examinations usually attended to by Commissioner Rider.

The following after due examination were licensed to practice dentistry in Connecticut:

Edmund J. Abbott, D.D.S., Phil. D. C., 1899. Waterbury.
Harry R. Allen, D.M.D., Harvard, 1898. Hartford.
Heber H. Beadle, D.D.S., Dent. Dept. Balt. M. C., 1899. Hartford.
William O. Beecher, D.D.S., Phil. D. C., 1899. Waterbury.
Richard P. Buckley, D.D.S., Phil. D. C., 1898. New Britain.
Thomas J. Carrier, D.D.S., Phil. D. C., 1898. Port Jefferson, N. Y.
Albert E. Cary, D.D.S., Balt. Col. D. S., 1899. Hartford.
Thomas F. Clune, D.D.S., N. Y. Col. D. S., 1898. Norwalk.
Charles G. Colby, D.D.S., Balt. Col. D. S., 1891. Bridgeport.
Andrew D. Coleman, D.D.S., Phil. D. C., 1895. Hartford.
William L. Cramer, D.D.S., U. of Penn., 1898. South Manchester.
Edward G. Cunningham, D.D.S., U. of Penn., 1898. Stamford.
Philip J. Dahlen, D.D.S., Columbia U., 1898. New Haven.
William H. Emmett, D.D.S., Balt. Col. D. S., 1899. Hartford.
Raymond M. Gaylord, D.D.S., Bost. D. Coll., 1897. Essex.
William H. Gregory, D.D.S., N. Y. D. C., 1898. Stamford.
Louis E. Hall, D.D.S., Atlanta, D.C., 1899. Plainville.
William B. Hills, D.D.S., Penn. D. C., 1898. New York.
William E. F. Landers, Jr., D.D.S., Phil. D. C., 1898. New Haven.
John Y. McIlvain, D.D.S., U. of Mich., 1893. Bridgeport.
Frederick C. Marggraff, D.D.S., Penn. D. C., 1899. Waterbury.
Cushing Mudge, Hartford.
Virgil Munson, M.D., Balt. Med. Coll., 1893. Waterbury.
Harry G. Nolan, D.D.S., N. Y. C. D., 1898. Stamford.
Louis A. Peck, Woodbury.
Frederick K. Richardson, D.M.D., Harvard, 1893. Bridgeport.
Christian C. Schneider, D.D.S., Phil. D. C., 1899. Hartford.
Edward P. Whitney, D.D.S., N. Y. D. School, 1897. Stamford.
Richard B. Carr, D.D.S., N. Y. C. D., 1896. Meriden.
William H. Chandler, D.D.S., Penn. C. D. S., 1899. Middletown.

July 1, 1899, his Excellency, George E. Lounsbury, Governor of Connecticut, re-appointed the following Dental Commissioners to hold office until July 1, 1901:

William Jarvis Rider of Danbury.
Richard Wentworth Browne, D.D.S., of New London.
Charles Parmele Graham of Middletown.
Charles Benjamin Baker of Bridgeport.
George Luther Parmele, M.D., D.M.D., of Hartford.

The Commissioners at a meeting November 8, 1899, re-elected Charles P. Graham as President, and George L. Parmele Recorder.

At this same meeting and after a long discussion as to the necessity of making Connecticut's examinations as thorough as those of most other States,—it having been the rule heretofore to accept a diploma from any college recognized by this Commission in place of the theoretical examinations, and *every* candidate being required to submit for inspection a patient for whom he had operated,—the following resolution was passed:

> *Voted,* that after January 1, 1900, every applicant for license, whether graduate or non-graduate, be required to pass a thorough examination—both theoretical and practical, the details of which shall be arranged later, and that all rules conflicting therewith be and are hereby repealed.

This action it is hoped will hasten the adoption of a proposed agreement, now under discussion, among various State Boards, to accept certificates, in lieu of examination, from candidates who have already passed a satisfactory examination in States having an equally high standard. The Recorder was requested to devise some plan whereby operations can be performed by applicants, upon patients, before the Commissioners.

At the annual meeting of the National Association of Dental Examiners held at Niagara Falls in August, 1899, the Commission was represented by the Recorder as well as at the annual meeting of the New England Association of Dental Examiners at Boston.

In spite of information given and suggestions made in my fifth annual report, concerning violations of the Dental Act, there still exists a misunderstanding as to our duties in the matter of prosecutions. There having been inquiries made and doubts expressed as to our duties concerning violations of the law, an opinion was obtained from our legal adviser, the framer of the law, Judge Thomas McManus, which we here present:

George L. Parmele, M.D., D.M.D.,
Dental Commissioner and Recorder.

Dear Sir:—

Replying to your inquiry,—"What are the duties of Dental Commissioners—their President or Recorder, when complaint has been made to them that any person is violating the provisions of the 'Act concerning the Practice of Dentistry,' May, 1893?"

Ans. The Dental Commissioner should transmit such complaint, together with all information concerning the same within his knowledge, to the prosecuting officer of the place where the offense occurred, together with a certified copy of record from the books of the Recorder, if required.

It is the province of the prosecuting officer to decide whether the information furnished to him does or does not justify a prosecution.

I find nothing in the Dental Law that either expressly or by implication makes a commissioner a prosecuting officer. He has no official standing in a criminal court, except as a witness. He has no power to subpoena witnesses in a prosecution. No costs can be taxed in his favor except when a witness. And no part of any fine or costs goes to the treasury of the Commission. The only obligatory duties of the Commissioners are plainly specified in the law itself. The ethics of his profession and official position may justify and possibly *expect* from him, greater interest in securing the faithful observance of this especial law than would be expected from the ordinary citizen, but the extent to which he shall gratuitously sacrifice his own time, money or convenience is for his own judgment to decide.

To hold that a commissioner is required by the Dental Act of 1893 to investigate, at his own cost, rumored violations of this law, would interject into the Act a meaning not warranted by the most liberal interpretation of its phraseology. Had the Legislature intended to impose upon an official, duties involving not only labor, but expense also, it would at least have provided for the payment of the expense in plain language.

To sum up:—The Commissioner has fully discharged his duty, when he has given to the prosecuting officer all the information within his own knowledge (whether ascertained by himself or through others) that the law has been or is being violated; and it is for the prosecuting officer alone to say whether the same is weighty enough to warrant a prosecution.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS McMANUS.

Hartford, December 21, 1899.

In closing this report I desire to say that the Commissioners stand ready at all times to do all they can, even at great personal inconvenience, to assist in bringing offenders to justice, and we are in position to aid materially, by giving advice, legal opinions and results of prosecutions in other States.

We earnestly request that every known case of violation of the law be brought to our attention, with all evidence obtainable, upon which we may be able to apply the remedy without further trouble to the complainants.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. L. PARMELE, M.D., D.M.D.,

Dental Commissioner and Recorder.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

At the last meeting of the Dental Commissioners of Connecticut it was

Voted, That after January 1, 1900, every applicant for license, whether graduate or non-graduate, be required to pass a thorough examination, both theoretical and practical, the details of which shall be arranged later, and that all rules conflicting therewith be and are hereby repealed.

The Recorder was requested to devise some plan whereby operations can be performed by applicants upon patients before the Commissioners.

Full particulars as to the required examination will be given each candidate as soon as possible before the next examination, which will be held Monday, May 21, 1900, at the Capitol in Hartford. It must be distinctly understood by all applicants who receive a temporary permit after January 1, 1900, that the examination passed to obtain the same does not exempt them from passing the regular examination for license at the next meeting of the Commission.

GEO. L. PARMELE,
Dental Commissioner and Recorder.

Hartford, Connecticut, January 1, 1900.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

FROM OCTOBER 1, 1898, TO OCTOBER 1, 1899.

[Verified by vouchers on file in Comptroller's office.]

The Treasurer begs leave to report the following statement of moneys received from the Comptroller on account of the State Board of Health, and of expenditures from October 1, 1898, to October 1, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

1898.			
Oct. 1.	By balance—Cash on hand	$ 12.97	
27.	By cash from Comptroller	750.00	
1899.			
Jan. 26.	By cash from Comptroller	1,000.00	
Mar. 31.	“ “ “	200.00	
April 18.	“ “ “	1,000.00	
July	“ “ “	50.00	
	By transfer from pollution of streams account	425.56	
	Salary of Secretary	1,800.00	
			$5,238.53

DISBURSEMENTS.

For traveling and other necessary expenses of members of Board when on duty	$ 466.98	
Books and subscriptions to sanitary literature	112.84	
Printing, binding and stationery	1,083.98	
Office expenses	55.45	
Clerical assistance in Secretary's office	1,148.00	
Postage	183.58	
Insurance	4.50	
Fuel	42.36	
Expresses charges and messengers	33.67	
Storing stoves and repairs	12.40	
Telephone rent and long distance tolls	60.90	
Hollerith key-board punch, rent of	15.00	
Card cabinet for Vital Statistics	150.00	
Gas for year ending October 1st, estimated	25.00	
Meteorological summary—monthly	24.00	
Salary of Secretary	1,800.00	
	$5,218.66	
To balance	19.87	
		$5,238.53

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Treasurer.*

THE ACCOUNT RELATING TO THE INVESTIGATION OF WATER.

The Treasurer begs leave to report the following statement of moneys received from the Comptroller, and of expenditures on account of the investigation of the natural waters of the State, for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1899.

[Verified by vouchers on file in Comptroller's office.]

RECEIPTS.

1898.			
Oct. 1.	By cash on hand	$ 95.25	
27.	By cash from Comptroller	600.00	
1899.			
Jan. 25.	By cash from Comptroller	600.00	
June 14.	By Cash from Comptroller	600.00	
	By cash from Comptroller	700.00	
			$2,595.25

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid charges collecting samples, traveling expenses, etc.	$ 38.95	
Paid express charges for transportation	114.24	
For apparatus and laboratory supplies	33.63	
For printing and stationery	20.75	
Gas and water	60.00	
Prof. H. E. Smith and assistants	1,900.00	
Postage	2.12	
Transferred to account of State Board of Health	425.56	
		$2,595.25

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Treasurer.*

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Books and Pamphlets.

American Horses in Foreign Countries, Special Report on the Market for.

Army, Report of the Surgeon-General of, to the Secretary of War, year ending June 30, 1898.

Asbury Park, N. J., Report of the Board of Health of the City of, 1898.

Bacteriology, The Principles of, Dr. Ferdinand Hueppe.

Boston, Mass., 27th Annual Report of the Health Department of the City of, 1898.

Bureau of Animal Industry, 15th Annual Report of, 1898.

Burlington, Vt., Annual Report of the Health Officer of the City of, 1898.

Car Sanitation, Report of the Committee on, by Prof. S. H. Woodbridge.

Civil Service Commission, 15th Report of.

Cleveland, Ohio, 26th Annual Report of the Public Health Division of the Department of Police, 1898.

Conference of State and Provincial Boards of North America, Proceedings of the 13th Annual Meeting of.

Connecticut, Adjutant-General's Report, September 30, 1898.

Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, 22d Annual Report of, 1898.

Connecticut Medical Society, Proceedings of, 1899.

Connecticut State Board of Charities, 16th and 17th Annual Reports of, 1897, 1898.

District of Columbia, Report of the Health Officer of, 1898.

Department of the Interior, Water Supply and Irrigation Papers of the U. S. Geological Survey, No. 22.

Department of Labor, Bulletin No. 20, 1899.

Department of Labor, Bulletin No. 22.

Eleventh Census, The Mortality Statistics of the, by Cressy L. Wilbur, M.D.

Florida, 10th Annual Report of the State Board of Health, 1898.

Grand Rapids, Michigan, Annual Report of, 1898.

Hartford, Conn., 14th Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of, 1898.

Kansas, 14th Annual Report of the Board of Health, 1898.

Labor Commissioner, 13th Annual Report of, Vol. I.-II, 1898.

Lake Mohonk Conference, Report of the Fifth Annual Meeting of, 1899.

Maine, 6th Annual Report upon the Births, Marriages, Divorces and Deaths in the State of, 1897.

Manchester, N. H., Report of the Board of Health of, 1898.

Massachusetts, 30th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of.

Massachusetts Hospital for Consumptives, Second Annual Report of the Trustees, 1898.

Massachusetts Hospital for Consumptives, Supplement to the Second Annual Report of the Trustees of.

Microscopical Water Analysis, An Improved Filter for, by D. D. Jackson, S. B.

Middletown, Conn., 33d Annual Report of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of, 1898.

Michigan, 25th Annual Report of State Board of Health, 1897.

Michigan, 30th Annual Report of Births, Marriages and Deaths, for the year 1896.

Minnesota, 16th Report of the State Board of Health, 1895-96.

Nashville, Tenn., 24th Annual Report of the City Health Officer of.

New Hampshire Medical Society, Transactions of, at the 107th Anniversary, 1898.

New Hampshire, 7th Report of the Board of Commissioners of Lunacy for the State of, 1898.

New Hampshire, 15th Report of the State Board of Health, 1898.

New Haven, Conn., Report of the Health Department of the City of, 1898.

New Jersey State Board of Health, Communicable Diseases of Animals, Circular 94.

New York, 18th Annual Report of the State Board of Health (with maps), 1898.

New York Hospital, 128th Annual Report of, 1898.

North Carolina Board of Health, 7th Biennial Report of, 1897-1898.

Ohio River Water, Report on the Investigations into the Purification of, 1899.

Oklahama, Fourth Biennial Report of the Supt. of Health of the Territory of, 1897-1898.

Oneonta, New York, Annual Health Report of the Village of.

Pennsylvania State Board of Health, 14th Annual Report of, 1898.

Pittsburgh, Penn., Report of the Filtration Commission of the City of, 1899.

Port Huron, Michigan, Annual Report of the Health Officer of the City of, 1898.

Providence, R. I., 16th Annual Report of the Superintendent of Health of the City of, 1898.

Providence, R. I., 44th Annual Report on the Births, Marriages and Deaths, for the year 1898.

Providence, R. I., Annual Report of the City Engineer of, 1898.

Public Health Reports, issued by the Supervising Surgeon-General, M.H.S., Vol. XIII, Nos. 1 to 52.

Public Health in Indiana, Laws, By-Laws and Instructions Relating to.

Quarantines, Discussion of the subject of National, State and Local, by W. H. Sanders, M.D.

Rhode Island, 19th Annual Report of the State Board of Health, 1896.

Rhode Island, 20th Annual Report of State Board of Health.

Rhode Island, 45th Registration Report of, 1897.

Sanitary Code, Louisiana State Board of Health, 1899.

Sanitary Engineering of Buildings, by Wm. Paul Gerhard, C. E.

Sanitation, A Half Century of, by Wm. Paul Gerhard, C. E.

San Francisco, Cal., Annual Report of the Board of Health of, 1898.

Sewage Commission, Report of, Connecticut, 1899.

Sewerage Commission of the City of Baltimore, Second Report of, 1899.

Storrs Agricultural College, Annual Report of, 1898.

Smithsonian Institution, Annual Report of, 1896.

State and Federal Quarantine Powers, an address delivered by Edgar H. Farrar, Esq.

Syracuse Water Board, 10th Annual Report of, 1899.

Treasury Department, Mortality Statistics in the United States for the year ending December 31, 1897.

Treasury Department, Report of Commission of Medical Officers.

Treasury Department, Shipment of Merchandise from a Town Infected with Yellow Fever, by Surgeon H. R. Carter.

Treasury Department, Train Inspection in Yellow Fever Epidemics, by Surgeon H. R. Carter.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Secretary's Report, 1899.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Directory.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, Bulletin No. 23.

U. S. Agricultural Experiment Station of Nebraska, Article I, Ornamental Planting, Bulletin No. 55.

U. S. Agricultural Experiment Station of Nebraska, Article II, Methods of Tree Planting, Bulletin No. 56.

U. S. Agricultural Experiment Station of Nebraska, Article III, Proceedings of Agricultural Students' Association, 1898-1899, Bulletin No. 57.

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U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletins, Nos. 84 and 85.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin, No. 93, Sugar as Food.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin, No. 103, Experiment Station Work.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmer's Bulletin, No. 104, Notes on Frost.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Methods of Analysis adopted by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, etc.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Year Book of, 1898.

U. S. Marine Hospital Service, Weekly Public Health Reports, Vol. XIII, 1898.

Vaccination, Its Natural History and Pathology, by S. Monckton Copeman.

Ventilation of Railway Coaches, by Prof. S. H. Woodbridge.

Water and Public Health, by James H. Fuertes.

What Sanitary Science has done for American Life, by Prof. J. B. Johnson, Relations of the State Board of Health to the Public, by Prof. S. W. Williston.

Winona, Minnesota, Annual Report of the Board of Health, 1898.

Wisconsin, 17th Report of the State Board of Health of, 1897.

Yellow Fever, Its Nature, Diagnosis, Treatment and Prophylaxis and Quarantine Regulations Relating Thereto.

Foreign and Parliamentary Reports.

Aldershot Camp Sewage Farm, Report on the Condition of, and of the Dairy Maintained upon it.

Animal Acts, Report of the Departmental Committee on the Working of the Diseases of.

Army Medical Department, Report for the year 1897, Volume XXXIX.

Atlas of Illustrations of Pathology.

Borough of Brighton, Annual Report of, 1898.

Ceylon, Hong Kong, and Straits Settlements, Correspondence regarding the Measures to be adopted for Checking the Spread of Venereal Disease.

Cheddar Cheese, Making, Report on the Results of Investigations of, 1891-98.

China, Imperial Maritime Customs, Medical Reports, for the half year ending 31st of March, 1898.

China, Medical Reports, 56th issue.

Dangerous Trades, 4th Interim Report of.

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State Board of Health

Bureau of Vital Statistics

State of Connecticut

REGISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

Year Ending December 31, 1898

NEW SERIES—No. 21

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE

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OFFICE OF THE BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS,
STATE HOUSE, HARTFORD, NOV. 30, 1899.

To his Excellency GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY, *Governor of the State of Connecticut:*

SIR :—In accordance with the laws of this State, I have the honor to submit to you the detailed abstracts of the Births, Marriages, Divorces, and Deaths, that were registered in Connecticut in the year 1898, together with a few suggestions and inferences on the main features of the Vital Statistics of that year.

I have the honor to be

Your very obedient servant,

C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D.,
Superintendent of Registration of Vital Statistics.

REGISTRATION REPORT, 1898.

To his Excellency George E. Lounsbury, *Governor of Connecticut:*

Sir: I have the honor herewith to submit the Twenty-first Annual Report, by the State Board of Health, of the Births, Marriages, Divorces and Deaths registered in Connecticut in the year 1898.

In this report is presented, in a tabulated form, some of the facts, interesting and instructive, that can be best expressed by enumerating the prominent items of interest relating to the Births, Marriages, Divorces, and Deaths which have occurred during the year among the people of the commonwealth of Connecticut.

I think it worth while to republish essentially the remarks which were printed in the last report, in relation to the operation of recent legislation in improving the Vital Statistics of the State, because the effect of said legislation is a practical demonstration that the supervision it calls for is an absolute necessity in securing full and accurate records.

There have been no important changes in the requirements made upon physicians and clergymen who furnish the certificates from which the records are made, in the last forty years, and hence no new duties have been imposed upon them. Yet the promptness, fulness and accuracy of the certificates rendered by them, since the law has made it the duty of a special legal officer (a lawyer) in every County to see that the Registration laws are obeyed, has more than doubled the value of registration and in some towns increased it by ten-fold.

When the Legislature placed the execution of these laws under the supervision of a special officer, it remedied a defect which had before always stood in the way of a satisfactory realization of the purposes of the laws.

To appreciate this fully, it should be kept in mind, that the duties necessary to the right observance of the registration laws are imposed upon many persons of widely different interests and pursuits, and that the object sought can only be effected by the united, prompt and regular attention to duty of each of them, in his special official capacity at frequent and stated intervals.

Or, if we state the matter from a different standpoint, it will appear in this way: Upwards of three thousand individuals, residents of this State and of adjoining States, including Doctors, Clergymen, Judges, Justices of the Peace, Midwives, Sextons, Undertakers, Coroners, and Registrars, are by the laws liable to be required to discharge a responsible personal duty to the State, accurately and promptly at or before a specified time in every month. No army of that size and composition ever obeyed orders well without training and discipline.

Previous to the present legislation no one had the authority or inclination to attempt such training or enforcement of the laws. So long as there were no other incentives than a conscientious sense of duty, and the urgent appeals of the State Board of Health, compliance with the law was largely a voluntary matter, to obey it or not as each one might choose.

Although a considerable penalty attached to its neglect, so far as I am informed no one had suffered a penalty previous to the appointment of the County officers. And previous to that it is safe to say, that not ten per cent. of those who should, did obey the laws strictly. Under the new system of supervision, by a legal officer, not only are there greater numbers of certificates returned, but what is equally important, they are returned promptly, and are far more accurate and complete in the required information than they ever were before. The new system has worked a revolution in the records of Vital Statistics. It is the invariable experience of the whole civilized world, that without constant and vigilant supervision, the satisfactory registration of Vital Statistics in large communities is impossible. When we consider the variety and character of the persons who must contribute each their part, such experience is only such as might be expected.

It is a pleasure as well as a duty to add that there is a general and almost unanimous and cheerful compliance with the requirements of the laws, under the present system. There have been only a few mulcted for their neglect; and the previous nonconformity with what was required, was due more to indifference and want of proper appreciation of the value of correct Vital Statistics than to deliberate and wilful disobedience.

The few prosecutions by the County executive officers have emphatically impressed those concerned that the law is a reality, and not to be trifled with.

The new regulation, that copies of all the certificates of Births, Marriages and Deaths shall be sent to the office of the State Board of Health for tabulation and filing, is also working very satisfactorily, and with far better results than was possible under the old methods.

The following is a general summary of the Births, Marriages and Deaths as registered in 1898:

BIRTHS.

SEX.		PARENTAGE.	
Males	10,897	American	8,496
Females	10,050	One or both Foreign	12,176
Not stated	76	Not stated	351
Total	21,023	Total	21,023

Whole number of Births	21,023
Birth-rate per 1,000	23.5

MARRIAGES.

Both parties American	3,537
Both parties Foreign	1,909
Husband American, wife Foreign	540
Husband foreign, wife American	573
Not stated	6
Total Marriages	6,565
Total number of persons married	13,130

DEATHS.

SEX.		NATIVITY.	
Males	7,340	American	10,279
Females	6,827	Foreign	3,494
Not stated	3	Not stated	397
Total	14,170	Total	14,170

Whole number of Deaths	14,170
Death-rate per 1,000	15.8

There was one birth to every	42.4	persons.
There was one marriage to every	136.0	"
There was one person married to every	68.0	"
There was one death to every	63.0	"

The total number of births registered in Connecticut during the year 1898 was 21,023; of deaths, 14,170; so that the natural increase of population by excess of births over deaths was 6,853, being 192 more than in the previous year.

Towns in Which the Deaths Exceeded the Births.

The registration of the Vital Statistics of the State is always conducted townwise. Although cities and boroughs are often included within town limits, their population for death-rates, birth-rates, etc., are counted as part of the population of the towns in which they are respectively located.

In 36 towns the deaths exceeded the births. The total excess of deaths over births in these towns, or the natural loss of population, was 150. The loss in this way was 77 less than in the previous year.

In 17 towns of less than 1,000 inhabitants the loss was	69
In 7 towns of between 1,000 and 2,000 inhabitants the loss was	50
In 4 towns of between 2,000 and 3,000 inhabitants the loss was	24
In two towns of 3,000 inhabitants the loss was	7
Total	150

In 6 towns the births and deaths were equal, to wit: Franklin, Hartland, Old Saybrook, Sharon, Stafford, Trumbull.

In 132 towns the births exceeded the deaths.

The towns in which registration shows an excess of deaths over births are the following, arranged by counties:

Hartford County.

Towns.	Population.	Deaths.	Births.	Loss.
East Granby	675	10	7	3
Granby	1,250	23	22	1
Marlborough	500	6	3	3
	2,425	39	32	7

New Haven County.

Towns.	Population.	Deaths.	Births.	Loss.
Beacon Falls	350	6	3	3
Bethany	550	9	5	4
Madison	1,500	32	23	9
North Branford	800	18	17	1
Wolcott	540	9	7	2
	3,740	74	55	19

New London County.

Towns.	Population.	Deaths.	Births.	Loss.
Colchester	2,500	30	27	3
Lisbon	590	17	16	1
No. Stonington	1,400	25	15	10
	4,490	72	58	14

Fairfield County.

Towns.	Population.	Deaths.	Births.	Loss.
Brookfield	900	18	13	5
Easton	985	15	11	4
Monroe	950	19	10	9
New Canaan	3,000	47	43	4
Redding	1,550	34	26	8
Stratford	3,200	61	58	3
Weston	800	14	12	2
	11,385	208	173	35

Windham County.

Towns.	Population.	Deaths.	Births.	Loss.
Canterbury	875	13	11	2
Eastford	625	9	7	2
Hampton	650	16	6	10
Woodstock	2,300	43	41	2
	4,450	81	65	16

Litchfield County.

Towns.	Population.	Deaths.	Births.	Loss.
Canaan	950	20	8	12
Cornwall	1,200	21	19	2
	2,150	41	27	14

Middlesex County.

Towns.	Population.	Deaths.	Births.	Loss.
Chatham	2,200	39	33	6
Clinton	1,400	33	15	18
Durham	850	17	13	4
East Haddam	2,600	49	36	13
	7,050	138	97	41

Tolland County.

Towns.	Population.	Deaths.	Births.	Loss.
Andover	400	8	6	2
Tolland	1,080	22	20	2
	1,480	30	26	4

The following table gives a summary of the Vital Statistics of the State from 1848, the date of the first Registration Report, up to the present time. In the year 1852 no Report of Vital Statistics was published.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS FROM 1848 TO 1898.

Year.	Births.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Divorces.	No. Marriages to each Divorce.
1848	6,850	20	2,816	4,379	12.4	2,471	----	--------
1849	7,238	20	2,920	5,049	14	2,189	----	--------
1850	7,578	20.4	2,884	5,170	14	2,408	----	--------
1851	8,362	22	2,995	4,767	13	3,595	----	--------
1853	8,302	21.4	3,136	5,596	14.4	2,706	----	--------
1854	8,439	21.3	3,202	5,646	14.2	2,793	----	--------
1855	10,012	24	4,286	6,094	14.6	3,918	----	--------
1856	11,139	25	4.089	6,324	14.9	4,815	----	--------
1857	11,355	26	3,647	6,585	16	4,770	----	--------
1858	11,299	25	3,737	6,618	15.6	4,681	----	--------
1859	11,259	25	3,778	6,533	15	4,726	----	--------
1860	11,873	26	4,036	7,602	16.3	4,271	310	13
1861	11,934	25	3,757	7,735	16.5	4,199	275	13.9
1862	10,803	23	3,701	8,541	18	2,262	257	14
1863	9,885	21	3,467	8,442	18	1,443	291	12
1864	9,734	20	4,107	9,109	19	625	426	9.6
1865	10,202	20.8	4,460	7,950	16	2,252	404	11
1866	10,623	23	4,978	7,520	15	4,103	488	10
1867	12,029	23.2	4,779	7,343	14.3	4,686	459	10.4
1868	12,469	23.4	4,734	7.549	15	4,920	478	9.9
1869	12,481	23.5	4,754	8,417	15.6	4,064	491	9.6
1870	13.136	24.2	4,871	8,895	15	4,241	408	11.9
1871	13,114	24	4,882	8.166	14.2	4,948	409	11.9
1872	13,805	25.3	5,023	9,970	18	3,835	464	10.8
1873	14,087	25.6	4,841	9,822	17.4	4,265	457	10.6
1874	14,450	26.2	4,694	8,939	17.2	5,511	492	9.5
1875	14,328	26	4.535	9,883	17	4,495	476	9.4
1876	13,800	25	4,320	10,187	17.5	3,613	396	10.9
1877	14.072	26	4,319	9,696	16	4,376	427	10.1
1878	13,499	24	4,315	9,352	15	4.147	401	10.7
1879	14,051	22.4	4,373	9,394	15	4,657	316	13.7
1880	13,829	22.2	4,745	10,408	16.7	3,421	332	14.2
1881	14,616	22.4	4,850	10,907	17.4	3,709	404	12
1882	14,938	23.9	5,329	11,622	18.7	2,316	392	13.5
1883	15,856	25.4	5,440	11,943	19.1	3,913	433	12.6
1884	15.758	23	5,394	11,351	16.6	4,407	360	14.7
1885	15,496	22.7	5,091	12,033	17.6	3,463	383	13.3
1886	15,934	22.2	5,497	11,616	16.2	4,318	387	14.2
1887	16,583	22·8	5,788	12.385	17	4,198	387	14.9
1888	16,878	22.2	5,969	12,980	17.1	3,898	430	13.8
1889	17,176	23.4	5,744	12,529	17	4,647	536	10.7
1890	17,394	23.3	6,284	13,665	18.3	3,729	477	13.1
1891	18,557	24.8	6,486	14,385	19.2	4,172	475	13.6
1892	19,750	24.7	6,596	15,170	19	4,580	501	13.1
1893	20,296	25.4	6,459	14.901	18.6	5,395	390	16.5
1894	20,345	24.9	5,830	13,699	16.8	6,646	367	15.8
1895	19,931	24.4	6,623	14,546	17.8	5,385	417	15.8
1896	21,324	24.9	6,716	15,025	17.5	6,299	462	14.5
1897	20,580	23.3	6,461	13,915	15.7	6,665	403	16.0
1898	21,023	23.5	6,565	14,170	15.8	6,853	429	15.3

TABLE II.—HARTFORD COUNTY.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN THE SEVERAL TOWNS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1898.

TOWNS.	Estimated Population.	BIRTHS.											MARRIAGES.								DEATHS.							
		SEX.					PARENTAGE.						NATIVITY.								SEX.				NATIVITY.			
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Amer. Mother, For. Father.	Amer. Father, For. Mother.	Both Foreign of diff. Nations.	Not stated.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Husb. American, Wife Foreign.	Husb. Foreign, Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Husband non-resident.	Both non-resident.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Hartford	80,000	937	916	9	1862	23.2	601	844	118	168	86	45	310	217	59	63	1	650	86	86	700	599	--	*1299	910	351	38	15.6
Avon	1,200	13	19	--	32	26.6	16	9	2	2	----	3	3	---	----	----	--	3	2	1	9	7	--	16	12	4	--	13.3
Berlin	3,000	34	35	--	69	23.0	37	18	6	5	2	1	10	3	----	4	--	17	3	2	36	28	--	64	47	16	1	21.3
Bloomfield	1,300	16	17	--	33	25.3	18	10	1	4	----	--	11	3	1	----	--	15	6	3	9	7	--	16	10	5	1	12.3
Bristol	9,000	111	79	--	190	21.1	64	88	17	16	3	2	34	15	1	6	--	56	13	7	78	40	--	118	82	33	3	13.1
Burlington	1,200	21	15	--	36	30.0	7	20	4	4	1	--	5	1	----	1	--	7	3	2	10	9	--	19	13	6	--	15.8
Canton	2,600	25	32	--	57	21.9	26	25	2	2	1	1	16	10	----	3	--	29	3	14	23	22	--	45	27	16	2	17.3
East Granby	675	6	1	--	7	10.3	7	----	----	----	----	--	3	1	----	----	--	4	1	----	6	4	--	10	9	1	--	14.8
East Hartford	5,600	79	68	1	148	26.4	87	35	9	13	3	1	25	5	2	4	--	36	9	9	53	49	--	102	78	21	3	18.2
East Windsor	2,850	33	36	--	69	24.2	26	24	7	7	2	3	17	6	3	2	--	28	7	2	15	19	--	34	24	10	--	11.9
Enfield	6,800	93	83	2	178	26.1	77	43	27	19	11	1	52	7	9	5	--	73	9	37	72	58	1	131	90	37	4	19.2
Farmington	3,300	31	44	1	76	23.0	39	22	2	8	1	4	18	1	2	6	--	27	10	4	21	26	--	47	28	15	4	14.2
Glastonbury	3,679	59	51	--	110	27.1	58	35	5	10	2	--	14	2	5	2		23	2	1	28	31	--	59	49	7	3	16.0
Granby	1,250	10	12	--	22	17.6	14	4	1	2	1	--	5	1	1	2	--	9	1	4	11	12	--	23	19	3	1	18.4
Hartland	565	5	3	--	8	14.1	6	1	1	----	----	--	1	---	----	----	--	1	----	----	7	1	--	8	8	----	--	14.1
Manchester	8,222	77	90	--	167	20.3	42	78	18	14	9	6	21	27	5	10	--	63	15	5	52	73	--	125	70	46	9	15.2
Marlborough	500	1	2	--	3	6.0	2	1	----	----	----	--	2	---	1	----	--	3	---	1	2	4	--	6	6	----	--	12.0
New Britain	26,000	366	311	--	677	26.0	217	323	68	47	21	1	98	115	11	28	--	252	34	24	180	187	--	367	249	116	2	14.1
Newington	1,000	14	13	--	27	27.0	13	5	4	4	1	--	4	---	----	----	--	4	2	----	5	7	--	12	10	2	--	12.0
Plainville	2,000	18	17	--	35	17.5	25	7	----	2	1	--	11	---	----	----	--	11	4	4	15	17	--	32	26	4	2	16.0
Rocky Hill	1,100	15	7	--	22	20.0	17	1	1	3	----	--	3	---	----	----	--	3	2	----	11	9	--	20	19	1	--	18.1
Simsbury	2.000	19	19	--	38	19.0	18	10	4	5	----	1	15	---	----	1	--	16	5	2	13	17	--	30	21	6	3	15.0
Southington	5 500	64	55	--	119	21.6	61	40	9	7	2	--	28	6	2	----	--	36	8	2	33	37	--	70	51	19	--	12.7
South Windsor	1,750	18	14	--	32	18.2	16	9	5	1	1	--	1	2	----	----	--	3	1	----	6	10	--	16	14	1	1	9.1
Suffield	3,250	23	36	1	60	18.4	38	10	4	4	2	2	12	---	1	3	--	16	5	3	25	22	--	47	39	7	1	14.4
West Hartford	2,667	28	25	--	53	19.8	25	16	8	2	2	--	5	1	----	----	--	6	2	3	22	20	--	42	26	15	1	15.6
Wethersfield	2,350	23	22	--	45	19.1	30	8	3	1	3	--	14	4	1	----	--	19	6	6	30	19	--	*49	40	7	2	18.2
Windsor	3,500	35	35	--	70	20.0	42	13	6	7	2	--	14	1	----	1	--	16	8	1	36	32	--	68	53	13	2	19.4
Windsor Locks	3,000	55	50	--	105	35.0	38	51	7	8	1	--	23	9	2	5	--	39	13	15	36	28	--	64	41	20	3	21.3
Total	185,858	2229	2107	14	4350	23.4	1667	1750	339	365	158	71	775	437	106	146	1	1465	260	238	1544	1394	1	2939	2071	782	86	15.8

* Deaths of non-residents in public institutions: Hartford, 50; Wethersfield, 6.

TABLE II.—NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Estimated Population.	BIRTHS.											MARRIAGES.								DEATHS.							
		SEX.					PARENTAGE.						NATIVITY.								SEX.				NATIVITY.			
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Amer. Mother. For. Father.	Amer. Father. For. Mother.	Both Foreign of diff. Nations.	Not stated.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Husb. American. Wife Foreign.	Husb. Foreign. Wife American.	Not stated	Total.	Husband non-resident.	Both non-resident.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.
New Haven ----	112,000	1588	1384	2	2974	26.5	1059	1374	222	210	103	6	445	313	69	84	--	911	118	89	899	946	--	*1845	1281	538	26	16.0
Ansonia -------	13,000	189	179	--	368	28.3	110	167	36	41	14	--	34	39	11	9	--	93	21	15	102	98	--	200	141	57	2	15.3
Beacon Falls----	350	1	2	--	3	8.8	1	2	----	----	----	--	4	1	----	----	--	5	----	1	4	2	--	6	5	----	1	17.1
Bethany -------	550	1	4	--	5	9.0	4	----	1	----	----	--	6	---	----	1	--	7	1	3	5	4	--	9	8	1	--	16 3
Branford -------	5 000	96	75	--	171	34.2	53	80	17	10	10	1	14	23	2	3	--	42	3	6	51	42	--	93	59	28	6	18.6
Cheshire -------	1,900	16	18	--	34	17.8	20	6	3	4	1	--	9	---	1	----	--	10	4	2	17	16	--	33	24	9	--	17.3
Derby ---------	8,500	84	81	--	165	19.4	68	50	20	17	7	3	29	19	5	10	--	63	16	14	65	73	--	138	81	43	14	16.2
East Haven-----	1,050	10	12	--	22	20.9	15	3	3	----	----	1	5	---	---	1	--	6	4	----	8	13	--	21	18	3	--	20.0
Guilford -------	2,888	32	24	--	56	19.3	32	13	3	5	2	1	17	2	2	----	--	21	3	5	27	28	--	55	49	6	--	19.0
Hamden -------	4,100	50	59	--	109	26.5	59	31	5	7	7	--	10	4	3	----	--	17	4	7	25	35	--	60	54	6	--	14.6
Madison -------	1,500	12	11	--	23	15.3	14	2	4	3	----	--	8	---	----	----	--	8	2	1	22	10	--	32	29	3	--	21.3
Meriden--------	28,500	350	335	2	687	24.1	201	323	71	61	23	8	86	70	19	17	--	192	40	30	228	218	--	446	306	134	6	15.6
Middlebury-----	600	9	5	2	16	26.6	10	5	1	----	----	--	2	---	2	----	--	4	1	3	4	2	--	6	5	1	--	10.0
Milford --------	4,000	34	41	--	75	18.7	53	12	6	----	3	1	15	1	1	1	--	18	2	8	42	40	--	82	72	7	3	20.5
Naugatuck -----	9,500	167	158	--	325	34.2	91	148	36	28	14	8	41	24	14	9	--	88	18	5	82	84	--	166	116	49	1	17.4
North Branford -	800	12	5	--	17	21.2	15	1	----	1	----	--	3	---	1	----	--	4	1	----	11	7	--	18	15	2	1	22.5
North Haven ---	1,900	27	16	--	43	22.6	21	16	3	----	3	--	4	1	----	----	--	5	5	---	13	11	--	24	19	4	1	12.6
Orange --------	6,000	70	61	3	134	22.3	89	19	10	10	5	1	27	3	3	3	--	36	18	2	63	40	--	103	85	13	5	17.1
Oxford---------	1,000	9	8	2	19	19 0	15	3	----	1	----	--	4	---	----	----	--	4	1	1	10	5	--	15	15	----	--	15.0
Prospect -------	500	6	1	--	7	14.0	4	2	1	---	----	--	2	1	1	1	--	5	2	----	5	1	--	6	6	----	--	12.0
Seymour -------	3,300	40	43	--	83	25.1	22	35	9	6	9	2	14	5	1	2	--	22	2	5	24	29	--	53	38	11	4	16.0
Southbury------	1,150	12	12	--	24	20.8	19	----	----	4	1	--	5	---	1	1	--	7	2	1	15	7	--	22	15	7	--	19.1
Wallingford ----	9,000	131	128	1	260	28.8	97	95	23	29	8	8	35	15	7	8	--	65	12	7	65	65	--	130	98	29	3	14.4
Waterbury -----	45,000	701	697	7	1405	31.2	473	627	125	125	47	9	196	168	41	38	--	443	42	29	377	357	--	*734	487	241	6	16.2
Wolcott --------	540	6	1	--	7	12.9	6	1	----	----	----	--	3	---	----	----	--	3	1	1	5	4	--	9	8	1	--	16.6
Woodbridge ----	900	9	6	--	15	16.6	12	3	----	----	----	--	2	1	----	----	--	3	2	----	9	3	--	12	11	----	1	13.3
Total --------	263,528	3662	3366	19	7047	26.7	2563	3018	598	562	257	49	1020	690	184	188	--	2082	325	235	2178	2140	-	4318	3045	1193	80	16.3

* Deaths of non-residents in public institutions: New Haven, 44; Waterbury, 3.

TABLE II.—NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Estimated Population.	BIRTHS.											MARRIAGES.								DEATHS.							
		SEX.					PARENTAGE.						NATIVITY.								SEX.				NATIVITY.			
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Amer. Mother. For. Father.	Amer. Father. For. Mother.	Both Foreign of diff. Nations.	Not stated.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Husb. American Wife Foreign.	Husb. Foreign. Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Husband non-resident.	Both non-resident.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.
New London	15,000	198	169	--	367	24.4	183	110	32	26	13	3	121	43	23	14	--	201	27	29	158	114	--	272	203	63	6	18.1
Bozrah	900	10	7	--	17	18.8	11	3	2	1	----	--	2	---	----	----	--	2	1	----	----	7	--	7	6	1	--	7.7
Colchester	2,500	17	10	--	27	10.8	17	9	1	----	----	--	4	1	1	----	--	6	2	----	15	15	--	30	24	6	--	12.0
East Lyme	2,300	24	15	--	39	16 9	27	6	4	----	1	1	13	---	1	----	--	14	3	2	19	15	--	34	31	2	1	14.7
Franklin	470	5	6	--	11	23.4	7	1	2	1	----	--	3	---	----	----	--	3	2	1	3	8	--	11	9	2	--	23.4
Griswold	4,000	66	67	1	134	33.5	44	45	25	16	3	1	17	14	6	5	1	43	7	4	29	35	--	64	49	14	1	16 0
Groton	7,000	64	55	1	120	17.1	83	17	5	6	5	4	37	1	1	----	--	39	10	1	48	46	--	94	80	14	--	13.4
Lebanon	1,600	16	14	--	30	18.7	23	3	1	1	1	1	5	---	1	----	--	6	2	1	19	10	--	29	27	2	--	18.1
Ledyard	1,585	10	10	--	20	12.6	14	3	1	1	----	1	10	---	----	----	--	10	5	1	10	12	--	22	17	3	2	13.8
Lisbon	590	10	6	--	16	27.1	8	5	2	1	----	--	4	1	----	----	--	5	2	2	4	13	--	17	12	4	1	28.8
Lyme	950	6	7	--	13	13.6	11	----	----	1	----	1	9	1	----	----	--	10	2	----	10	2	--	12	11	----	1	12.6
Montville	2,600	29	27	--	56	21.5	27	15	1	7	4	2	11	4	1	3	--	19	4	1	18	18	--	36	30	5	1	13.8
Norwich	25,900	290	279	--	569	21.9	210	215	68	49	25	2	106	60	15	24	--	205	40	17	210	207	--	*417	289	123	5	15.6
No. Stonington	1,400	9	6	--	15	10.7	11	1	1	2	----	--	13	---	1	1	--	15	3	1	14	11	--	25	22	2	1	17.7
Old Lyme	1,325	18	14	--	32	24.1	27	2	----	3	----	--	2	---	----	----	--	2	----	----	8	5	--	13	10	3	--	9.8
Preston	2,560	30	25	--	55	21.4	33	12	----	7	2	1	11	---	1	----	--	12	4	1	26	11	--	37	28	4	5	14.4
Salem	481	6	11	--	17	35.3	11	4	----	----	2	--	3	---	----	----	--	3	----	2	2	2	--	4	4	----	--	8.3
Sprague	1,500	14	16	--	30	20.0	9	15	3	2	1	--	---	4	----	----	--	4	----	----	17	9	--	26	19	5	2	17.3
Stonington	7,500	101	74	2	177	23.6	81	58	17	17	3	1	35	4	9	10	--	58	4	10	64	47	--	111	83	21	7	14.8
Voluntown	1,000	9	13	--	22	22.0	17	1	1	3	----	--	10	---	4	----	--	14	2	7	9	7	--	16	14	1	1	16.0
Waterford	2,750	35	24	--	59	21.4	35	10	4	3	7	--	14	1	2	1	--	18	3	8	33	18	--	51	41	7	3	18.5
Total	83,911	967	855	4	1826	21.7	889	535	170	147	67	18	430	134	66	58	1	689	123	88	716	612	--	1328	1009	282	37	15 8

* Deaths of non-residents in public institutions: Norwich, 12.

TABLE II.—FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Estimated Population.	BIRTHS.										MARRIAGES.								DEATHS.							
		SEX.					PARENTAGE.					NATIVITY.								SEX.				NATIVITY.			
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Amer. Mother. For. Father.	Amer. Father. For. Mother.	Both Foreign of diff. Nations.	Not stated.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Husb. American Wife Foreign.	Husb. Foreign. Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Husband non-resident.	Both non-resident.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Danbury	19,700	226	185	4	415	21.0	202	141	32	26	9	5	70	26	4	10	--	110	20	12	154	157	--	*311	238	61	12	15.6
Bridgeport	65,000	987	888	11	1886	29.0	584	896	129	143	105	29	293	282	39	46	2	662	83	73	544	532	--	*1076	707	320	49	16.3
Bethel	3,700	31	41	--	72	19.4	48	9	5	5	4	1	9	---	1	----	--	10	4	1	29	27	1	57	41	15	1	15.4
Brookfield	900	7	6	--	13	15.5	7	5	1	----	----	---	6	2	----	----	--	8	1	2	9	9	--	18	16	1	1	20.0
Darien	2,450	29	17	--	46	18.7	22	12	6	2	4	---	7	4	----	----	--	11	5	----	54	12	--	*66	51	12	3	15.9
Easton	985	7	4	--	11	11.1	9	1	1	----	----	---	3	---	1	1	--	5	4	----	8	7	--	15	15	---	---	15.2
Fairfield	3,900	41	53	--	94	24.1	54	24	5	10	1	---	13	---	4	1	--	18	6	1	33	29	--	62	54	7	1	15.8
Greenwich	12,500	115	90	--	205	16.4	82	70	16	13	18	6	26	10	2	6	--	44	13	5	88	87	--	175	133	33	9	14.0
Huntington	6,000	59	55	1	115	19.1	54	30	10	10	5	6	24	---	4	5	--	33	14	2	27	32	--	59	41	16	2	9.8
Monroe	950	5	5	--	10	10.5	5	1	2	2	----	---	3	1	1	1	--	6	5	1	12	7	--	19	19	---	---	20.0
New Canaan	3,000	19	23	1	43	14.3	24	4	4	3	2	6	12	---	1	----	--	13	9	----	21	26	--	47	36	8	3	15.6
New Fairfield	650	7	7	--	14	21.5	10	3	1	----	----	---	3	---	----	----	--	3	----	----	4	3	--	7	7	---	---	10.7
Newtown	3,400	32	19	1	52	15.2	35	7	5	2	----	3	13	2	----	----	--	15	5	----	25	18	--	43	27	15	1	12.6
Norwalk	22,000	196	193	--	389	17.6	217	98	32	28	11	3	69	28	8	12	--	117	31	11	128	115	--	*243	189	46	8	10.9
Redding	1,550	17	9	--	26	16.7	19	4	1	----	2	---	8	---	----	----	--	8	2	----	17	17	--	34	29	4	1	22.5
Ridgefield	2,400	43	14	--	57	23.7	37	8	6	4	1	1	7	---	2	----	--	9	1	2	24	19	--	43	32	11	---	17.9
Sherman	659	6	6	--	12	18.2	5	4	----	3	----	--	---	---	----	----	--	----	----	----	2	3	--	5	5	---	---	7.5
Stamford	18,500	287	210	10	507	27.4	194	116	49	34	20	94	75	35	16	9	--	135	24	21	188	151	--	*339	247	86	6	18.0
Stratford	3,200	24	33	1	58	18.1	32	13	5	2	2	4	9	---	2	2	--	13	4	2	31	30	--	61	49	7	5	19.0
Trumbull	1,426	8	10	--	18	12.6	10	4	1	2	1	---	11	1	2	----	--	14	4	4	11	7	--	18	13	5	---	12.6
Weston	800	7	4	1	12	15.0	10	2	----	---	----	---	3	---	----	----	--	3	----	----	7	7	--	14	13	---	1	17.5
Westport	3,700	41	30	--	71	19.1	31	24	9	5	2	---	12	2	2	3	--	19	7	2	37	27	--	64	46	16	2	17.2
Wilton	1,700	19	13	--	32	18.8	21	7	2	1	1	---	4	1	----	----	--	5	2	----	12	19	--	31	28	1	2	18.2
Total	179,070	2213	1915	30	4158	23.2	1712	1483	322	295	188	158	680	394	89	96	2	1261	244	139	1465	1341	1	2807	2036	664	107	15.6

* Deaths of non-residents in public institutions: Danbury, 2; Bridgeport, 12; Darien, 27; Norwalk, 2; Stamford, 5.

TABLE II.—WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Estimated Population.	BIRTHS.											MARRIAGES.								DEATHS.							
		SEX.					PARENTAGE.						NATIVITY.								SEX.				NATIVITY.			
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Amer. Mother. For. Father.	Amer. Father. For. Mother.	Both Foreign of diff. Nations.	Not stated.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Husb. American. Wife Foreign.	Husb. Foreign. Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Husband non-resident.	Both non-resident.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Brooklyn	2,700	27	27	--	54	20.0	10	30	9	4	1	--	10	3	3	2	--	18	1	13	20	12	--	32	30	2	--	11.8
Ashford	700	10	9	--	19	27.1	17	----	----	2	----	--	4	----	----	----	--	4	3	1	6	7	--	13	13	----	--	18.5
Canterbury	875	8	3	--	11	12.5	9	2	----	----	----	--	2	2	----	----	--	4	2	----	6	7	--	13	11	1	1	14.8
Chaplin	525	5	8	--	13	24.7	10	2	1	----	----	--	2	----	----	----	--	2	1	1	2	8	--	10	9	1	--	19.0
Eastford	625	4	3	--	7	11.1	7	----	----	----	----	--	---	----	----	----	--	----	----	----	4	4	1	9	9	----	--	14.4
Hampton	650	2	4	--	6	9.2	6	----	----	----	----	--	2	----	----	----	--	2	1	----	7	9	--	16	12	4	--	24.6
Killingly	8,000	92	84	1	177	22.1	68	60	23	20	2	4	32	16	8	10	--	66	12	11	77	61	--	138	109	24	5	17.2
Plainfield	5,000	49	47	--	96	19.2	35	35	12	12	----	2	27	4	4	6	--	41	8	12	38	37	--	75	61	11	3	15.0
Pomfret	1,471	29	11	--	40	27.1	19	16	1	2	2	--	6	1	----	----	1	8	5	----	13	12	--	25	21	2	2	16.9
Putnam	6,700	80	80	--	160	23.8	54	55	30	15	----	6	25	4	6	3	1	39	9	6	66	62	--	128	84	36	8	19.1
Scotland	475	5	5	--	10	21.0	9	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	--	1	1	----	2	2	--	4	3	1	--	8.4
Sterling	1,100	13	12	--	25	22.7	14	8	3	----	----	--	6	----	----	1	--	7	----	2	4	12	--	16	14	2	--	14.5
Thompson	6,200	84	86	--	170	27.4	27	97	17	19	3	7	13	26	7	3	--	49	5	11	53	54	--	107	82	23	2	17.2
Windham	11,000	122	102	--	224	20.3	90	87	17	26	3	1	37	17	9	4	--	67	14	10	88	91	--	179	128	51	--	16.2
Woodstock	2,300	19	22	--	41	17.8	21	10	5	4	----	1	7	3	2	1	--	13	2	4	24	19	--	43	40	3	--	18.6
Total	48,321	549	503	1	1053	21.7	396	402	118	104	11	22	174	76	39	30	2	321	64	71	410	397	1	808	626	161	21	16.7

TABLE II.—LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Estimated Population.	BIRTHS.											MARRIAGES.								DEATHS.							
		SEX.					PARENTAGE.						NATIVITY.								SEX.				NATIVITY.			
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Amer. Mother For. Father.	Amer. Father For. Mother.	Both Foreign of diff. Nations.	Not stated.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Husb American. Wife Foreign.	Husb. Foreign. Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Husband non-resident.	Both non-resident.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Litchfield	3,400	20	24	--	44	12.9	31	4	4	3	2	--	4	2	2	3	--	11	1	3	22	18	--	40	34	4	2	11.7
Barkhamsted	1,100	9	11	1	21	19.0	15	2	2	2	----	--	3	---	----	----	--	3	----	----	3	10	--	13	7	2	4	11.8
Bethlehem	580	4	6	--	10	17.2	7	2	1	----	----	--	3	---	----	----	--	3	1	----	3	3	--	6	6	----	--	10.3
Bridgewater	600	6	9	--	15	25.0	13	----	1	1	----	--	3	---	1	----	--	4	1	----	5	5	--	10	7	3	--	16.6
Canaan	950	3	5	--	8	8.4	6	--	1	----	----	1	4	---	----	----	--	4	1	2	13	7	--	20	15	2	3	21.0
Colebrook	900	6	4	--	10	11.1	6	2	----	1	1	--	5	---	1	----	--	6	1	1	8	1	--	9	6	2	1	10.0
Cornwall	1,200	9	10	--	19	15.8	13	3	1	----	1	1	5	1	----	----	--	6	3	----	14	7	--	21	17	3	1	17.5
Goshen	950	7	9	--	16	16.7	9	3	3	1	----	--	2	---	----	1	--	3	1	---	5	9	--	14	11	3	--	14.7
Harwinton	1,131	15	14	--	29	25.6	11	16	1	1	----	--	---	---	----	----	--	----	----	----	7	6	--	13	10	3	--	11.4
Kent	1,200	13	10	--	23	19.1	13	3	1	5	1	--	5	---	----	----	--	5	1	1	11	7	--	18	15	2	1	15.0
Morris	650	5	6	--	11	16.9	9	2	----	----	----	--	2	---	----	1	--	3	1	----	6	3	--	9	9	----	--	13.8
New Hartford	3,500	48	30	--	78	22.2	23	48	1	4	1	1	18	22	----	1	--	41	10	1	25	29	--	54	43	10	1	15.4
New Milford	4,025	56	59	--	115	28.5	75	31	4	3	1	1	18	4	4	3	--	29	6	7	24	31		55	44	8	3	13.6
Norfolk	1,450	13	18	--	31	21.3	22	5	----	3	1	--	3	1	----	1	--	5	1	1	13	8	--	21	16	5	--	14.4
North Canaan	1,750	13	14	--	27	15.4	20	4	----	2	1	--	8	1	1	----	--	10	2	4	10	13	--	23	20	3	--	13.1
Plymouth	2,336	32	24	--	56	23.9	17	31	3	1	1	3	11	5	----	1	--	17	3	2	20	21	--	41	36	5	--	17.5
Roxbury	900	4	10	--	14	15.5	9	2	1	1	1	--	---	---	----	----	--	----	----	----	4	7	--	11	9	2	--	12.2
Salisbury	3.500	24	34	--	58	16.5	38	9	6	4	1	--	6	---	----	2	--	8	2	2	26	26	--	52	37	10	5	14.8
Sharon	2,200	17	11	--	28	12.7	21	3	----	1	1	2	11	---	---	----	--	11	6	3	14	14	--	28	24	4	--	12.7
Thomaston	3,300	34	31	--	65	19.6	30	23	6	4	2	--	9	6	1	4	--	20	4	6	28	12	--	40	21	18	1	12.1
Torrington	11,500	147	162	1	310	26.9	102	130	26	27	18	7	30	41	7	4	--	82	8	3	69	80	--	149	113	33	3	12.9
Warren	450	6	9	--	15	30.0	12	1	1	1	----	--	---	---	----	----	--	----	----	----	4	2	--	6	6	----	--	13.3
Washington	2,000	20	21	--	41	20.5	18	15	2	5	1	--	6	2	----	2	--	10	5	1	17	13	--	30	24	5	1	15.0
Watertown	3,100	27	26	--	53	17.0	22	16	5	9	1	--	12	9	1	----	--	22	6	1	9	18	--	27	22	5	--	8.7
Winchester	8,000	66	70	--	136	17.0	85	24	9	12	6	--	48	4	----	4	--	56	13	10	52	37	--	89	72	13	4	11.1
Woodbury	1,900	14	23	--	37	19.4	23	8	1	5	----	--	4	3	----	----	--	7	2	----	11	16	--	27	23	2	2	14.2
Total	62,572	618	650	2	1270	20.2	650	387	80	96	41	16	220	101	18	27	--	366	79	48	423	403	--	826	647	147	32	13.2

TABLE II.—MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Estimated Population.	BIRTHS.											MARRIAGES.								DEATHS.							
		SEX.					PARENTAGE.						NATIVITY.								SEX.				NATIVITY.			
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Amer. Mother. For. Father.	Amer. Father. For. Mother.	Both Foreign of diff. Nations.	Not stated.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Husb. American. Wife Foreign.	Husb. Foreign. Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Husband non-resident.	Both non-resident.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Middletown ----	20,000	187	150	--	337	16.8	140	110	29	36	18	4	58	28	15	10	--	111	31	13	184	158	--	*342	230	100	12	11.0
Haddam -------	2,000	33	24	--	57	28.5	24	25	----	5	2	1	10	4	----	----	--	14	2	2	11	16	--	27	21	6	--	13.5
Chatham ------	2,200	15	18	--	33	15.0	28	3	----	2	----	--	7	---	----	1	--	8	2	----	24	15	--	39	30	9	--	17.7
Chester --------	1,300	11	10	--	21	16.1	10	5	3	2	----	1	6	4	1	3	--	14	4	6	8	11	--	19	16	3	--	14.6
Clinton --------	1,400	9	6	--	15	10.7	10	4	1	----	----	--	10	---	----	----	--	10	4	1	19	14	--	33	31	1	1	23.4
Cromwell ------	2,000	29	23	--	52	26.0	22	25	2	1	2	--	7	2	----	----	--	9	3	----	20	20	--	40	24	16	--	20.0
Durham --------	850	4	9	--	13	15.2	10	1	----	2	----	--	4	---	----	----	--	4	1	----	7	10	--	17	17	----	--	20.0
East Haddam ---	2,600	17	19	--	36	10.3	15	14	2	1	4	--	12	1	----	----	--	13	4	1	27	22	--	49	40	7	2	18.8
Essex ---------	2,500	18	24	1	43	17.2	27	10	4	2	----	--	6	---	----	----	--	6	1	1	21	17	--	38	36	2	--	15.2
Killingworth ---	700	8	1	--	9	12 8	2	4	2	----	1	--	2	---	----	----	--	2	----	----	6	1	--	7	6	----	1	10.0
Middlefield -----	1,025	5	8	--	13	12.6	6	6	----	1	----	--	5	---	----	----	--	5	1	----	6	4	--	10	8	2	--	9 7
Old Saybrook ---	1,500	9	13	--	22	14.6	18	----	3	1	----	--	5	1	1	1	--	8	1	3	11	11	--	22	17	5	--	14.6
Portland -------	4,800	41	57	--	98	20.4	27	56	8	4	3	--	10	7	----	1	--	18	6	3	37	25	--	62	45	16	1	12.9
Saybrook ------	1,400	12	11	1	24	17.1	12	7	1	2	2	--	2	2	----	1	--	5	2	1	11	9	--	20	16	4	--	14.2
Westbrook -----	850	8	9	--	17	20.0	13	4	----	----	----	--	3	---	----	----	--	3	----	1	11	4	--	15	13	2	--	17.6
Total --------	45,125	406	382	2	790	17.5	364	274	55	59	32	6	147	49	17	17	--	230	62	32	403	337	--	740	550	173	17	16.3

* Deaths of non-residents in public Institutions: Middletown, 121.

TABLE II.—TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Estimated Population.	BIRTHS.											MARRIAGES.								DEATHS.							
		SEX.					PARENTAGE.						NATIVITY.								SEX.				NATIVITY.			
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Amer. Mother. For. Father.	Amer. Father. For. Mother.	Eoth Foreign of diff. Nations.	Not stated.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Husb. American Wife Foreign.	Husb. Foreign. Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Husband non-resident.	Both non-resident.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Tolland	1,080	11	9	--	20	18.5	14	3	----	2	1	--	6	---	----	----	--	6	4	----	11	11	--	22	15	6	1	20.3
Andover	400	2	4	--	6	15.0	4	1	----	1	----	--	1	---	2	----	--	3	----	3	2	6	--	8	7	1	--	20.0
Bolton	475	3	6	--	9	18.9	5	2	1	1	----	--	---	---	----	----	--	----	----	----	6	1	--	7	6	----	1	14.7
Columbia	740	4	10	--	14	18.9	11	1	1	1	----	--	2	---	----	----	--	2	2	----	5	5	--	10	7	1	2	13 5
Coventry	1,800	19	25	--	44	24.4	29	10	1	4	----	--	9	---	1	1	--	11	4	2	14	16	--	30	24	3	3	16.6
Ellington	1,700	16	19	--	35	20.5	18	11	1	2	1	2	4	3	1	1	--	9	3	5	15	12	--	27	17	9	1	15.8
Hebron	1,000	10	10	--	20	20.0	15	3	1	----	1	--	6	1	----	----	--	7	2	1	6	7	--	13	10	3	--	13.0
Mansfield	1,900	20	20	--	40	20.5	29	5	3	3	----	--	12	2	----	1	--	15	6	4	19	16	--	35	28	3	4	18.4
Somers	1,450	32	27	1	60	41.3	25	18	9	3	4	1	3	1	1	1	--	6	3	1	20	19	--	39	32	7	--	26.8
Stafford	4,750	35	44	1	80	16.8	33	26	11	6	3	1	11	4	4	2	--	21	5	2	47	33	--	80	62	16	2	16.8
Union	430	7	6	--	13	30.2	10	1	1	1	----	--	2	---	1	----	--	3	----	----	3	4	--	7	5	1	1	16.2
Vernon	8,000	89	87	2	178	22.2	54	76	21	10	10	7	30	17	11	4	--	62	12	10	48	70	--	118	75	41	2	14.7
Willington	950	5	5	--	10	10.5	8	----	1	----	1	--	5	---	----	1	--	6	----	1	5	3	--	8	7	1	--	8.4
Total	24,675	253	272	4	529	21.4	255	157	51	34	21	11	91	28	21	11	--	151	41	29	201	203	--	404	295	92	17	16.3

TABLE III.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Estimated Population.	BIRTHS.											MARRIAGES.								DEATHS.							
		SEX.					PARENTAGE						NATIVITY.								SEX.				NATIVITY.			
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Amer. Mother. For. Father	Amer. Father. For. Mother.	Both Foreign of diff. Nations.	Not stated.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Husb. American. Wife Foreign.	Husb. Foreign. Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Husband non-resident.	Both non-resident.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Hartford ----	185,858	2229	2107	14	4350	23.4	1667	1750	339	365	158	71	775	437	106	146	1	1465	260	238	1544	1394	1	2939	2071	782	86	15.8
New Haven -	263,528	3662	3366	19	7047	26.7	2563	3018	598	562	257	49	1020	690	184	188	--	2082	325	235	2178	2140	--	4318	3045	1193	80	16.3
New London-	83,911	967	855	4	1826	21.7	889	535	170	147	67	18	430	134	66	58	1	689	123	88	716	612	--	1328	1009	282	37	15.8
Fairfield ----	179,070	2213	1915	30	4158	23.2	1712	1483	322	295	188	158	680	394	89	96	2	1261	244	139	1465	1341	1	2807	2036	664	107	15.6
Windham ---	48,321	549	503	1	1053	21.7	396	402	118	104	11	22	174	76	39	30	2	321	64	71	410	397	1	808	626	161	21	16.7
Litchfield ---	62,572	618	650	2	1270	20.2	650	387	80	96	41	16	220	101	18	27	--	366	79	48	423	403	--	826	647	147	32	13.2
Middlesex ---	45,125	406	382	2	790	17.5	364	274	55	59	32	6	147	49	17	17	--	230	62	32	403	337	--	740	550	173	17	16.3
Tolland -----	24,675	253	272	4	529	21.4	255	157	51	34	21	11	91	28	21	11	--	151	41	29	201	203	--	404	295	92	17	16.3
Total -----	893,060	10897	10050	76	21023	23.5	8496	8006	1733	1662	775	351	3537	1909	540	573	6	6565	1198	880	7340	6827	3	14170	10279	3494	397	15.8

TABLE IV.

EXHIBITING THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS BY SEXES IN THE COUNTIES FOR EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1898.

COUNTIES.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Mo. not sta.	Total.
Hartford	Males	192	172	207	214	196	168	174	182	196	173	171	184	--	2,229
	Females	187	178	177	180	182	171	164	197	192	159	160	160	--	2,107
	Not stated	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	----	1	----	3	--	14
		380	351	386	396	379	340	339	380	388	333	331	347	--	4,350
New Haven	Males	311	257	295	268	286	292	339	333	325	315	322	319	--	3,662
	Females	282	290	302	274	253	260	251	289	298	293	262	312	--	3,366
	Not stated	3	---	2	4	----	2	1	3	1	1	2	----	--	19
		596	547	599	546	539	554	591	625	624	609	586	631	--	7,047
New London	Males	87	68	89	90	90	78	78	76	89	72	77	73	--	967
	Females	62	67	72	75	72	63	71	92	75	78	61	67	--	855
	Not stated	----	----	1	2	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	--	4
		149	135	162	167	162	141	150	168	164	150	138	140	--	1,826
Fairfield	Males	183	165	191	135	209	162	184	217	220	179	167	201	--	2,213
	Females	152	147	157	144	153	157	173	164	160	167	172	169	--	1,915
	Not stated	1	1	3	4	1	3	4	2	4	5	2	----	--	30
		336	313	351	283	363	322	361	383	384	351	341	370	--	4,158
Windham	Males	45	39	53	43	43	45	59	44	47	51	44	36	--	549
	Females	32	42	54	43	40	40	39	45	39	33	40	56	--	503
	Not stated	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	1
		78	81	107	86	83	85	98	89	86	84	84	92	-	1,053
Litchfield	Males	58	46	54	65	46	54	34	60	45	65	37	54	--	618
	Females	54	52	56	53	53	82	51	57	57	40	52	43	--	650
	Not stated	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	--	2
		112	98	110	118	99	136	85	118	102	105	90	97	--	1,270
Middlesex	Males	31	29	32	34	36	31	44	39	26	40	36	28	--	406
	Females	27	36	29	28	36	29	30	41	34	31	28	33	--	382
	Not stated	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	2
		58	65	61	62	74	60	74	80	60	71	64	61	--	790
Tolland	Males	21	15	19	21	24	25	30	20	21	15	22	20	--	253
	Females	17	28	17	29	25	25	19	20	19	17	26	30	--	272
	Not stated	----	1	1	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	--	4
		38	44	37	51	49	50	49	41	40	32	48	50	--	529
Totals	Males	928	791	940	870	930	855	942	971	969	910	876	915	--	10,897
	Females	813	840	864	826	814	827	798	905	874	818	801	870	--	10,050
	Not stated	6	3	9	13	4	6	7	8	5	7	5	3	--	76
Grand Total	----------	1747	1634	1813	1709	1748	1688	1747	1884	1848	1735	1682	1788	--	21,023

TABLE V.

EXHIBITING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS BY SEXES IN THE COUNTIES FOR EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1898.

COUNTIES.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Mo. not sta.	Total.
Hartford ----	Males-----	125	96	141	135	133	96	150	135	147	139	123	124	--	1,544
	Females---	93	100	128	129	111	91	137	152	122	97	106	128	--	1,394
	Not stated-	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	--	1
		218	196	269	264	244	187	287	287	269	236	229	253	--	2,939
New Haven -	Males-----	182	172	193	152	174	154	220	211	209	150	170	191	--	2,178
	Females---	176	172	194	194	179	124	190	231	201	154	152	173	--	2,140
	Not stated-	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	------
		358	344	387	346	353	278	410	442	410	304	322	364	--	4,318
New London -	Males-----	71	58	63	57	42	56	64	64	65	57	57	62	--	716
	Females---	53	47	60	51	56	41	36	65	63	59	38	43	--	612
	Not stated-	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	------
		124	105	123	108	98	97	100	129	128	116	95	105	--	1,328
Fairfield ----	Males-----	114	101	141	112	128	116	121	143	135	114	109	130	1	1,465
	Females---	100	84	136	114	108	102	129	139	132	107	80	109	1	1,341
	Not stated-	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	--	1
		214	185	277	226	236	218	250	282	268	221	189	239	2	2,807
Windham ---	Males-----	34	18	34	41	31	25	21	40	47	41	24	54	--	410
	Females---	43	27	38	37	25	32	24	30	45	32	28	36	--	397
	Not stated-	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	1
		77	45	72	78	57	57	45	70	92	73	52	90	--	808
Litchfield ----	Males-----	33	58	42	36	39	28	23	28	30	35	30	41	--	423
	Females---	37	26	33	31	25	32	32	43	39	33	34	38	--	403
	Not stated-	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	------
		70	84	75	67	64	60	55	71	69	68	64	79	--	826
Middlesex ---	Males-----	42	30	23	41	28	30	21	42	43	37	28	38	--	403
	Females---	23	21	35	30	25	28	24	36	28	33	28	26	--	337
	Not stated-	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	------
		65	51	58	71	53	58	45	78	71	70	56	64	--	740
Tolland -----	Males-----	18	8	8	18	16	10	22	28	26	18	9	20	--	201
	Females---	15	17	11	19	18	18	16	20	22	17	13	17	--	203
	Not stated-	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	------
		33	25	19	37	34	28	38	48	48	35	22	37	--	404
Totals ------	Males-----	619	541	645	592	591	515	642	691	702	591	550	660	1	7,340
	Females---	540	494	635	605	547	468	588	716	652	532	479	570	1	6,827
	Not stated-	----	---	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	--	3
Grand Total -	----------	1159	1035	1280	1197	1139	983	1230	1407	1355	1123	1029	1231	2	14,170

TABLE VI.

NOSOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT BY TOWNS—HARTFORD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Hartford.	Avon.	Berlin.	Bloomfield.	Bristol.	Burlington.	Canton.	East Granby.	East Hartford.	East Windsor.	Enfield.	Farmington.	Glastonbury.	Granby.	Hartland.	Manchester.	Marlborough.	New Britain.	Newington.	Plainville.	Rocky Hill.	Simsbury.	Southington.	South Windsor.	Suffield.	West Hartford.	Wethersfield.	Windsor	Windsor Locks.	TOTAL.
Class I.—Zymotic Diseases.																															
ORDER 1. MIASMATIC.																															
Measles	80	3	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	1	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
Scarlet Fever	38	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	7
Influenza	290	17	--	2	--	4	--	1	1	3	--	2	1	--	1	1	--	--	10	1	--	1	--	1	--	2	--	1	5	3	57
Typhoid Fever	189	36	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	2	--	1	3	--	--	--	1	--	9	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	2	1	--	--	58
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	68	20	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	27
Continued Fever	18	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Whooping Cough	172	4	--	1	--	2	3	1	--	1	--	4	--	--	1	--	2	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21
Diphtheria	219	16	--	1	1	1	--	2	--	1	--	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	34
Membranous Croup	64	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	-	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	13
Mumps	2	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

ORDER 2. DIARRHŒAL.																															
Cholera Infantum	723	39	--	4	1	1	--	1	--	9	3	18	3	2	--	--	6	2	32	2	2	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	3	8	147
Infantile Diarrhœa	366	50	1	1	--	3	--	--	--	4	--	4	--	--	--	--	1	--	17	1	2	--	--	4	--	--	--	1	--	1	90
Cholera Morbus	24	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	4
Dysentery	204	34	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	4	--	4	2	--	--	1	1	--	5	--	1	--	3	--	--	1	2	2	--	2	64
Diarrhœa	66	4	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	12
ORDER 3. MALARIAL.																															
Intermittent Fever	11	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Remittent Fever	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Pernicious or Congestive Fever	13	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	7
Other Malarial Diseases	82	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
ORDER 4. ZOOGENOUS.																															
Other Zoogenous Diseases	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
ORDER 5. VENEREAL.																															
Syphilis	20	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
ORDER 6. SEPTIC.																															
Erysipelas	28	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	38	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Puerperal Fever	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Class II.—Parasitic Diseases.																															
Thrush	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
Other Parasitic Diseases	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. HARTFORD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Hartford.	Avon.	Berlin.	Bloomfield.	Bristol.	Burlington.	Canton.	East Granby.	East Hartford.	East Windsor.	Enfield.	Farmington.	Glastonbury.	Granby.	Hartland.	Manchester.	Marlborough.	New Britain.	Newington.	Plainville.	Rocky Hill.	Simsbury.	Southington.	South Windsor.	Suffield.	West Hartford.	Wethersfield.	Windsor.	Windsor Locks.	TOTAL.
Class III.—Dietetic Diseases.																															
Starvation	1	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
Intemperance	14	---	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Chronic Alcoholism	64	19	--	1	--	1	1	--	--	1	--	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	28
Delirium Tremens	7	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Other Dietetic Diseases	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Class IV.—Constitutional Diseases.																															
Rheumatism	93	6	--	-	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	4	19
Gout	1	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
Rickets	6	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Cancer of Breast	58	3	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	10
Cancer of Stomach	107	3	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	3	1	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	2	16
Cancer of Womb	80	7	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	15
Cancer of other Organs	272	29	--	1	--	3	1	1	2	2	2	5	1	--	2	--	3	--	9	1	--	--	1	2	1	1	--	--	7	2	76
Tabes Mesenterica	7	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
Tubercular Meningitis, Acute Hydroceph.	88	13	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	17
Phthisis	1438	126	1	3	1	7	3	8	--	6	3	10	1	7	2	--	15	--	43	--	5	2	--	7	1	5	3	6	6	4	275

Other forms of Tuberculosis	59	5	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	14
Scrofula	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Pott's Disease	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Hip-Joint Disease	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
Purpura	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
Anæmia	39	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	6
Diabetes	115	11	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	1	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	22
Other Constitutional Diseases	4	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Class V.—Developmental Diseases.																															
Premature Birth	357	46	1	1	--	3	1	2	--	--	--	1	--	5	--	--	5	--	15	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	83
Atelectasis	17	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	4
Cyanosis	37	4	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Spina Bifida	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Cleft Palate, Hare-Lip	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Other Congenital Malformations	39	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Umbilical Hemorrhage	11	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Old Age	353	35	--	2	1	2	--	--	--	4	--	3	5	2	--	--	4	1	6	--	--	1	--	1	--	6	2	--	3	--	78
Class VI.—Local Diseases.																															
ORDER 1. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.																															
Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes	272	40	--	1	--	2	1	--	1	1	--	2	--	--	--	--	4	--	7	--	1	--	3	3	--	1	1	1	1	2	72
Apoplexy	739	57	--	4	2	4	--	2	--	5	2	6	2	6	1	2	11	--	12	--	3	--	2	3	1	5	2	4	6	1	143
Softening of Brain	49	2	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	7
Hydrocephalus, not acute	16	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	2
Hemiplegia	38	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3
Paralysis Agitans	15	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. HARTFORD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Hartford.	Avon.	Berlin.	Bloomfield.	Bristol.	Burlington.	Canton.	East Granby.	East Hartford.	East Windsor.	Enfield.	Farmington.	Glastonbury.	Granby.	Hartland.	Manchester.	Marlborough.	New Britain.	Newington.	Plainville.	Rocky Hill.	Simsbury.	Southington.	South Windsor.	Suffield.	West Hartford.	Wethersfield.	Windsor.	Windsor Locks.	TOTAL.
Insanity	62	16	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	21
Chorea	3	---	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Epilepsy	48	3	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Convulsions	193	18	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	2	--	1	2	1	--	--	--	--	10	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	1	--	39
Trismus Nascentium	14	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
Tetanus	8	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	2
Paraplegia	3	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Diseases of Spinal Cord	22	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	-	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Myelitis	9	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Spinal Meningitis	28	6	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	1	--	1	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
Locomotor Ataxia	17	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	2
Other Diseases of Nervous System	315	20	1	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	1	2	1	1	--	--	1	--	7	--	--	2	2	--	--	4	4	1	2	2	55
ORDER 2. OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																															
Otitis	17	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Other Diseases of Eye, Ear or Nose	1	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
ORDER 3. OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																															
Endocarditis	88	5	--	--	-	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	6
Valvular Disease of Heart	454	38	--	8	1	4	1	3	1	4	--	3	2	1	1	--	5	--	2	--	2	2	1	5	--	2	1	6	--	1	94
Disease of Heart	484	50	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	5	3	6	--	6	2	1	6	--	8	--	1	3	1	6	1	3	1	3	4	1	117
Pericarditis	17	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1

Angina Pectoris	58	4						1	1	1			1	1	1				1							1			1		13
Syncope	4																														
Aneurism	12																		2												2
Senile Gangrene	35	2				1													1					1							5
Thrombosis, Embolism	40	5								1	1	1												1							9
Phlebitis	3																		1												1
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	21	3	1			1																									5
ORDER 4. OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																															
Laryngitis	15							1													1	1				1					4
Catarrhal Croup	17																		3												3
Emphysema, Asthma	25					3									1		2		2												8
Bronchitis	464	29	1	2		4		3		3	1	5	2	3			8		6		1		1	2			2	2	3	1	79
Pneumonia	1092	128	3	6	2	7		1		5	3	12	4	5	3		13		17		1	1	4	2			4	4	4	5	234
Pleurisy	26	4								1		1																			6
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	82	9						2									2		2			1									16
ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																															
Stomatitis	12							1																						1	2
Dentition	22	1		1								1									1										4
Dyspepsia	19																														
Hæmatemesis	13											1												2							3
Disease of Stomach	138	7				3					2	2	1				1		5					1	1						23
Ulcer of Stomach	22	1																	2						1						4
Enteritis	123	6	1	1		1				1	1						1		3						1		1				17
Appendicitis	72	11				2				1							1		1							1		1			18
Obstruction of Intestines	63	8				2													2							1		1			14
Intussusception of Intestines	4																														
Hernia	37	4								1		1							3											1	10
Fistula	2																														

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. HARTFORD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Hartford.	Avon.	Berlin.	Bloomfield.	Bristol.	Burlington.	Canton.	East Granby.	East Hartford.	East Windsor.	Enfield.	Farmington.	Glastonbury.	Granby.	Hartland.	Manchester.	Marlborough.	New Britain.	Newington.	Plainville.	Rocky Hill.	Simsbury.	Southington.	South Windsor.	Suffield.	West Hartford.	Wethersfield.	Windsor.	Windsor Locks.	TOTAL.
Peritonitis (not puerperal)	88	9	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	2	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	17
Ascites	9	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Gallstones	11	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Cirrhosis of Liver	101	5	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	1	2	--	1	--	5	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	21
Hepatitis	25	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Jaundice	26	6	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Other Diseases of Liver	52	1	--	--	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	8
Other Diseases of Digestive System	73	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
ORDER 6. OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.																															
Addison's Disease	4	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Disease of Spleen	1	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
Bronchocele	1	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
Diseases of Lymphatic System	11	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
ORDER 7. OF URINARY SYSTEM.																															
Nephritis	229	14	1	1	-	1	--	--	--	3	1	1	1	1	--	1	1	--	3	--	1	--	--	4	1	--	1	--	--	--	36
Bright's Disease	536	58	--	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	--	1	1	1	1	--	17	2	1	--	1	1	--	3	5	1	3	2	115

Uræmia	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Calculus	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
Disease of Bladder	74	5	--	--	--	2	--	--	1	--	--	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	16
Prostatitis	17	1	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Other Diseases of Urinary System	12	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
ORDER 8. OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM.																															
A. *Diseases of the Reproductive Organs.*																															
Diseases of the Uterus	15	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Metritis	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
Disease of Ovaries	20	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	1	--	--	8
Disorders of Menstruation	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
Diseases of Testis, Penis, Scrotum, etc.	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
B. *Diseases of Parturition.*																															
Abortion and Miscarriage	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Puerperal Mania	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
Puerperal Convulsions	25	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Puerperal Hemorrhage	7	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Placenta Previa	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
Other Accidents of Childbirth	81	5	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	11
ORDER 9. OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. HARTFORD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Hartford.	Avon.	Berlin.	Bloomfield.	Bristol.	Burlington.	Canton.	East Granby.	East Hartford.	East Windsor.	Enfield.	Farmington.	Glastonbury.	Granby.	Hartland.	Manchester.	Marlborough.	New Britain.	Newington.	Plainville.	Rocky Hill.	Simsbury.	Southington.	South Windsor.	Suffield.	West Hartford.	Wethersfield.	Windsor.	Windsor Locks.	TOTAL.
ORDER 10. OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.																															
Bedsores	1	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
Other Diseases of Integumentary System	16	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Class VII.—Violence.																															
ORDER 1. ACCIDENT AND NEGLIGENCE.																															
Fractures and Contusions	96	13	--	--	--	2	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	21
Railroad Injuries	132	10	--	1	1	3	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	3	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	1	1	27
Gun-Shot Wounds	23	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	5
Burns and Scalds	70	4	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	10
Poisoned	41	9	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
Drowning	108	5	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	2	--	1	--	--	1	--	14
Suffocation	4	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Other Accidents	115	11	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	1	1	--	--	--	6	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	26
Falling	59	10	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	1	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	--	22
ORDER 2. HOMICIDE.																															
Murder	3	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
Manslaughter	2	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

ORDER 3. SUICIDE.																															
Gun-Shot Wounds	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Cut, Stab	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	5
Poisoned	20	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Drowning	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	2
Hanging	20	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Otherwise	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	3
ORDER 4. EXECUTION.																															
Hanging	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
Class VIII.--Unclassified.																															
Tumor	4	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Dropsy	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition	343	49	--	3	1	3	1	--	--	1	--	2	--	1	--	--	3	--	11	--	--	--	--	3	--	1	--	2	1	6	88
Sunstroke	14	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Exhaustion	6	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Hemorrhage	7	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Abscess	7	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Sudden Death	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Other ill-defined causes	102	15	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	2	1	32
Cause not stated	32	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Heart Failure	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1

RECAPITULATION OF HARTFORD COUNTY.

CLASSIFIED DISEASES.	STATE.	Hartford.	Avon.	Berlin.	Bloomfield.	Bristol.	Burlington.	Canton.	East Granby.	East Hartford.	East Windsor.	Enfield.	Farmington.	Glastonbury.	Granby.	Hartland.	Manchester.	Marlborough.	New Britain.	Newington.	Plainville.	Rocky Hill.	Simsbury.	Southington.	South Windsor.	Suffield.	West Hartford.	Wethersfield.	Windsor.	Windsor Locks.	TOTAL.
All causes	14170	1299	16	64	16	118	19	45	10	102	34	131	47	59	23	8	125	6	367	12	32	20	30	70	16	47	42	49	68	64	2939
Classes.																															
I. Zymotic Diseases	2768	239	1	13	2	21	5	6	1	28	4	37	11	6	2	2	17	3	114	4	6	3	7	10	3	6	6	7	8	17	589
II. Parasitic Diseases	2	----	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	---	--	--	--	--	---	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
III. Dietetic Diseases	89	24	--	2	--	1	1	--	--	1	--	1	1	--	1	--	---	--	---	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	34
IV. Constitutional Diseases	2394	209	2	6	3	16	5	11	2	14	7	21	4	10	4	--	24	1	61	1	6	3	3	12	3	7	5	8	16	14	478
V. Developmental Diseases	825	88	1	5	1	6	1	2	1	5	1	6	5	7	--	--	9	1	26	--	--	1	1	3	--	6	3	--	5	--	184
VI. Local Diseases	6807	608	10	30	7	58	5	21	6	46	21	60	21	30	13	6	63	1	133	4	17	10	17	36	9	24	22	29	30	22	1359
VII. Violence	736	66	2	3	1	9	--	3	--	6	1	4	2	4	2	--	7	--	16	3	2	1	--	3	--	3	6	3	5	4	156
VIII. Ill-defined and cause not stated	549	65	--	5	2	7	2	2	--	2	--	2	3	2	1	--	5	--	17	--	1	2	2	5	1	1	--	2	3	7	139
Class I.—Orders.																															
1. Miasmatic Diseases	1140	104	--	4	1	14	3	5	1	10	--	9	5	2	2	1	5	--	43	1	1	2	1	5	1	2	3	2	5	4	236
2. Diarrhœal Diseases	1383	127	1	6	1	5	2	1	--	17	4	28	5	3	--	1	9	2	56	3	5	1	6	5	1	4	3	5	3	13	317
3. Malarial Diseases	124	1	--	3	--	2	--	--	--	1	--	---	--	--	--	--	1	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	17
4. Zoogenous Diseases	1	----	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	---	--	--	--	--	---	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
5. Venereal Diseases	20	4	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	---	--	--	--	--	---	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
6. Septic Diseases	100	3	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	---	1	1	--	--	2	1	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Class II.—Orders.																															
Parasitic Diseases	2	----	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	---	--	--	--	--	---	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----

Class III.—Orders.																															
Dietetic Diseases	89	24	--	2	--	1	1	--	--	1	--	1	1	-	1	--	---	--	---	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	34
Class IV.—Orders.																															
Constitutional Diseases	2394	209	2	6	3	16	5	11	2	14	7	21	4	10	4	--	24	1	61	1	6	3	3	12	3	7	5	8	16	14	478
Class V.—Orders.																															
Developmental Diseases	825	88	1	5	1	6	1	2	1	5	1	6	5	7	--	--	9	1	26	--	--	1	1	3	--	6	3	--	5	--	184
Class VI.—Orders.																															
1. Diseases of Nervous System	1851	168	1	7	2	12	3	6	2	12	3	13	8	9	1	3	17	1	38	1	6	2	8	7	3	10	7	8	13	7	378
2. Organs of Special Sense	18	----	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	---	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
3. Circulatory System	1216	108	1	8	1	12	1	4	2	11	4	10	3	8	4	1	11	--	15	--	3	5	2	13	1	6	2	9	5	3	253
4. Respiratory System	1721	170	4	8	2	14	--	7	--	9	4	18	6	8	4	--	25	--	30	--	3	3	5	4	--	1	6	6	7	6	350
5. Digestive System	912	73	2	2	1	13	--	2	--	5	5	8	2	3	2	--	6	--	25	1	1	--	1	6	3	2	1	4	1	4	173
6. Lymph. Sys. and Ductless Glands	17	1	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	---	--	--	--	--	---	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
7. Urinary System	889	78	2	4	1	6	1	2	2	6	4	8	2	2	2	2	2	--	21	2	3	--	1	5	1	4	6	1	4	2	174
8. Generative System	166	10	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	2	1	2	--	--	--	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	1	--	--	24
9. Organs of Locomotion	----	----	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	---	--	--	--	--	---	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
10. Integumentary System	17	----	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	---	--	--	--	--	---	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Class VII.—Orders.																															
1. Accident or Negligence	648	64	2	3	1	9	--	3	--	4	--	4	2	3	2	--	6	--	13	3	2	1	--	3	--	3	5	1	4	2	140
2. Homicide	5	----	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	---	--	--	--	--	---	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
3. Suicide	82	2	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	2	1	---	--	1	--	--	1	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	2	15
4. Execution	1	----	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	---	--	--	--	--	---	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
Class VIII.—Orders.																															
1. Ill defined	494	65	--	5	1	7	1	1	--	2	--	2	2	1	1	--	5	--	16	--	1	1	2	5	1	1	--	2	3	7	132
2. Cause not stated	32	----	--	--	1	---	1	1	--	---	--	---	--	1	--	--	---	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
3. Heart failure	23	----	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	---	1	--	--	--	---	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1

TABLE VI—Continued.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	New Haven.	Ansonia.	Beacon Falls.	Bethany.	Branford.	Cheshire.	Derby.	East Haven.	Guilford.	Hamden.	Madison.	Meriden.	Middlebury.	Milford.	Naugatuck.	North Branford.	North Haven.	Orange.	Oxford.	Prospect.	Seymour.	Southbury.	Wallingford.	Waterbury.	Wolcott.	Woodbridge.	TOTAL.
Class I.—Zymotic Diseases.																												
ORDER 1. MIASMATIC.																												
Measles	80	20	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	5	--	--	11	--	--	--	--	--	5	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	44
Scarlet Fever	38	2	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	3	--	--	13
Influenza	290	26	2	--	--	1	--	2	--	6	6	2	26	--	1	--	1	--	5	--	--	5	--	10	3	--	1	97
Typhoid Fever	189	36	3	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	1	7	1	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	2	13	--	--	69
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	68	9	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	18
Continued Fever	18	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	8
Whooping Cough	172	55	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	5	--	20	--	--	7	--	2	5	--	--	--	1	--	4	--	--	102
Diphtheria	219	29	1	3	1	--	2	3	--	1	2	--	5	--	1	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	65
Membranous Croup	64	5	--	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	5	--	--	16
Mumps	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1

ORDER 2. DIARRHŒAL.																												
Cholera Infantum	723	79	14	---	---	3	1	4	--	--	1	-	24	--	1	9	--	2	7	--	--	3	--	7	68	1	--	224
Infantile Diarrhœa	366	46	15	---	---	4	---	2	3	--	1	1	15	--	1	6	1	--	2	--	--	--	--	3	19	--	--	119
Cholera Morbus	24	1	2	---	---	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	8
Dysentery	204	17	10	---	---	2	---	25	--	--	--	--	5	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	5	--	1	68
Diarrhœa	66	9	---	---	---	---	---	1	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	15
ORDER 3. MALARIAL.																												
Intermittent Fever	11	2	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		2
Remittent Fever	18	1	---	---	---	1	---	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Pernicious or Congestive Fever	13	1	---	---	---	1	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	3
Other Malarial Diseases	82	22	---	---	---	2	---	1	--	--	1	2	13	--	1	1	--	1	3	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	49
ORDER 4. ZOOGENOUS.																												
Other Zoogenous Diseases	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
ORDER 5. VENEREAL.																												
Syphilis	20	6	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	8
ORDER 6. SEPTIC.																												
Erysipelas	28	4	---	---	---	---	---	1	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	11
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	38	2	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	--	--	--	3	--		1	--	--	2	--	--	1	--	--	2	--	--	13
Puerperal Fever	34	7	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	13
Class II.—Parasitic Diseases.																												
Thrush	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Other Parasitic Diseases	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	New Haven.	Ansonia.	Beacon Falls.	Bethany	Branford.	Cheshire.	Derby.	East Haven.	Guilford.	Hamden.	Madison.	Meriden.	Middlebury.	Milford.	Naugatuck.	North Branford	North Haven.	Orange.	Oxford.	Prospect.	Seymour.	Southbury.	Wallingford.	Waterbury.	Wolcott.	Woodbridge.	TOTAL.
Class III.—Dietetic Diseases.																												
Starvation	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Intemperance	14	3	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Chronic Alcoholism	64	10	---	---	1	2	---	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	1	19
Delirium Tremens	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Other Dietetic Diseases	3	1	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Class IV.—Constitutional Diseases.																												
Rheumatism	93	8	1	1	---	---	1	--	1	--	1	1	5	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	7	--	--	29
Gout	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Rickets	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Cancer of Breast	58	6	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	--	1	--	4	--	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	17
Cancer of Stomach	107	11	3	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	2	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	2	4	--	1	26
Cancer of Womb	80	14	---	---	---	---	1	1	--	--	1	--	3	--	1	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	25
Cancer of other Organs	272	39	2	---	---	2	1	2	--	2	1	1	7	--	1	2	--	1	--	--	1	2	--	1	8	1	--	74
Tabes Mesenterica	7	2	---	---	---	---	---	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	5
Tubercular Meningitis, Acute Hydroceph.	88	6	3	---	---	2	---	--	--	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	22
Phthisis	1438	217	21	1	2	11	5	13	1	4	3	2	51	--	8	13	2	--	7	4	1	8	2	12	78	--	--	466

Other forms of Tuberculosis	59	10	1	---	---	---	---	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	20
Scrofula	11	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
Pott's Disease	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Hip-Joint Disease	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Purpura	10	1	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Anæmia	39	2	---	---	---	---	---	1	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	9
Diabetes	115	18	5	---	---	1	2	2	--	1	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	2	3	--	--	38
Other Constitutional Diseases	4	1	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Class V.—Developmental Diseases.																												
Premature Birth	357	41	3	---	---	4	2	7	--	1	1	--	5	--	5	10	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	5	29	--	1	116
Atelectasis	17	2	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3	--	--	6
Cyanosis	37	4	2	---	---	2	---	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	3	--	--	14
Spina Bifida	8	1	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	2
Cleft Palate, Hare-Lip	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Other Congenital Malformations	39	---	3	---	---	1	---	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	9
Umbilical Hemorrhage	11	2	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Old Age	353	33	---	---	---	1	1	2	2	4	--	1	10	--	3	3	2	--	2	1	--	1	--	2	17	--	1	86
Class VI.—Local Diseases.																												
ORDER 1. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.																												
Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes	272	33	3	---	---	3	1	1	--	--	1	--	7	--	1	7	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	2	14	--	--	76
Apoplexy	739	67	11	---	---	---	2	8	2	2	3	2	20	1	9	9	2	1	4	--	--	2	1	6	29	--	2	183
Softening of Brain	49	3	---	---	1	---	---	--	--	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	9
Hydrocephalus, not acute	16	1	---	---	---	---	---	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	4
Hemiplegia	38	6	---	---	---	1	---	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	13
Paralysis Agitans	15	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	3

TABLE VI--CONTINUED. NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	New Haven.	Ansonia.	Beacon Falls.	Bethany.	Branford.	Cheshire.	Derby.	East Haven.	Guilford.	Hamden.	Madison.	Meriden.	Middlebury.	Milford.	Naugatuck.	North Branford.	North Haven.	Orange.	Oxford.	Prospect.	Seymour.	Southbury.	Wallingford.	Waterbury.	Wolcott.	Woodbridge.	TOTAL.
Insanity	62	6	1	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Chorea	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Epilepsy	48	6	---	---	---	1	---	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	9
Convulsions	193	28	3	---	---	---	---	4	1	1	--	--	6	--	--	3	--	--	2	--	1	--	--	2	14	--	--	65
Trismus Nascentium	14	4	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Tetanus	8	1	---	---	---	---	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Paraplegia	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Diseases of Spinal Cord	22	6	---	---	---	---	---	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Myelitis	9	2	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Spinal Meningitis	28	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Locomotor Ataxia	17	3	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Other Diseases of Nervous System	315	20	8	---	1	1	1	1	--	2	--	4	10	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	2	18	1	--	75
ORDER 2. OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																												
Otitis	17	2	---	---	---	---	---	1	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	7
Other Diseases of Eye, Ear or Nose	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
ORDER 3. OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																												
Endocarditis	88	19	1	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	2	--	4	--	--	28
Valvular Disease of Heart	454	61	6	---	1	2	2	1	--	1	1	4	11	--	6	4	--	--	1	1	--	--	1	4	14	--	--	121
Disease of Heart	484	55	2	---	1	---	1	5	--	--	2	2	10	--	3	3	--	2	3	--	--	1	--	3	23	--	--	116
Pericarditis	17	2	---	---	---	---	---	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	2	--	--	7

Angina Pectoris	58	7	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	1	--	1	1	--	--	1	--	1	3	--	--	18
Syncope	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Aneurism	12	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Senile Gangrene	35	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	4	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	10
Thrombosis, Embolism	40	4	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	10
Phlebitis	3	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	21	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	4
ORDER 4. OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																												
Laryngitis	15	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	4
Catarrhal Croup	17	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	5
Emphysema, Asthma	25	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	7
Bronchitis	464	94	5	--	1	5	2	3	--	2	2	1	14	--	--	4	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	6	33	--	1	179
Pneumonia	1092	165	13	1	--	8	2	9	3	8	7	2	29	--	2	23	--	1	7	2	--	2	1	14	69	2	--	370
Pleurisy	26	1	1	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	8
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	82	7	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	3	--	--	16
ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																												
Stomatitis	12	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	4
Dentition	22	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Dyspepsia	19	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Hæmatemesis	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Disease of Stomach	138	18	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	4	--	--	1	1	--	1	--	1	6	1	--	37
Ulcer of Stomach	22	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	4
Enteritis	123	18	2	--	--	3	--	--	--	1	--	1	6	1	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	2	3	--	--	41
Appendicitis	72	9	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	5	--	--	22
Obstruction of Intestines	63	18	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	25
Intussusception of Intestines	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Hernia	37	7	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	11
Fistula	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	New Haven.	Ansonia.	Beacon Falls.	Bethany.	Branford.	Cheshire.	Derby.	East Haven.	Guilford.	Hamden.	Madison.	Meriden.	Middlebury.	Milford.	Naugatuck.	North Branford.	North Haven.	Orange.	Oxford.	Prospect.	Seymour.	Southington.	Wallingford.	Waterbury.	Wolcott.	Woodbridge.	TOTAL.
Peritonitis (not puerperal)	88	13	3	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	4	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	2	3	--	--	30
Ascites	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gallstones	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cirrhosis of Liver	101	12	--	--	--	--	1	2	--	1	--	--	3	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	6	--	--	31
Hepatitis	25	1	1	--	--	--	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Jaundice	26	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	4	--	--	7
Other Diseases of Liver	52	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	14
Other Diseases of Digestive System	73	5	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	3	--	--	1	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	21
ORDER 6. OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.																												
Addison's Disease	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Disease of Spleen	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bronchocele	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Diseases of Lymphatic System	11	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
ORDER 7. OF URINARY SYSTEM.																												
Nephritis	229	51	2	--	--	3	--	2	1	2	2	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	1	1	--	--	75
Bright's Disease	536	59	4	--	--	3	--	3	1	2	3	1	11	1	2	5	2	3	4	2	--	10	1	6	32	2	1	158

Uræmia	18		2																									2
Calculus	3	1																										1
Disease of Bladder	74	7	2										5		1		1			1		1	3		2			23
Prostatitis	17	1									1		1					1							2			6
Other Diseases of Urinary System	12												2															2
ORDER 8. OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM.																												
A. *Diseases of the Reproductive Organs.*																												
Diseases of the Uterus	15	4											1												3			8
Metritis	1																											
Disease of Ovaries	20	4											1												1			6
Disorders of Menstruation	1																											
Diseases of Testis, Penis, Scrotum, etc.	2																											
B. *Diseases of Parturition.*																												
Abortion and Miscarriage	10	2																				1						3
Puerperal Mania	1																											
Puerperal Convulsions	25	4																1							2			7
Puerperal Hemorrhage	7	1																										1
Placenta Previa	3	1																										1
Other Accidents of Childbirth	81	17	1					1					2	1				1						2	8			33
ORDER 9. OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.																												

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	New Haven.	Ansonia.	Beacon Falls.	Bethany.	Branford.	Cheshire.	Derby.	East Haven.	Guilford.	Hamden.	Madison.	Meriden.	Middlebury.	Milford.	Naugatuck.	North Branford.	North Haven.	Orange.	Oxford.	Prospect.	Seymour.	Southbury.	Wallingford.	Waterbury.	Wolcott.	Woodbridge.	TOTAL.
ORDER 10. OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.																												
Bedsores	1																						1					1
Other Diseases of Integumentary System	16	4				1																						5
Class VII.—Violence.																												
ORDER 1. ACCIDENT AND NEGLIGENCE.																												
Fractures and Contusions	96	13	2			1					1		1			1			1			1	1		4			26
Railroad Injuries	132	10	2			1		2		1	1		1		4	2								3	2			29
Gun-Shot Wounds	23	1																1										2
Burns and Scalds	70	6	3					1					1			1								1	8			21
Poisoned	41	4	1										1												2			8
Drowning	108	6				1		2	2						2	1	1		2			1		1	4			23
Suffocation	4		1																									1
Other Accidents	115	14	2			2							4		2	1			1					2	7		1	36
Falling	59	7				1				1			2			1								1	5			18
ORDER 2. HOMICIDE.																												
Murder	3	2																										2
Manslaughter	2					1										1												2

ORDER 3. SUICIDE.																												
Gun-Shot Wounds	11					2																						2
Cut, Stab	11	1																										1
Poisoned	20	8													1				1									10
Drowning	8																											
Hanging	20	2																1	1						1			5
Otherwise	12	1																										1
ORDER 4. EXECUTION.																												
Hanging	1																											
Class VIII.—Unclassified.																												
Tumor	4																											
Dropsy	7																								2			2
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition	343	43					1	2				1	12		6	7			3			2		2	24			103
Sunstroke	14																								2			2
Exhaustion	6																						1					1
Hemorrhage	7																											
Abscess	7																											
Sudden Death	4																1											1
Other ill-defined causes	102	13	10									3	8		1	2						1		3	5			46
Cause not stated	32							2							2	3		1										8
Heart Failure	23		2																2						7	1		12

RECAPITULATION OF NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

CLASSIFIED DISEASES.	STATE.	New Haven.	Ansonia.	Beacon Falls.	Bethany.	Branford.	Cheshire.	Derby.	East Haven.	Guilford.	Hamden.	Madison.	Meriden.	Middlebury.	Milford.	Naugatuck.	North Branford.	North Haven.	Orange.	Oxford.	Prospect.	Seymour.	Southbury.	Wallingford.	Waterbury.	Wolcott.	Woodbridge.	TOTAL.
All causes	14170	1845	200	6	9	93	33	138	21	55	60	32	446	6	82	166	18	24	103	15	6	53	22	130	734	9	12	4318
Classes.																												
I. Zymotic Diseases	2768	384	54	3	1	20	5	43	4	12	19	6	138	2	12	33	2	7	33	1	2	10	3	26	147	1	2	970
II. Parasitic Diseases	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
III. Dietetic Diseases	89	14	--	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	4	--	1	26
IV. Constitutional Diseases	2394	337	36	2	2	16	10	23	3	8	10	4	82	--	11	18	4	3	11	4	2	10	2	18	119	1	2	738
V. Developmental Diseases	825	83	8	--	--	8	3	9	2	5	1	1	17	--	8	14	4	--	4	1	--	1	1	10	54	--	2	236
VI. Local Diseases	6807	896	79	1	5	38	14	54	10	28	28	17	178	4	32	81	6	11	43	8	2	27	14	63	337	6	4	1986
VII. Violence	736	75	11	--	--	9	--	5	2	2	2	--	10	--	9	8	1	2	6	-	--	2	1	8	33	--	1	187
VIII. Ill-defined and cause not stated	549	56	12	--	--	--	1	4	--	--	--	4	20	--	9	12	1	1	5	--	--	3	1	5	40	1	--	175
Class I.—Orders.																												
1. Miasmatic Diseases	1140	187	13	3	1	6	3	8	--	12	16	3	69	1	7	14	1	2	17	1	1	6	3	14	44	--	1	433
2. Diarrhœal Diseases	1383	152	41	--	--	10	2	32	3	--	2	1	48	--	3	16	1	2	11	--	1	3	--	10	91	1	1	434
3. Malarial Diseases	124	26	--	--	--	4	--	1	--	--	1	2	14	--	2	1	--	1	3	--	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	58
4. Zoogenous Diseases	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5. Venereal Diseases	20	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	8
6. Septic Diseases	100	13	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	--	--	--	7	1	--	1	--	2	2	--	--	1	--	1	6	--	--	37
Class II.—Orders.																												
Parasitic Diseases	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Class III.—Orders.																												
Dietetic Diseases	89	14	--	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	4	--	1	26
Class IV.—Orders.																												
Constitutional Diseases	2394	337	36	2	2	16	10	23	3	8	10	4	82	--	11	18	4	3	11	4	2	10	2	18	119	1	2	738
Class V.—Orders.																												
Developmental Diseases	825	83	8	--	--	8	3	9	2	5	1	1	17	--	8	14	4	--	4	1	--	1	1	10	54	--	2	236
Class VI.—Orders.																												
1. Diseases of Nervous System	1851	188	27	--	2	6	5	18	4	5	9	6	47	1	11	24	3	1	12	--	2	3	1	13	82	1	2	473
2. Organs of Special Sense	18	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	7
3. Circulatory System	1216	156	9	--	2	3	3	9	--	3	4	6	30	--	9	9	--	3	7	1	--	2	4	10	49	--	--	319
4. Respiratory System	1721	274	19	1	1	16	5	13	3	11	9	3	45	--	4	29	--	1	13	2	--	4	1	20	112	2	1	589
5. Digestive System	912	118	13	--	--	6	1	7	1	5	--	1	22	1	5	14	--	--	6	2	--	5	3	11	42	1	--	264
6. Lymph. Sys. and Ductless Glands	17	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
7. Urinary System	889	119	10	--	--	6	--	5	2	4	6	1	27	1	3	5	3	4	5	3	--	12	4	7	37	2	1	267
8. Generative System	166	33	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	4	1	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	1	--	2	14	--	--	59
9. Organs of Locomotion	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10. Integumentary System	17	4	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	6
Class VII.—Orders.																												
1. Accident or Negligence	648	61	11	--	--	6	--	5	2	2	2	--	10	--	8	7	1	1	4	--	--	2	1	8	32	--	1	164
2. Homicide	5	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
3. Suicide	82	12	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	19
4. Execution	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Class VIII.—Orders.																												
1. Ill defined	494	56	10	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	--	4	20	--	7	9	1	--	3	--	--	3	1	5	33	--	--	155
2. Cause not stated	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	3	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
3. Heart failure	23	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	7	1	--	12

TABLE VI—Continued.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	New London.	Bozrah.	Colchester.	East Lyme.	Franklin.	Griswold.	Groton.	Lebanon.	Ledyard.	Lisbon.	Lyme.	Montville.	Norwich.	No. Stonington.	Old Lyme.	Preston.	Salem.	Sprague.	Stonington.	Voluntown.	Waterford.	TOTAL.
Class I.--Zymotic Diseases.																							
ORDER 1. MIASMATIC.																							
Measles	80	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	7
Scarlet Fever	38	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	4
Influenza	290	6	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	3	3	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	16
Typhoid Fever	189	4	---	1	1	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	1	2	---	1	15
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	68	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	10
Continued Fever	18	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
Whooping Cough	172	3	---	---	1	---	2	2	---	---	---	---	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	13
Diphtheria	219	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	10	---	---	---	---	3	2	---	---	18
Membranous Croup	64	2	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	9
Mumps	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ORDER 2. DIARRHŒAL.																						
Cholera Infantum	723	12	---	3	3	---	4	6	---	---	---	---	---	14	---	1	2	---	2	13	2	3	65
Infantile Diarrhœa	366	10	---	---	---	---	1	5	1	---	---	---	2	17	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	2	40
Cholera Morbus	24	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
Dysentery	204	---	---	---	---	---	1	3	---	---	---	1	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	9
Diarrhœa	66	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	8
ORDER 3. MALARIAL.																						
Intermittent Fever	11	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	3
Remittent Fever	18	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
Pernicious or Congestive Fever	13	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other Malarial Diseases	82	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
ORDER 4. ZOOGENOUS.																						
Other Zoogenous Diseases	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
ORDER 5. VENEREAL.																						
Syphilis	20	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1
ORDER 6. SEPTIC.																						
Erysipelas	28	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	38	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Puerperal Fever	34	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	4
Class II.—Parasitic Diseases.																						
Thrush	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Other Parasitic Diseases	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. NEW LONDON COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	New London.	Bozrah.	Colchester.	East Lyme.	Franklin.	Griswold.	Groton.	Lebanon.	Ledyard.	Lisbon.	Lyme.	Montville.	Norwich.	No. Stonington.	Old Lyme.	Preston.	Salem.	Sprague.	Stonington.	Voluntown.	Waterford.	TOTAL.
Class III.--Dietetic Diseases.																							
Starvation	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Intemperance	14	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	3
Chronic Alcoholism	64	2	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5
Delirium Tremens	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other Dietetic Diseases	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Class IV.—Constitutional Diseases.																							
Rheumatism	93	2	---	---	---	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	9
Gout	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rickets	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cancer of Breast	58	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	4
Cancer of Stomach	107	3	---	1	1	---	---	---	1	---	1	2	1	5	1	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	18
Cancer of Womb	80	2	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11
Cancer of other Organs	272	4	---	1	1	1	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	5	1	1	---	1	---	---	2	---	22
Tabes Mesenterica	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tubercular Meningitis, Acute Hydroceph.	88	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	8	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	11
Phthisis	1438	21	---	8	5	3	8	5	5	2	1	1	3	39	2	---	1	1	1	6	4	4	120

Other forms of Tuberculosis	59	2	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	7
Scrofula	11	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
Pott's Disease	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hip-Joint Disease	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Purpura	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Anæmia	39	2	---	---	--	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	7
Diabetes	115	---	---	---	---	---	1	3	---	---	---	---	---	9	---	---	1	---	---	4	---	---	18
Other Constitutional Diseases	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Class V.—Developmental Diseases.

Premature Birth	357	2	---	1	1	---	5	---	---	---	1	---	2	9	---	---	3	1	---	2	1	2	30
Atelectasis	17	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	2
Cyanosis	37	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4
Spina Bifida	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cleft Palate, Hare-Lip	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other Congenital Malformations	39	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
Umbilical Hemorrhage	11	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Old Age	353	9	---	1	---	---	---	1	2	2	4	---	1	8	---	---	4	---	1	6	1	2	42

Class VI.—Local Diseases.

ORDER 1. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes	272	10	---	1	---	1	---	2	1	---	---	---	1	12	---	---	1	---	---	2	---	---	31
Apoplexy	739	9	1	1	---	1	1	2	3	1	---	3	2	21	1	---	2	---	2	7	---	1	58
Softening of Brain	49	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
Hydrocephalus, not acute	16	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Hemiplegia	38	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	2	2	---	1	---	---	1	1	---	---	9
Paralysis Agitans	15	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	2

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. NEW LONDON COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	New London.	Bozrah.	Colchester.	East Lyme.	Franklin.	Griswold.	Groton.	Lebanon.	Ledyard.	Lisbon.	Lyme.	Montville.	Norwich.	No. Stonington.	Old Lyme.	Preston.	Salem.	Sprague.	Stonington.	Voluntown.	Waterford.	TOTAL.
Insanity	62	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	3
Chorea	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Epilepsy	48	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	2	4
Convulsions	193	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	5	---	---	2	---	---	1	---	---	16
Trismus Nascentium	14	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
Tetanus	8	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Paraplegia	3	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Diseases of Spinal Cord	22	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1
Myelitis	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spinal Meningitis	28	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	6
Locomotor Ataxia	17	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
Other Diseases of Nervous System	315	4	---	2	1	---	4	6	2	---	---	---	---	12	---	---	3	---	1	2	---	1	38
ORDER 2. OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																							
Otitis	17	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Other Diseases of Eye, Ear or Nose	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ORDER 3. OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																							
Endocarditis	88	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	8
Valvular Disease of Heart	454	12	---	2	1	---	3	10	1	---	1	2	---	15	2	---	2	---	1	5	1	5	63
Disease of Heart	484	16	---	1	2	---	1	4	1	---	---	1	1	17	4	1	---	---	1	7	---	2	59
Pericarditis	17	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2

Angina Pectoris	58	1												2									3
Syncope	4													1									1
Aneurism	12													1								1	2
Senile Gangrene	35											1		2							1		4
Thrombosis, Embolism	40	1												1									2
Phlebitis	3																						
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	21							1						1									2
ORDER 4. OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																							
Laryngitis	15																						
Catarrhal Croup	17	2																					2
Emphysema, Asthma	25						2																2
Bronchitis	464	5		1			3	2	2				1	17	1	1				6		2	41
Pneumonia	1092	17	2	2	1		9	8	4	2	2		2	21	4	3	2		2	4		4	89
Pleurisy	26	1																					1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	82	2				2								3		1				1		1	10
ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																							
Stomatitis	12																						
Dentition	22						1																1
Dyspepsia	19													4									4
Hæmatemesis	13	1												1									2
Disease of Stomach	138	2					1	1		1				8					1			1	15
Ulcer of Stomach	22	1																					1
Enteritis	123	1			1		1	1		1				4								2	11
Appendicitis	72				1				1					2	1								5
Obstruction of Intestines	63	2												1						1			4
Intussusception of Intestines	4				1																		1
Hernia	37									2										2	1		5
Fistula	2																						

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. NEW LONDON COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	New London.	Bozrah.	Colchester.	East Lyme.	Franklin.	Griswold.	Groton.	Lebanon.	Ledyard.	Lisbon.	Lyme.	Montville.	Norwich.	No. Stonington.	Old Lyme.	Preston.	Salem.	Sprague.	Stonington.	Voluntown.	Waterford.	TOTAL.
Peritonitis (not puerperal)	88	2	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	9
Ascites	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gallstones	11	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	101	4	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	7
Hepatitis	25	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	2
Jaundice	26	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Other Diseases of Liver	52	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5
Other Diseases of Digestive System	73	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	8
ORDER 6. OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.																							
Addison's Disease	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Disease of Spleen	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bronchocele	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Diseases of Lymphatic System	11	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1
ORDER 7. OF URINARY SYSTEM.																							
Nephritis	229	2	---	---	5	---	2	3	1	2	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	18
Bright's Disease	536	21	1	---	2	---	1	---	3	---	1	---	3	19	---	---	3	---	---	7	1	2	64

Uræmia	18						1																1
Calculus	3																						
Disease of Bladder	74	1						1					1	3									6
Prostatitis	17	1														2							3
Other Diseases of Urinary System	12	1																		1			2
ORDER 8. OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM.																							
A. *Diseases of the Reproductive Organs.*																							
Diseases of the Uterus	15																						
Metritis	1																						
Disease of Ovaries	20																						
Disorders of Menstruation	1																						
Diseases of Testis, Penis, Scrotum, etc.	2																						
B. *Diseases of Parturition.*																							
Abortion and Miscarriage	10							2															2
Puerperal Mania	1																						
Puerperal Convulsions	25													1	1								2
Puerperal Hemorrhage	7	1																					1
Placenta Previa	3																						
Other Accidents of Childbirth	81						1	1		1				2									5
ORDER 9. OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.																							

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. NEW LONDON COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	New London.	Bozrah.	Colchester.	East Lyme.	Franklin.	Griswold.	Groton.	Lebanon.	Ledyard.	Lisbon.	Lyme.	Montville.	Norwich.	No. Stonington.	Old Lyme.	Preston.	Salem.	Sprague.	Stonington.	Voluntown.	Waterford.	TOTAL.
ORDER 10. OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.																							
Bedsores	1																						
Other Diseases of Integumentary System	16													1									1
Class VII.—Violence.																							
ORDER 1. ACCIDENT AND NEGLIGENCE.																							
Fractures and Contusions	96	5								1				5									11
Railroad Injuries	132	3			2			1											1	3			10
Gun-Shot Wounds	23	1																					1
Burns and Scalds	70	1					2							2						1			6
Poisoned	41	1			1									2								1	5
Drowning	108	4		1				1		1	1			6									14
Suffocation	4																						
Other Accidents	115	2						1					1	4									8
Falling	59						1							2					1				4
ORDER 2. HOMICIDE.																							
Murder	3																						
Manslaughter	2																						

ORDER 3. SUICIDE.																							
Gun-Shot Wounds	11	1																		1			2
Cut, Stab	11																						
Poisoned	20	1								1				1									3
Drowning	8													1								1	2
Hanging	20													1									1
Otherwise	12																			1			1
ORDER 4. EXECUTION.																							
Hanging	1																						
Class VIII.—Unclassified.																							
Tumor	4							1															1
Dropsy	7																			1			1
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition	343	11			1						1			8			2			3		1	27
Sunstroke	14	1																1					2
Exhaustion	6																						
Hemorrhage	7																						
Abscess	7						1																1
Sudden Death	4													1									1
Other ill-defined causes	102										1		2	5									8
Cause not stated	32									1													1
Heart Failure	23																		1	1			2

RECAPITULATION OF NEW LONDON COUNTY.

CLASSIFIED CAUSES.	STATE.	New London.	Bozrah.	Colchester.	East Lyme.	Franklin.	Griswold.	Groton.	Lebanon.	Ledyard.	Lisbon.	Lyme.	Montville.	Norwich.	No. Stonington.	Old Lyme.	Preston.	Salem.	Sprague.	Stonington.	Voluntown.	Waterford.	TOTAL.
All causes	14170	272	7	30	34	11	64	94	29	22	17	12	36	417	25	13	37	4	26	111	16	51	1328
Classes.																							
I. Zymotic Diseases	2768	51	1	4	5	1	10	22	2	3	1	2	6	69	5	2	4	---	10	25	2	11	236
II. Parasitic Diseases	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
III. Dietetic Diseases	89	3	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	8
IV. Constitutional Diseases	2394	38	1	10	8	6	12	15	6	2	2	3	7	81	4	1	5	2	2	14	7	4	230
V. Developmental Diseases	825	11	---	2	1	---	6	3	2	2	6	---	3	21	---	---	7	1	2	9	2	4	82
VI. Local Diseases	6807	138	5	12	16	4	32	49	19	10	5	7	17	207	16	10	19	---	9	51	5	28	659
VII. Violence	736	19	---	1	3	---	3	3	---	3	1	---	1	24	---	---	---	---	2	6	---	2	68
VIII. Ill-defined and cause not stated	549	12	---	---	1	---	1	1	---	1	2	---	2	14	---	---	2	1	1	5	---	1	44
Class I.—Orders.																							
1. Miasmatic Diseases	1140	27	1	1	2	---	3	5	1	2	---	---	3	24	5	---	2	---	7	10	---	2	95
2. Diarrhœal Diseases	1383	23	---	3	3	---	6	15	1	1	---	1	2	40	---	2	2	---	3	14	2	7	125
3. Malarial Diseases	124	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	1	1	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	7
4. Zoogenous Diseases	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
5. Venereal Diseases	20	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1
6. Septic Diseases	100	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	7
Class II.—Orders.																							
Parasitic Diseases	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1

Class III.—Orders.																						
Dietetic Diseases	89	3	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	8
Class IV.—Orders.																						
Constitutional Diseases	2394	38	1	10	8	6	12	15	6	2	2	3	7	81	4	1	5	2	2	14	7	4	230
Class V.—Orders.																						
Developmental Diseases	825	11	---	2	1	---	6	3	2	2	6	---	3	21	---	---	7	1	2	9	2	4	82
Class VI.—Orders.																						
1. Diseases of Nervous System	1851	32	1	6	2	2	5	12	6	1	---	3	7	65	1	1	10	---	4	16	---	4	178
2. Organs of Special Sense	18	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
3. Circulatory System	1216	34	---	3	3	---	4	15	2	---	1	4	2	43	6	2	2	---	2	12	2	9	146
4. Respiratory System	1721	27	2	3	1	2	14	10	6	2	2	---	3	41	5	5	2	---	2	11	---	7	145
5. Digestive System	912	18	---	---	3	---	4	5	1	4	1	---	1	30	2	---	2	---	1	3	2	5	82
6. Lymph. Sys. and Ductless Glands	17	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	2
7. Urinary System	889	26	1	---	7	---	4	4	4	2	1	---	4	23	1	2	3	---	---	8	1	3	94
8. Generative System	166	1	---	---	---	---	1	3	---	1	---	---	---	3	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10
9. Organs of Locomotion	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
10. Integumentary System	17	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Class VII.—Orders.																						
1. Accident or Negligence	648	17	---	1	3	---	3	3	---	2	1	---	1	21	---	---	---	---	2	4	---	1	59
2. Homicide	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
3. Suicide	82	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	1	9
4. Execution	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Class VIII.—Orders.																						
1. Ill defined	494	12	---	---	1	---	1	1	---	---	2	---	2	14	---	---	2	1	---	4	---	1	41
2. Cause not stated	32	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
3. Heart failure	23	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	2

TABLE VI—Continued.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Danbury.	Bridgeport.	Bethel.	Brookfield.	Darien.	Easton.	Fairfield.	Greenwich.	Huntington.	Monroe.	New Canaan.	New Fairfield.	Newtown.	Norwalk.	Redding.	Ridgefield.	Sherman.	Stamford.	Stratford.	Trumbull.	Weston.	Westport.	Wilton.	TOTAL.
Class I.—Zymotic Diseases.																									
ORDER 1. MIASMATIC.																									
Measles	80	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	8
Scarlet Fever	38	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	1	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	9
Influenza	290	6	11	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	--	--	--	8	1	--	--	4	1	--	1	3	2	49
Typhoid Fever	189	3	8	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	21
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	68	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	8
Continued Fever	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Whooping Cough	172	4	1	--	--	--	--	1	3	--	--	1	--	--	3	--	1	--	3	2	--	--	--	--	19
Diphtheria	219	14	25	3	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	5	1	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	--	--	67
Membranous Croup	64	3	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	9
Mumps	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

ORDER 2. DIARRHŒAL.																									
Cholera Infantum	723	8	100	---	---	1	---	3	7	---	---	1	1	1	7	--	1	--	18	2	--	--	1	--	151
Infantile Diarrhœa	366	9	26	1	---	---	---	3	3	---	---	---	---	---	11	--	1	--	6	2	--	--	--	--	62
Cholera Morbus	24	1	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Dysentery	204	6	9	---	---	1	3	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	1	5	2	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	31
Diarrhœa	66	3	3	---	---	1	---	2	---	---	1	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	12
ORDER 3. MALARIAL.																									
Intermittent Fever	11	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	4
Remittent Fever	18	1	4	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	8
Pernicious or Congestive Fever	13	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Other Malarial Diseases	82	2	9	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	4	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	19
ORDER 4. ZOOGENOUS.																									
Other Zoogenous Diseases	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
ORDER 5. VENEREAL.																									
Syphilis	20	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
ORDER 6. SEPTIC.																									
Erysipelas	28	---	2	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	4
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	38	1	7	---	---	1	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	15
Puerperal Fever	34	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	7
Class II.—Parasitic Diseases.																									
Thrush	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Other Parasitic Diseases	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Danbury.	Bridgeport.	Bethel.	Brookfield.	Darien.	Easton.	Fairfield.	Greenwich.	Huntington.	Monroe.	New Canaan.	New Fairfield.	Newtown.	Norwalk.	Redding.	Ridgefield.	Sherman.	Stamford.	Stratford.	Trumbull.	Weston.	Westford.	Wilton.	TOTAL.
Class III.—Dietetic Diseases.																									
Starvation	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Intemperance	14	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Chronic Alcoholism	64	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	2	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	7
Delirium Tremens	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Other Dietetic Diseases	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1
Class IV.—Constitutional Diseases.																									
Rheumatism	93	1	8	---	1	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	17
Gout	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Rickets	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Cancer of Breast	58	---	11	---	1	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	16
Cancer of Stomach	107	3	1	1	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	---	---	---	3	--	--	--	4	--	--	1	--	2	18
Cancer of Womb	80	2	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	1	---	---	2	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	19
Cancer of other Organs	272	5	18	---	---	1	1	---	4	2	---	2	---	2	6	--	1	--	3	--	--	--	1	1	47
Tabes Mesenterica	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Tubercular Meningitis, Acute Hydroceph.	88	2	9	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	1	---	---	1	--	--	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	20
Phthisis	1438	33	129	5	---	5	1	4	18	3	2	2	1	3	34	3	6	1	27	11	3	3	11	2	307

Other forms of Tuberculosis	59	---	7	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Scrofula	11	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Pott's Disease	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Hip-Joint Disease	4	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Purpura	10	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	5
Anæmia	39	1	3	2	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Diabetes	115	4	5	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	3	--	--	--	4	--	--	1	--	1	20
Other Constitutional Diseases	4	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Class V.—Developmental Diseases.																									
Premature Birth	357	12	19	---	3	1	---	1	5	1	--	---	---	1	6	--	1	1	5	--	--	--	3	1	60
Atelectasis	17	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Cyanosis	37	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	2	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	5
Spina Bifida	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	2
Cleft Palate, Hare-Lip	3	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Other Congenital Malformations	39	---	4	---	1	---	---	1	1	---	---	1	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Umbilical Hemorrhage	11	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	5
Old Age	353	7	11	2	---	2	---	---	5	2	1	2	---	2	6	--	1	--	6	2	--	--	3	1	53
Class VI.—Local Diseases.																									
ORDER 1. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.																									
Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes	272	6	25	1	---	---	---	4	---	2	---	1	---	---	3	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	1	1	50
Apoplexy	739	15	55	3	2	5	---	1	18	4	1	1	---	4	11	4	3	--	20	4	3	--	9	4	167
Softening of Brain	49	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	3
Hydrocephalus, not acute	16	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Hemiplegia	38	1	---	---	---	2	---	---	1	---	---	3	---	---	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Paralysis Agitans	15	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Danbury.	Bridgeport.	Bethel.	Brookfield.	Darien.	Easton.	Fairfield.	Greenwich.	Huntington.	Monroe.	New Canaan.	New Fairfield.	Newtown.	Norwalk.	Redding.	Ridgefield.	Sherman.	Stamford.	Stratford.	Trumbull.	Weston.	Westport.	Wilton.	TOTAL.
Insanity	62	---	3	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	9
Chorea	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Epilepsy	48	---	1	---	---	1	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	1		--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	7
Convulsions	193	7	20	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	3	---	---	8	1	--	--	3	1	--	--	--	--	44
Trismus Nascentium	14	---	1	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Tetanus	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
Paraplegia	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Diseases of Spinal Cord	22	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	7
Myelitis	9	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	3
Spinal Meningitis	28	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Locomotor Ataxia	17	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	2
Other Diseases of Nervous System	315	7	15	1	---	---	---	2	1	1	---	2	---	3	5	1	2	--	18	2	--	1	1	1	63
ORDER 2. OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																									
Otitis	17	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	4
Other Diseases of Eye, Ear or Nose	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	-	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
ORDER 3. OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																									
Endocarditis	88	5	14	---	---	--	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	6	1	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	2	32
Valvular Disease of Heart	454	9	15	2	1	5	2	1	3	4	3	2	---	5	3	--	3	--	9	2	2	--	1	1	73
Disease of Heart	484	8	26	5	1	8	---	3	2	3	3	4	---	1	7	--	--	--	8	1	1	1	2	--	84
Pericarditis	17	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	2

Angina Pectoris	58	1	2	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	10
Syncope	4	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Aneurism	12	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Senile Gangrene	35	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	6
Thrombosis, Embolism	40	---	2	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	6
Phlebitis	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	21	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
ORDER 4. OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																									
Laryngitis	15	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Catarrhal Croup	17	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	4
Emphysema, Asthma	25	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Bronchitis	464	15	33	2	---	---	---	4	8	2	1	---	---	---	5	--	--	--	14	1	--	--	1	2	88
Pneumonia	1092	22	66	7	1	10	2	4	18	9	---	2	1	3	14	4	3	1	32	7	--	1	4	1	212
Pleurisy	26	1	2	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	82	---	15	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	2	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	24
ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																									
Stomatitis	12	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	1	4
Dentition	22	2	5	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Dyspepsia	19	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	5
Hæmatemesis	13	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Disease of Stomach	138	2	14	3	1	---	---	---	2	1	1	---	---	1	2	--	--	--	3	1	--	1	1	--	33
Ulcer of Stomach	22	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Enteritis	123	2	7	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	1	--	--	--	2	1	--	--	1	1	18
Appendicitis	72	2	7	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	--	1	--	3	1	--	--	--	--	18
Obstruction of Intestines	63	---	5	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	8
Intussusception of Intestines	4	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Hernia	37	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Fistula	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Danbury.	Bridgeport.	Bethel.	Brookfield.	Darien.	Easton.	Fairfield.	Greenwich.	Huntington.	Monroe.	New Canaan.	New Fairfield.	Newtown.	Norwalk.	Redding.	Ridgefield.	Sherman.	Stamford.	Stratford.	Trumbull.	Weston.	Westport.	Wilton.	TOTAL.
Peritonitis (not puerperal)	88	4	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	1	1	--	4	1	--	--	--	--	16
Ascites	9	1	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	6
Gallstones	11	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Cirrhosis of Liver	101	2	12	---	-	---	---	---	1	2	---	1	---	1	1	1	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	23
Hepatitis	25	---	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Jaundice	26	1	2	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Other Diseases of Liver	52	2	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	--	--	--	2	3	--	--	--	--	12
Other Diseases of Digestive System	73	---	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	1	1	--	15
ORDER 6. OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.																									
Addison's Disease	4	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Disease of Spleen	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Bronchocele	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Diseases of Lymphatic System	11	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	2	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
ORDER 7. OF URINARY SYSTEM.																									
Nephritis	229	2	61	1	---	2	1	1	8	---	---	4	---	---	4	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	86
Bright's Disease	536	8	24	1	---	3	1	2	5	3	4	2	1	---	12	1	2	1	17	1	2	1	2	1	94

Uræmia	18	2	6	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Calculus	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Disease of Bladder	74	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	--	3	1	11
Prostatitis	17	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Other Diseases of Urinary System	12	---	4	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
ORDER 8. OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM.																									
A. *Diseases of the Reproductive Organs.*																									
Diseases of the Uterus	15	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	3
Metritis	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Disease of Ovaries	20	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Disorders of Menstruation	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Diseases of Testis, Penis, Scrotum, etc.	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
B. *Diseases of Parturition.*																									
Abortion and Miscarriage	10	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Puerperal Mania	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Puerperal Convulsions	25	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	8
Puerperal Hemorrhage	7	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	3
Placenta Previa	3	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Other Accidents of Childbirth	81	3	7	---	---	---	---	2	---	1	---	---	---	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	16
ORDER 9. OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Danbury.	Bridgeport.	Bethel.	Brookfield.	Darien.	Easton.	Fairfield.	Greenwich.	Huntington.	Monroe.	New 'Canaan.	New Fairfield.	Newtown.	Norwalk.	Redding.	Ridgefield.	Sherman.	Stamford.	Stratford.	Trumbull.	Weston.	Westport.	Wilton.	TOTAL.
ORDER 10. OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.																									
Bedsores	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----
Other Diseases of Integumentary System	16	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5
Class VII.—Violence.																									
ORDER 1. ACCIDENT AND NEGLIGENCE.																									
Fractures and Contusions	96	4	8	1	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	18
Railroad Injuries	132	7	18	1	---	3	---	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	5	---	---	---	1	1	41
Gun-Shot Wounds	23	---	2	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	---	---	---	---	7
Burns and Scalds	70	1	9	---	1	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	1	16
Poisoned	41	---	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8
Drowning	108	---	7	---	---	3	---	2	---	3	---	---	2	1	3	1	---	---	2	1	---	---	3	1	29
Suffocation	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----
Other Accidents	115	2	7	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	5	---	---	---	1	---	19
Falling	59	2	2	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8
ORDER 2. HOMICIDE.																									
Murder	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Manslaughter	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

ORDER 3. SUICIDE.																									
Gun-Shot Wounds	11		2												1										3
Cut Stab	11	1							1						1										3
Poisoned	20	2	2																						4
Drowning	8								1										1						2
Hanging	20	1	4			1								1	1										8
Otherwise	12											1							1						2
ORDER 4. EXECUTION.																									
Hanging	1																								----
Class VIII.—Unclassified.																									
Tumor	4							1																	1
Dropsy	7																		1						1
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition	343	6	26	3		1		1		2		1			5		2		12	1			1	1	62
Sunstroke	14		2					1								2			2						7
Exhaustion	6		3																		1				4
Hemorrhage	7																		1						1
Abscess	7								1										2	1					4
Sudden Death	4																								----
Other ill-defined causes	102	1				1			2	1					1				2				1		9
Cause not stated	32																		3						3
Heart Failure	23	2	1												1										4

RECAPITULATION OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

CLASSIFIED DISEASES.	STATE.	Danbury.	Bridgeport.	Bethel.	Brookfield.	Darien.	Easton.	Fairfield.	Greenwich.	Huntington.	Monroe.	New Canaan.	New Fairfield.	Newtown.	Norwalk.	Redding.	Ridgefield.	Sherman.	Stamford.	Stratford.	Trumbull.	Weston.	Westport.	Wilton.	TOTAL.
All causes	14170	311	1076	57	18	66	15	62	175	59	19	47	7	43	243	34	43	5	339	61	18	14	64	31	2807
Classes.																									
I. Zymotic Diseases	2768	64	227	6	1	7	5	12	31	2	2	4	2	7	43	8	6	--	66	11	1	1	6	2	514
II. Parasitic Diseases	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
III. Dietetic Diseases	89	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	1	--	10
IV. Constitutional Diseases	2394	52	207	10	2	6	2	8	29	9	2	7	1	6	55	5	7	1	43	12	4	5	14	6	493
V. Developmental Diseases	825	20	37	2	4	3	--	2	12	4	1	3	--	3	15	--	2	1	15	2	1	--	6	2	135
VI. Local Diseases	6807	145	504	31	10	39	8	32	92	38	14	30	2	24	109	17	25	3	171	31	11	7	30	17	1390
VII. Violence	736	20	68	4	1	9	--	5	7	3	--	2	2	3	12	2	--	--	19	3	--	1	5	3	169
VIII. Ill-defined and cause not stated	549	9	32	3	--	2	--	3	3	3	--	1	--	--	7	2	2	--	23	2	1	--	2	1	96
Class I.—Orders.																									
1. Miasmatic Diseases	1140	31	56	5	1	2	2	4	15	1	1	1	1	5	16	3	2	--	35	4	--	1	3	2	191
2. Diarrhœal Diseases	1383	27	141	1	--	3	3	8	11	--	1	2	1	1	19	5	4	--	24	6	1	--	2	--	260
3. Malarial Diseases	124	4	16	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	1	--	--	6	--	--	--	3	1	--	--	--	--	33
4. Zoogenous Diseases	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5. Venereal Diseases	20	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
6. Septic Diseases	100	1	12	--	--	2	--	--	3	1	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	1	--	26
Class II.—Orders.																									
Parasitic Diseases	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Class III.—Orders.																									
Dietetic Diseases	89	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	1	--	10
Class IV.—Orders.																									
Constitutional Diseases	2394	52	207	10	2	6	2	8	29	9	2	7	1	6	55	5	7	1	43	12	4	5	14	6	493
Class V.—Orders.																									
Developmental Diseases	825	20	37	2	4	3	--	2	12	4	1	3	--	3	15	--	2	1	15	2	1	--	6	2	135
Class VI.—Orders.																									
1. Diseases of Nervous System	1851	40	124	5	3	8	--	10	23	9	1	11	--	9	32	7	6	--	56	9	3	2	11	6	375
2. Organs of Special Sense	18	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	4
3. Circulatory System	1216	25	59	8	4	14	2	6	8	9	6	6	--	8	19	1	8	--	20	3	6	1	5	3	221
4. Respiratory System	1721	38	117	9	1	10	2	9	31	11	1	3	1	3	26	4	5	1	48	9	--	1	5	4	339
5. Digestive System	912	22	86	4	2	1	1	2	11	4	2	1	--	3	12	2	3	--	24	7	--	2	4	2	195
6. Lymph. Sys. and Ductless Glands	17	3	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
7. Urinary System	889	14	97	3	--	6	2	3	17	3	4	6	1	--	16	2	3	2	19	1	2	1	5	2	209
8. Generative System	166	3	15	2	--	--	--	2	1	2	--	--	--	1	2	1	--	--	3	2	--	--	--	--	34
9. Organs of Locomotion	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10. Integumentary System	17	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Class VII.—Orders.																									
1. Accident or Negligence	648	16	60	4	1	8	--	5	5	3	--	--	2	2	9	2	--	--	17	3	--	1	5	3	146
2. Homicide	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
3. Suicide	82	4	8	--	--	1	--	--	2	--	--	1	--	1	3	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	22
4. Execution	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Class VIII.—Orders.																									
1. Ill defined	494	7	31	3	--	2	--	3	3	3	--	1	--	--	6	2	2	--	20	2	1	--	2	1	89
2. Cause not stated	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	3
3. Heart failure	23	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4

TABLE VI—Continued.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Brooklyn.	Ashford.	Canterbury.	Chaplin.	Eastford.	Hampton.	Killingly.	Plainfield.	Pomfret.	Putnam.	Scotland.	Sterling.	Thompson.	Windham.	Woodstock.	TOTAL.
Class I.—Zymotic Diseases.																	
ORDER 1. MIASMATIC.																	
Measles	80	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Scarlet Fever	38	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1
Influenza	290	2	----	----	----	----	2	2	2	1	----	----	----	1	11	----	21
Typhoid Fever	189	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	1	1	2	----	6
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	68	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	1	----	1	4
Continued Fever	18	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Whooping Cough	172	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	2	----	3
Diphtheria	219	1	----	----	----	----	----	4	----	----	4	----	----	3	7	----	19
Membranous Croup	64	----	----	----	----	----	1	3	----	1	----	----	----	1	2	----	8
Mumps	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------

ORDER 2. DIARRHŒAL.																	
Cholere Infantum	723	5	1		1			15	6		7			10	11	1	57
Infantile Diarrhœa	366							4	2		10		1	1	3		21
Cholera Morbus	24														1		1
Dysentery	204	1					2	3									6
Diarrhœa	66							1	1				1	2	1		6
ORDER 3. MALARIAL.																	
Intermittent Fever	11																
Remittent Fever	18																
Pernicious or Congestive Fever	13																
Other Malarial Diseases	82											1			2		3
ORDER 4. ZOOGENOUS.																	
Other Zoogenous Diseases	1																
ORDER 5. VENEREAL.																	
Syphilis	20																
ORDER 6. SEPTIC.																	
Erysipelas	28														1		1
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	38																
Puerperal Fever	34													1			1
Class II.—Parasitic Diseases.																	
Thrush	1																
Other Parasitic Diseases	1																

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. WINDHAM COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Brooklyn.	Ashford.	Canterbury.	Chaplin.	Eastford.	Hampton.	Killingly.	Plainfield.	Pomfret.	Putnam.	Scotland.	Sterling.	Thompson.	Windham.	Woodstock.	TOTAL.
Class III.—Dietetic Diseases.																	
Starvation	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Intemperance	14	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Chronic Alcoholism	64	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Delirium Tremens	7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Other Dietetic Diseases	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Class IV.—Constitutional Diseases.																	
Rheumatism	93	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	3
Gout	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Rickets	6	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	2
Cancer of Breast	58	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	2
Cancer of Stomach	107	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	2	----	----	1	----	2	7
Cancer of Womb	80	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	2
Cancer of other Organs	272	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	2	----	1	----	1	2	1	1	10
Tabes Mesenterica	7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Tubercular Meningitis, Acute Hydroceph.	88	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	1	----	3	----	----	1	1	----	8
Phthisis	1438	2	1	----	2	1	1	12	8	2	18	1	1	6	23	4	82

Other forms of Tuberculosis	59	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	2
Scrofula	11	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Pott's Disease	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Hip-Joint Disease	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Purpura	10	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Anæmia	39	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Diabetes	115	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	3	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	6
Other Constitutional Diseases	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------

Class V.—Developmental Diseases.

Premature Birth	357	1	----	----	----	----	----	4	3	1	9	----	1	3	6	----	28
Atelectasis	17	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Cyanosis	37	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Spina Bifida	8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1
Cleft Palate, Hare-Lip	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1
Other Congenital Malformations	39	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Umbilical Hemorrhage	11	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Old Age	353	----	1	----	----	----	----	9	2	1	3	----	----	1	2	2	21

Class VI.—Local Diseases.

ORDER 1. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes	272	----	----	1	----	----	----	4	2	1	7	----	----	4	3	----	22
Apoplexy	739	----	3	4	----	----	----	7	4	2	6	1	----	7	11	1	46
Softening of Brain	49	----	----	----	----	----	1	6	1	----	2	----	----	----	2	----	12
Hydrocephalus, not acute	16	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	1	4
Hemiplegia	38	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Paralysis Agitans	15	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	2

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. WINDHAM COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Brooklyn.	Ashford.	Canterbury.	Chaplin.	Eastford.	Hampton.	Killingly.	Plainfield.	Pomfret.	Putnam.	Scotland.	Sterling.	Thompson.	Windham.	Woodstock.	TOTAL.
Insanity	62	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	2
Chorea	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Epilepsy	48	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	4
Convulsions	193	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	1	----	----	1	3	----	8
Trismus Nascentium	14	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Tetanus	8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Paraplegia	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Diseases of Spinal Cord	22	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1
Myelitis	9	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Spinal Meningitis	28	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Locomotor Ataxia	17	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	2
Other Diseases of Nervous System	315	1	----	2	----	----	----	1	1	----	2	----	----	----	3	5	15
ORDER 2. OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																	
Otitis	17	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	2
Other Diseases of Eye, Ear or Nose	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
ORDER 3. OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																	
Endocarditis	88	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	3	4
Valvular Disease of Heart	454	1	----	----	----	1	----	3	3	----	3	---	1	5	10	1	28
Disease of Heart	484	1	2	----	2	1	1	5	1	1	10	----	----	2	1	----	27
Pericarditis	17	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	3

Angina Pectoris	58	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	1	----	----	----	----	2	----	5
Syncope	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Aneurism	12	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Senile Gangrene	35	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	2
Thrombosis, Embolism	40	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	3
Phlebitis	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	21	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	2
ORDER 4. OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																	
Laryngitis	15	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1
Catarrhal Croup	17	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Emphysema, Asthma	25	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	2
Bronchitis	464	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	8	----	4	----	1	2	4	1	22
Pneumonia	1092	1	2	----	----	2	1	8	----	2	4	----	1	15	9	3	48
Pleurisy	26	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	82	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	1	----	1	----	----	1	5
ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																	
Stomatitis	12	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1
Dentition	22	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Dyspepsia	19	----	----	----	1	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3
Hæmatemesis	13	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Disease of Stomach	138	1	----	2	----	1	----	1	2	----	----	----	1	----	4	----	12
Ulcer of Stomach	22	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	2
Enteritis	123	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	2	1	1	7
Appendicitis	72	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	3
Obstruction of Intestines	63	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3
Intussusception of Intestines	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Hernia	37	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Fistula	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. WINDHAM COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Brooklyn.	Ashford.	Canterbury.	Chaplin.	Eastford.	Hampton.	Killingly.	Plainfield.	Pomfret.	Putnam.	Scotland.	Sterling.	Thompson.	Windham.	Woodstock.	TOTAL.
Peritonitis (not puerperal)	88	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	1	1	5
Ascites	9	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Gallstones	11	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Cirrhosis of Liver	101	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	1	----	----	----	2	----	6
Hepatitis	25	----	1	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	5
Jaundice	26	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Other Diseases of Liver	52	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	2
Other Diseases of Digestive System	73	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3
ORDER 6. OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.																	
Addison's Disease	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Disease of Spleen	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Bronchocele	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Diseases of Lymphatic System	11	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1
ORDER 7. OF URINARY SYSTEM.																	
Nephritis	229	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	2
Bright's Disease	536	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	2	1	5	----	1	2	10	----	23

Uræmia	18																
Calculus	3															1	1
Disease of Bladder	74					1		2	1						1		5
Prostatitis	17													1			1
Other Diseases of Urinary System	12							1									1
ORDER 8. OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM.																	
A. *Diseases of the Reproductive Organs.*																	
Diseases of the Uterus	15									1	1						2
Metritis	1																
Disease of Ovaries	20																
Disorders of Menstruation	1																
Diseases of Testis, Penis, Scrotum, etc.	2																
B. *Diseases of Parturition.*																	
Abortion and Miscarriage	10								1								1
Puerperal Mania	1																
Puerperal Convulsions	25										1						1
Puerperal Hemorrhage	7																
Placenta Previa	3																
Other Accidents of Childbirth	81							2			2			1	1	1	7
ORDER 9. OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.																	

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. WINDHAM COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Brooklyn.	Ashford.	Canterbury.	Chaplin.	Eastford.	Hampton.	Killingly.	Plainfield.	Pomfret.	Putnam.	Scotland.	Sterling.	Thompson.	Windham.	Woodstock.	TOTAL.
ORDER 10. OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.																	
Bedsores	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Other Diseases of Integumentary System	16	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1
Class VII.—Violence.																	
ORDER 1. ACCIDENT AND NEGLIGENCE.																	
Fracture and Contusions	96	----	----	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	1	----	1	----	1	----	6
Railroad Injuries	132	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	4	----	----	2	6	----	13
Gun-Shot Wounds	23	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Burns and Scalds	70	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	2	2	----	7
Poisoned	41	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	2
Drowning	108	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	2	----	----	3	1	----	8
Suffocation	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	2
Other Accidents	115	2	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	1	7
Falling	59	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	3
ORDER 2. HOMICIDE.																	
Murder	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Manslaughter	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------

ORDER 3. SUICIDE.																	
Gun-Shot Wounds	11														1		1
Cut, Stab	11		1						1								2
Poisoned	20																
Drowning	8												1				1
Hanging	20														2		2
Otherwise	12							1									1
ORDER 4. EXECUTION.																	
Hanging	1																
Class VIII.—Unclassified.																	
Tumor	4																
Dropsy	7													1			1
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition	343							7	1	1	1		1	11	2	3	27
Sunstroke	14																
Exhaustion	6																
Hemorrhage	7										1						1
Abscess	7																
Sudden Death	4																
Other ill-defined causes	102															1	1
Cause not stated	32							1									1
Heart Failure	23	1												1			2

RECAPITULATION OF WINDHAM COUNTY.

CLASSIFIED DISEASES.	STATE.	Brooklyn.	Ashford.	Canterbury.	Chaplin.	Eastford.	Hampton.	Killingly.	Plainfield.	Pomfret.	Putnam.	Scotland.	Sterling.	Thompson.	Windham.	Woodstock.	TOTAL.
All causes	14170	32	13	13	10	9	16	138	75	25	128	4	16	107	179	43	808
Classes.																	
I. Zymotic Diseases	2768	9	1	----	1	----	5	35	12	2	24	1	3	23	43	2	161
II. Parasitic Diseases	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
III. Dietetic Diseases	89	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
IV. Constitutional Diseases	2394	6	1	1	3	1	2	20	16	3	25	1	2	10	29	8	128
V. Developmental Diseases	825	2	1	----	----	----	----	13	5	2	14	----	1	4	8	2	52
VI. Local Diseases	6807	11	9	11	6	7	8	56	36	15	56	2	6	49	80	26	378
VII. Violence	736	3	1	1	----	1	1	6	4	2	7	----	3	8	17	1	55
VIII. Ill-defined and cause not stated	549	1	----	----	----	----	----	8	1	1	2	----	1	13	2	4	33
Class I.—Orders.																	
1. Miasmatic Diseases	1140	3	----	----	----	----	3	12	3	2	7	----	1	9	24	1	65
2. Diarrhœal Diseases	1383	6	1	----	1	----	2	23	9	----	17	----	2	13	16	1	91
3. Malarial Diseases	124	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	2	----	3
4. Zoogenous Diseases	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
5. Venereal Diseases	20	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
6. Septic Diseases	100	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	2
Class II.—Orders.																	
Parasitic Diseases	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------

Class III.—Orders.																	
Dietetic Diseases	89	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Class IV.—Orders.																	
Constitutional Diseases	2394	6	1	1	3	1	2	20	16	3	25	1	2	10	29	8	128
Class V.—Orders.																	
Developmental Diseases	825	2	1	----	----	----	----	13	5	2	14	----	1	4	8	2	52
Class VI.—Orders.																	
1. Diseases of Nervous System	1851	2	4	7	1	1	1	21	11	6	19	1	----	13	25	10	122
2. Organs of Special Sense	18	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	2
3. Circulatory System	1216	2	2	----	3	2	1	10	6	3	13	----	1	9	16	6	74
4. Respiratory System	1721	1	2	----	1	2	1	11	8	3	9	----	3	18	14	5	78
5. Digestive System	912	6	1	4	1	1	4	8	7	1	6	----	1	4	10	2	56
6. Lymph. Sys. and Ductless Glands	17	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1
7. Urinary System	889	----	----	----	----	1	1	4	3	1	5	1	1	3	12	1	33
8. Generative System	166	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	1	1	4	----	----	1	1	1	11
9. Organs of Locomotion	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
10. Integumentary System	17	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1
Class VII.—Orders.																	
1. Accident or Negligence	648	3	----	1	----	1	1	5	3	2	7	----	2	8	14	1	48
2. Homicide	5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
3. Suicide	82	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	1	----	3	----	7
4. Execution	1	--	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Class VIII.—Orders.																	
1. Ill defined	494	---	----	----	----	----	----	7	1	1	2	----	1	12	2	4	30
2. Cause not stated	32	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
3. Heart failure	23	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	2

TABLE VI—Continued.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Litchfield.	Barkhamsted.	Bethlehem.	Bridgewater.	Canaan.	Colebrook.	Cornwall.	Goshen.	Harwinton.	Kent.	Morris.	New Hartford.	New Milford.	Norfolk.	North Canaan.	Plymouth.	Roxbury.	Salisbury.	Sharon.	Thomaston.	Torrington	Warren.	Washington.	Watertown.	Winchester.	Woodbury.	TOTAL.
Class I.—Zymotic Diseases.																												
ORDER 1. MIASMATIC.																												
Measles	80																											
Scarlet Fever	38												1									1						2
Influenza	290												1	1	2	1	2		3	1		1			1	1	3	17
Typhoid Fever	189	2											2				1					3			1			9
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	68																											
Continued Fever	18																											
Whooping Cough	172	2																				7					1	10
Diphtheria	219		1					1		1			1	3								2						9
Membranous Croup	64												1									4		1				6
Mumps	2																											

ORDER 2. DIARRHŒAL.																												
Cholera Infantum	723	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	7	5	--	--	--	--	1	1	2	10	--	1	4	2	--	36
Infantile Diarrhœa	366	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	--	2	--	1	--	--	4	--	1	--	2	--	15
Cholera Morbus	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	2
Dysentery	204	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	3	--	2	--	--	1	--	--	9
Diarrhœa	66	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	4
ORDER 3. MALARIAL.																												
Intermittent Fever	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Remittent Fever	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
Pernicious or Congestive Fever	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Malarial Diseases	82	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
ORDER 4. ZOOGENOUS.																												
Other Zoogenous Diseases	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
ORDER 5. VENEREAL.																												
Syphilis	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	2
ORDER 6. SEPTIC.																												
Erysipelas	28	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	38	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1
Puerperal Fever	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	2
Class II.—Parasitic Diseases.																												
Thrush	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Parasitic Diseases	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Litchfield.	Barkhamsted.	Bethlehem.	Bridgewater.	Canaan.	Colebrook.	Cornwall.	Goshen.	Harwinton.	Kent.	Morris.	New Hartford.	New Milford.	Norfolk.	North Canaan.	Plymouth.	Roxbury.	Salisbury.	Sharon.	Thomaston.	Torrington.	Warren.	Washington.	Watertown.	Winchester.	Woodbury.	TOTAL.
Class III.—Dietetic Diseases.																												
Starvation	1																											
Intemperance	14									1												1						2
Chronic Alcoholism	64					1													2									3
Delirium Tremens	7													1														1
Other Dietetic Diseases	3																											
Class IV.—Constitutional Diseases.																												
Rheumatism	93														1	2			1	2		3		1				10
Gout	1																											
Rickets	6																											
Cancer of Breast	58												1	1							2	1					1	6
Cancer of Stomach	107		1		1			2							1	2	1	1				4						13
Cancer of Womb	80	1				1		1	1		1			1								1						7
Cancer of other Organs	272	3			1	1								1		2	1		2		2	3		1		2		19
Tabes Mesenterica	7												1				1											2
Tubercular Meningitis, Acute Hydroceph.	88												1				1		1			2				1		6
Phthisis	1438	2		1		1		1	1	1	3	2	8	4	2	1	8		1	3	6	12		4	7	12	3	83

Other forms of Tuberculosis	59	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	2
Scrofula	11	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	2
Pott's Disease	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----
Hip-Joint Disease	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----
Purpura	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----
Anæmia	39	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	3
Diabetes	115	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	3
Other Constitutional Diseases	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

Class V.—Developmental Diseases.

Premature Birth	357	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	5	3	---	---	1	---	1	---	3	7	---	---	---	2	1	24
Atelectasis	17	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
Cyanosis	37	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	5
Spina Bifida	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1
Cleft Palate, Hare-Lip	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----
Other Congenital Malformations	39	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	2
Umbilical Hemorrhage	11	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----
Old Age	353	2	1	---	2	---	1	1	2	---	---	---	---	4	1	2	1	---	1	---	2	1	---	1	1	7	1	31

Class VI.—Local Diseases.

ORDER 1. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes	272	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	3	---	7
Apoplexy	739	4	2	---	---	---	---	1	3	2	1	3	3	2	2	---	2	---	3	2	3	6	3	1	1	6	1	51
Softening of Brain	49	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	5
Hydrocephalus, not acute	16	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1
Hemiplegia	38	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Paralysis Agitans	15	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Litchfield.	Barkhamsted.	Bethlehem.	Bridgewater.	Canaan.	Colebrook.	Cornwall.	Goshen.	Harwinton.	Kent.	Morris.	New Hartford.	New Milford.	Norfolk.	North Canaan.	Plymouth.	Roxbury.	Salisbury.	Sharon.	Thomaston.	Torrington.	Warren.	Washington.	Watertown.	Winchester.	Woodbury.	TOTAL.
Insanity	62	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Chorea	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Epilepsy	48	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	5
Convulsions	193	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	3	1	--	--	1	--	1	1	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	9
Trismus Nascentium	14	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Tetanus	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	2
Paraplegia	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Diseases of Spinal Cord	22	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Myelitis	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Spinal Meningitis	28	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Locomotor Ataxia	17	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	1	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Other Diseases of Nervous System	315	---	1	---	---	3	2	---	--	--	--	--	--	5	2	--	--	--	2	1	--	4	--	--	--	3	--	23
ORDER 2. OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																												
Otitis	17	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Other Diseases of Eye, Ear or Nose	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
ORDER 3. OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																												
Endocarditis	88	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	1	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Valvular Disease of Heart	454	---	1	1	1	1	1	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	2	1	--	--	2	1	1	--	--	2	3	2	23
Disease of Heart	484	1	---	2	2	1	1	1	--	--	2	--	3	3	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	2	--	3	1	4	1	30
Pericarditis	17	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----

Angina Pectoris	58	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	1	--	4
Syncope	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Aneurism	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Senile Gangrene	35	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	6
Thrombosis, Embolism	40	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Phlebitis	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	21	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
ORDER 4. OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																												
Laryngitis	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Catarrhal Croup	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Emphysema, Asthma	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Bronchitis	464	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	--	1	--	--	3	--	--	2	1	2	1	--	1	--	2	--	3	1	20
Pneumonia	1092	5	3	--	1	1	--	1	--	2	1	1	4	1	1	4	3	3	5	--	3	16	1	2	1	6	1	66
Pleurisy	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	82	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	2	--	6
ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																												
Stomatitis	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Dentition	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Dyspepsia	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Hæmatemesis	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Disease of Stomach	138	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	--	2	1	7
Ulcer of Stomach	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	1	4
Enteritis	123	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	5
Appendicitis	72	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	3
Obstruction of Intestines	63	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	5
Intussusception of Intestines	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Hernia	37	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	3
Fistula	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Litchfield.	Barkhamsted.	Bethlehem.	Bridgewater.	Canaan.	Colebrook.	Cornwall.	Goshen.	Harwinton.	Kent.	Morris.	New Hartford.	New Milford.	Norfolk.	North Canaan.	Plymouth.	Roxbury.	Salisbury.	Sharon.	Thomaston.	Torrington.	Warren.	Washington.	Watertown.	Winchester.	Woodbury.	TOTAL.
Peritonitis (not puerperal)	88	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	5
Ascites	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Gallstones	11	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	101	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	6
Hepatitis	25	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Jaundice	26	--	---	---	---	---	---	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	3
Other Diseases of Liver	52	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	2
Other Diseases of Digestive System	73	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	4	--	--	--	9
ORDER 6. OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.																												
Addison's Disease	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Diseases of Spleen	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Bronchocele	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Diseases of Lymphatic System	11	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	-	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
ORDER 7. OF URINARY SYSTEM.																												
Nephritis	229	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	5
Bright's Disease	536	3	1	---	---	---	---	1	--	2	1	1	--	--	--	2	2	--	2	2	1	8	--	1	1	6	--	34

Uræmia	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Calculus	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Disease of Bladder	74	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	7
Prostatitis	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Other Diseases of Urinary System	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
ORDER 8. OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM.																												
A. *Diseases of the Reproductive Organs.*																												
Diseases of the Uterus	15	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Metritis	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Disease of Ovaries	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Disorders of Menstruation	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Diseases of Testis, Penis, Scrotum, etc.	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
B. *Diseases of Parturition.*																												
Abortion and Miscarriage	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Puerperal Mania	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Puerperal Convulsions	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	2
Puerperal Hemorrhage	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Placenta Previa	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Other Accidents of Childbirth	81	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	4
ORDER 9. OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Litchfield.	Barkhamsted.	Bethlehem.	Bridgewater.	Canaan.	Colebrook.	Cornwall.	Goshen.	Harwinton.	Kent.	Morris.	New Hartford.	New Milford.	Norfolk.	North Canaan.	Plymouth.	Roxbury.	Salisbury.	Sharon.	Thomaston.	Torrington.	Warren.	Washington.	Watertown.	Winchester.	Woodbury.	TOTAL.
ORDER 10. OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.																												
Bedsores	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----
Other Diseases of Integumentary System	16	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Class VII.—Violence.																												
ORDER 1. ACCIDENT AND NEGLIGENCE.																												
Fractures and Contusions	96	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	3
Railroad Injuries	132	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	8
Gun-Shot Wounds	23	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	4
Burns and Scalds	70	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	5
Poisoned	41	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	2
Drowning	108	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	5
Suffocation	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----
Other Accidents	115	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	3	---	---	1	---	---	7
Falling	59	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	2
ORDER 2. HOMICIDE.																												
Murder	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----
Manslaughter	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

ORDER 3. SUICIDE.																												
Gun-Shot Wounds	11																						1				1
Cut, Stab	11																										
Poisoned	20																				1						1
Drowning	8																										
Hanging	20									1																	1
Otherwise	12																	1							1		2
ORDER 4. EXECUTION.																												
Hanging	1																										
Class VIII.—Unclassified.																												
Tumor	4																										
Dropsy	7												1														1
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition	343											1	1				1	2		3	8			1			17
Sunstroke	14																										
Exhaustion	6																										
Hemorrhage	7																										
Abscess	7																										
Sudden Death	4																										
Other ill-defined causes	102											1						1									2
Cause not stated	32		1					1							1				1		3						7
Heart Failure	23																										

RECAPITULATION OF LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

CLASSIFIED DISEASES.	State.	Litchfield.	Barkhamsted.	Bethlehem.	Bridgewater.	Canaan.	Colebrook.	Cornwall.	Goshen.	Harwinton.	Kent.	Morris.	New Hartford.	New Milford.	Norfolk.	North Canaan.	Plymouth.	Roxbury.	Salisbury.	Sharon.	Thomaston.	Torrington.	Warren.	Washington.	Watertown.	Winchester.	Woodbury.	Total.
All causes	14170	40	13	6	10	20	9	21	14	13	18	9	54	55	21	23	41	11	52	28	40	149	6	30	27	89	27	826
Classes.																												
I. Zymotic Diseases	2768	5	1	--	1	1	1	4	--	3	--	--	14	11	5	1	6	--	6	5	2	36	1	3	9	7	5	127
II. Parasitic Diseases	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
III. Dietetic Diseases	89	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	6
IV. Constitutional Diseases	2394	7	1	1	2	3	--	4	2	1	4	2	13	7	4	7	13	1	6	6	10	28	--	6	7	17	4	156
V. Developmental Diseases	825	3	1	1	2	--	1	2	2	--	--	--	6	7	1	2	3	1	3	--	5	10	--	1	1	11	2	65
VI. Local Diseases	6807	24	8	4	5	11	7	10	9	8	10	7	18	24	10	12	17	8	27	16	18	51	5	18	8	53	15	403
VII. Violence	736	1	1	--	--	4	--	--	1	--	4	--	1	3	1	--	2	--	4	--	2	12	--	2	1	1	1	41
VIII. Ill-defined and cause not stated	549	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	2	2	--	1	--	1	3	1	3	11	--	--	1	--	--	27
Class I.—Orders.																												
1. Miasmatic Diseases	1140	4	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	6	4	2	1	3	--	3	1	--	18	--	1	2	1	4	53
2. Diarrhœal Diseases	1383	1	--	--	1	1	--	3	--	1	--	--	7	7	3	--	3	--	3	4	2	16	1	2	6	5	--	66
3. Malarial Diseases	124	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	2
4. Zoogenous Diseases	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5. Venereal Diseases	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	2
6. Septic Diseases	100	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	4
Class II.—Orders.																												
Parasitic Diseases	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1

Class III.—Orders.																											
Dietetic Diseases	89	---	---	---	---	1	---	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	2	--	-	1	--	--	--	--	--	6
Class IV.—Orders.																											
Constitutional Diseases	2394	7	1	1	2	3	---	4	2	1	4	2	13	7	4	7	13	1	6	6	10	28	..	6	7	17	4	156
Class V.—Orders.																											
Developmental Diseases	825	3	1	1	2	---	1	2	2	--	--	--	6	7	1	2	3	1	3	--	5	10	--	1	1	11	2	65
Class VI.—Orders.																											
1. Diseases of Nervous System	1851	7	3	1	---	4	2	2	3	2	3	3	8	9	5	1	3	1	8	4	5	13	3	3	2	15	3	113
2. Organs of Special Sense	18	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	----
3. Circulatory System	1216	2	1	3	4	3	2	2	--	2	3	1	4	4	1	2	3	1	4	6	2	4	--	3	3	11	3	74
4. Respiratory System	1721	5	3	---	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	4	4	1	5	8	4	9	2	5	17	1	4	1	11	2	99
5. Digestive System	912	5	---	---	---	1	1	2	1	--	1	--	2	3	3	2	1	2	3	2	4	7	--	5	1	8	3	57
6. Lymph. Sys. and Ductless Glands	17	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	----
7. Urinary System	889	4	1	---	---	1	---	1	3	2	1	2	--	3	--	2	2	--	3	2	1	8	-	2	1	8	2	49
8. Generative System	166	1	---	---	---	---	---	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	1	--	--	2	10
9. Organs of Locomotion	-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	----
10. Integumentary System	17	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	---	--	--	--	--	--	1
Class VII.—Orders.																											
1. Accident or Negligence	648	1	1	---	---	4	---	--	1	--	3	--	1	3	1	--	2	--	3	--	2	11	--	1	1	--	1	36
2. Homicide	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	----
3. Suicide	82	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	5
4. Execution	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	----
Class VIII.—Orders.																											
1. Ill defined	494	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	--	--	--	1	3	--	3	8	--	--	1	--	--	20
2. Cause not stated	32	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	7
3. Heart failure	23	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	----

TABLE VI—Continued.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Middletown.	Haddam.	Chatham.	Chester.	Clinton.	Cromwell.	Durham.	East Haddam.	Essex.	Killingworth.	Middlefield.	Old Saybrook.	Portland.	Saybrook.	Westbrook.	TOTAL.
Class I.—Zymotic Diseases.																	
ORDER 1. MIASMATIC.																	
Measles	80	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Scarlet Fever	38	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1
Influenza	290	7	2	1	4	2	----	1	1	3	----	----	----	----	3	1	25
Typhoid Fever	189	3	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	6
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	68	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Continued Fever	18	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Whooping Cough	172	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	4
Diphtheria	219	1	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	4
Membranous Croup	64	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	2
Mumps	2	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1

ORDER 2. DIARRHŒAL.																	
Cholera Infantum	723	9	1	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	1	----	1	5	----	----	19
Infantile Diarrhœa	366	7	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	4	----	----	13
Cholera Morbus	24	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Dysentery	204	2	----	----	----	----	----	2	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	6
Diarrhœa	66	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	5
ORDER 3. MALARIAL.																	
Intermittent Fever	11	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Remittent Fever	18	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Pernicious or Congestive Fever	13	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1
Other Malarial Diseases	82	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	2
ORDER 4. ZOOGENOUS.																	
Other Zoogenous Diseases	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
ORDER 5. VENEREAL.																	
Syphilis	20	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
ORDER 6. SEPTIC.																	
Erysipelas	28	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	3
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	38	2	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3
Puerperal Fever	34	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Class II.—Parasitic Diseases.																	
Thrush	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Other Parasitic Diseases	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Middletown.	Haddam.	Chatham.	Chester.	Clinton.	Cromwell.	Durham.	East Haddam.	Essex.	Killingworth.	Middlefield.	Old Saybrook.	Portland.	Saybrook.	Westbrook.	TOTAL.
Class III.—Dietetic Diseases.																	
Starvation	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Intemperance	14	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Chronic Alcoholism	64	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Delirium Tremens	7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Other Dietetic Diseases	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Class IV.—Constitutional Diseases.																	
Rheumatism	93	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3
Gout	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Rickets	6	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Cancer of Breast	58	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Cancer of Stomach	107	4	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	7
Cancer of Womb	80	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Cancer of other Organs	272	8	1	2	----	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	15
Tabes Mesenterica	7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Tubercular Meningitis, Acute Hydroceph.	88	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Phthisis	1438	42	4	5	1	1	3	2	6	6	1	----	1	6	----	----	78

Other forms of Tuberculosis	59	2															2
Scrofula	11																
Pott's Disease	2																
Hip-Joint Disease	4																
Purpura	10																
Anæmia	39	1			1												2
Diabetes	115	2								1	1	1		1			6
Other Constitutional Diseases	4																
Class V.—Developmental Diseases.																	
Premature Birth	357	5			1	1	1	1						1			10
Atelectasis	17								1								1
Cyanosis	37																
Spina Bifida	8	1															1
Cleft Palate, Hare-Lip	3																
Other Congenital Malformations	39	6		1					1	1							9
Umbilical Hemorrhage	11																
Old Age	353	5	1	2	2	1		2	1			1	1	3		1	20
Class VI.—Local Diseases.																	
ORDER 1. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.																	
Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes	272	4	1	1		1				1	1						9
Apoplexy	739	32	2	7		4	3	1	6	4			4	1	1		65
Softening of Brain	49	2											1		2		5
Hydrocephalus, not acute	16	1															1
Hemiplegia	38									1							1
Paralysis Agitans	15														1		1

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED. MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Middletown.	Haddam.	Chatham.	Chester.	Clinton.	Cromwell.	Durham.	East Haddam.	Essex.	Killingworth.	Middlefield.	Old Saybrook.	Portland.	Saybrook.	Westbrook.	TOTAL.
Insanity	62	11					1						1				13
Chorea	3																
Epilepsy	48	10															10
Convulsions	193	2				2								1			5
Trismus Nascentium	14						1		1								2
Tetanus	8																
Paraplegia	3																
Diseases of Spinal Cord	22													1			1
Myelitis	9								1								1
Spinal Meningitis	28	1															1
Locomctor Ataxia	17																
Other Diseases of Nervous System	315	22		1		1	1	1	2	2	1	2		3	3	1	40
ORDER 2. OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																	
Otitis	17	1															1
Other Diseases of Eye, Ear or Nose	1																
ORDER 3. OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																	
Endocarditis	88	1									1			1			3
Valvular Disease of Heart	454	20	1		3	2			5	2				3		1	37
Disease of Heart	484	13	1	2		4		1	3	2		1	2	1			30
Pericarditis	17	1															1

Angina Pectoris	58	----	1	1	----	----	----	1	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	5
Syncope	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Aneurism	12	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Senile Gangrene	35	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Thrombosis, Embolism	40	2	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	4
Phlebitis	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	21	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3
ORDER 4. OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																	
Laryngitis	15	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Catarrhal Croup	17	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Emphysema, Asthma	25	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Bronchitis	464	12	1	2	----	1	1	----	----	1	----	----	1	1	----	1	21
Pneumonia	1092	12	2	3	----	----	5	2	1	3	----	3	4	2	1	2	40
Pleurisy	26	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	82	3	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4
ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																	
Stomatitis	12	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Dentition	22	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Dyspepsia	19	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Hæmatemesis	13	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3
Disease of Stomach	138	2	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	6
Ulcer of Stomach	22	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	2
Enteritis	123	12	1	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	15
Appendicitis	72	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1
Obstruction of Intestines	63	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4
Intussusception of Intestines	4	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Hernia	37	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Fistula	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Middletown.	Haddam.	Chatham.	Chester.	Clinton.	Cromwell.	Durham.	East Haddam.	Essex.	Killingworth.	Middlefield.	Old Saybrook.	Portland.	Saybrook.	Westbrook.	TOTAL.
Peritonitis (not puerperal)	88	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	2	----	----	5
Ascites	9	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Gallstones	11	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Cirrhosis of Liver	101	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	3
Hepatitis	25	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Jaundice	26	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Other Diseases of Liver	52	1	----	3	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	6
Other Diseases of Digestive System	73	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	----	------
ORDER 6. OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.																	
Addison's Disease	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Disease of Spleen	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Bronchocele	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Diseases of Lymphatic System	11	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1
ORDER 7. OF URINARY SYSTEM.																	
Nephritis	229	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	1	----	1	----	----	6
Bright's Disease	536	15	1	----	2	----	4	----	1	2	----	----	1	2	3	4	35

Uræmia	18	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Calculus	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Disease of Bladder	74	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	1	----	4
Prostatitis	17	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Other Diseases of Urinary System	12	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
ORDER 8. OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM.																	
A. *Diseases of the Reproductive Organs.*																	
Diseases of the Uterus	15	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Metritis	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Disease of Ovaries	20	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	3
Disorders of Menstruation	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Diseases of Testis, Penis, Scrotum, etc.	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
B. *Diseases of Parturition.*																	
Abortion and Miscarriage	10	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Puerperal Mania	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Puerperal Convulsions	25	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	2
Puerperal Hemorrhage	7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Placenta Previa	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Other Accidents of Childbirth	81	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	3
ORDER 9. OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.	------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED. MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Middletown.	Haddam.	Chatham.	Chester.	Clinton.	Cromwell.	Durham.	East Haddam.	Essex.	Killingworth.	Middlefield.	Old Saybrook.	Portland.	Saybrook.	Westbrook.	TOTAL.
ORDER 10. OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.																	
Bedsores	1																
Other Diseases of Integumentary System	16																
Class VII.—Violence.																	
ORDER 1. ACCIDENT AND NEGLIGENCE.																	
Fractures and Contusions	96					2	1	1	2					1			7
Railroad Injuries	132													1			1
Gun-Shot Wounds	23			1			1										2
Burns and Scalds	70	2					1										3
Poisoned	41					1											1
Drowning	108	5			1	1	2		1						1		11
Suffocation	4																
Other Accidents	115	1		1			1	1		1				3			8
Falling	59									1							1
ORDER 2. HOMICIDE.																	
Murder	3																
Manslaughter	2																

ORDER 3. SUICIDE.																	
Gun-Shot Wounds	11	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Cut, Stab	11	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Poisoned	20	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Drowning	8	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Hanging	20	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Otherwise	12	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
ORDER 4. EXECUTION.																	
Hanging	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Class VIII.—Unclassified.																	
Tumor	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Dropsy	7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition	343	8	1	----	----	----	2	----	2	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	15
Sunstroke	14	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1
Exhaustion	6	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Hemorrhage	7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Abscess	7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Sudden Death	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Other ill-defined causes	102	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	3
Cause not stated	32	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	2
Heart Failure	23	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	2

RECAPITULATION OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

CLASSIFIED DISEASES.	STATE.	Middletown.	Haddam.	Chatham.	Chester.	Clinton.	Cromwell.	Durham.	East Haddam.	Essex.	Killingworth.	Middlefield.	Old Saybrook.	Portland.	Saybrook.	Westbrook.	TOTAL.
All causes	14170	342	27	39	19	33	40	17	49	38	7	10	22	62	20	15	740
Classes.																	
I. Zymotic Diseases	2768	40	5	2	6	7	3	3	5	4	1	----	2	16	4	3	101
II. Parasitic Diseases	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
III. Dietetic Diseases	89	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3
IV. Constitutional Diseases	2394	63	6	7	3	2	5	2	9	8	2	1	1	9	----	----	118
V. Developmental Diseases	825	17	1	3	3	2	1	3	3	1	----	1	1	4	----	1	41
VI. Local Diseases	6807	202	14	23	6	18	22	7	25	21	4	8	17	24	15	10	416
VII. Violence	736	9	----	3	1	4	7	2	3	3	----	----	----	5	1	----	38
VIII. Ill-defined and cause not stated	549	10	1	1	----	----	2	----	2	1	----	----	1	4	----	1	23
Class I.—Orders.																	
1. Miasmatic Diseases	1140	16	3	2	4	5	----	1	2	3	----	----	1	4	3	2	46
2. Diarrhœal Diseases	1383	21	1	----	----	1	2	2	2	1	1	----	1	10	----	1	43
3. Malarial Diseases	124	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	3
4. Zoogenous Diseases	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
5. Venereal Diseases	20	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
6. Septic Diseases	100	3	1	----	1	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	8
Class II.—Orders.																	
Parasitic Diseases	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------

Class III.—Orders.																
Dietetic Diseases	89	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3
Class IV.—Orders.																
Constitutional Diseases	2394	63	6	7	3	2	5	2	9	8	2	1	1	9	----	----	118
Class V.—Orders.																
Developmental Diseases	825	17	1	3	3	2	1	3	3	1	----	1	1	4	----	1	41
Class VI.—Orders.																
1. Diseases of Nervous System	1851	85	3	9	----	8	6	2	10	8	2	2	6	6	7	1	155
2. Organs of Special Sense	18	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
3. Circulatory System	1216	42	3	3	4	6	----	2	9	5	1	1	2	5	1	1	85
4. Respiratory System	1721	28	3	5	----	1	7	2	1	4	----	3	5	4	1	3	67
5. Digestive System	912	25	2	5	----	3	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	51
6. Lymph. Sys. and Ductless Glands	17	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1
7. Urinary System	889	18	2	----	2	----	4	----	2	3	----	1	2	4	4	4	46
8. Generative System	166	3	1	1	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	2	1	----	10
9. Organs of Locomotion	------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
10. Integumentary System	17	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Class VII.—Orders.																
1. Accident or Negligence	648	8	----	2	1	4	6	2	3	2	----	----	----	5	1	----	34
2. Homicide	5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
3. Suicide	82	1	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	4
4. Execution	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Class VIII.—Orders.																
1. Ill defined	494	10	1	----	----	----	2	----	2	1	----	----	1	2	----	----	19
2. Cause not stated	32	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	2
3. Heart failure	23	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	2

TABLE VI—Continued.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Tolland.	Andover.	Bolton.	Columbia.	Coventry.	Ellington.	Hebron.	Mansfield.	Somers.	Stafford.	Union.	Vernon.	Willington.	TOTAL.
Class I.—Zymotic Diseases.															
ORDER 1. MIASMATIC.															
Measles	80	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1
Scarlet Fever	38	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1
Influenza	290	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	3	1	2	----	8
Typhoid Fever	189	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	2	----	1	----	5
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	68	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Continued Fever	18	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Whooping Cough	172	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Diphtheria	219	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3	----	3
Membranous Croup	64	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1
Mumps	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

ORDER 2. DIARRHŒAL.															
Cholera Infantum	723	1		1		1	2	1		6		2	10		24
Infantile Diarrhœa	366								1	1	3			1	6
Cholera Morbus	24										1		1		2
Dysentery	204		2	2	4				1				2		11
Diarrhœa	66					1							3		4
ORDER 3. MALARIAL.															
Intermittent Fever	11														
Remittent Fever	18														
Pernicious or Congestive Fever	13														
Other Malarial Diseases	82									1					1
ORDER 4. ZOOGENOUS.															
Other Zoogenous Diseases	1														
ORDER 5. VENEREAL.															
Syphilis	20														
ORDER 6. SEPTIC.															
Erysipelas	28														
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	38														
Puerperal Fever	34					1									1
Class II.—Parasitic Diseases.															
Thrush	1														
Other Parasitic Diseases	1														

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. TOLLAND COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE	Tolland.	Andover.	Bolton.	Columbia.	Coventry.	Ellington.	Hebron.	Mansfield.	Somers.	Stafford.	Union.	Vernon.	Willington.	TOTAL.
Class III.—Dietetic Diseases.															
Starvation	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Intemperance	14	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1
Chronic Alcoholism	64	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Delirium Tremens	7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Other Dietetic Diseases	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Class IV.—Constitutional Diseases.															
Rheumatism	93	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	3
Gout	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Rickets	6	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Cancer of Breast	58	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1
Cancer of Stomach	107	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	2
Cancer of Womb	80	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Cancer of other Organs	272	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	2	1	1	----	4	----	9
Tabes Mesenterica	7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Tubercular Meningitis, Acute Hydroceph.	88	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	2
Phthisis	1438	1	----	1	1	2	----	2	2	1	5	----	12	----	27

Other forms of Tuberculosis	59									1	2				3
Scrofula	11												1		1
Pott's Disease	2														
Hip-Joint Disease	4														
Purpura	10														
Anæmia	39							1		1			1		3
Diabetes	115			1									1		2
Other Constitutional Diseases	4														
Class V.—Developmental Diseases.															
Premature Birth	357						1		1		1		3		6
Atelectasis	17														
Cyanosis	37														
Spina Bifida	8														
Cleft Palate, Hare-Lip	3														
Other Congenital Malformations	39								1	1					2
Umbilical Hemorrhage	11														
Old Age	353	1	1	1			2		4	2	4		5	2	22
Class VI.—Local Diseases.															
ORDER 1. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.															
Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes	272	2		1						1	1				5
Apoplexy	739	4				1	2	1	2	3	2		11		26
Softening of Brain	49					1			1	1	1		1	1	6
Hydrocephalus, not acute	16														
Hemiplegia	38									1					1
Paralysis Agitans	15														

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. TOLLAND COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Tolland.	Andover.	Bolton.	Columbia.	Coventry.	Ellington.	Hebron.	Mansfield.	Somers.	Stafford.	Union.	Vernon.	Willington.	TOTAL.
Insanity	62					1									1
Chorea	3														
Epilepsy	48									1	1		1		3
Convulsions	193	1					1				4		1		7
Trismus Nascentium	14														
Tetanus	8														
Paraplegia	3														
Diseases of Spinal Cord	22	1													1
Myelitis	9														
Spinal Meningitis	28														
Locomotor Ataxia	17						1								1
Other Diseases of Nervous System	315								1		1		4		6
ORDER 2. OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.															
Otitis	17														
Other Diseases of Eye, Ear or Nose	1														
ORDER 3. OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.															
Endocarditis	88									1					1
Valvular Disease of Heart	454	2	1		1	1	3	1	2	1	1		1	1	15
Disease of Heart	484	2	2			2	3	1	1	1	3	2	3	1	21
Pericarditis	17										1				1

Angina Pectoris	58														
Syncope	4														
Aneurism	12														
Senile Gangrene	35	1													1
Thrombosis, Embolism	40				1				2				2		5
Phlebitis	3														
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	21														
ORDER 4. OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.															
Laryngitis	15					1							1		2
Catarrhal Croup	17												1		1
Emphysema, Asthma	25										1				1
Bronchitis	464	1				3	3		1	1	3		1	1	14
Pneumonia	1092	1				5		1	6	2	8	1	9		33
Pleurisy	26												2		2
Other Diseases of Repiratory System	82												1		1
ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.															
Stomatitis	12												1		1
Dentition	22				2										2
Dyspepsia	19					1									1
Hæmatemesis	13														
Disease of Stomach	138		1			1	1				1	1			5
Ulcer of Stomach	22					1					1				2
Enteritis	123						2		1	1			5		9
Appendicitis	72								1				1		2
Obstruction of Intestines	63														
Intussusception of Intestines	4														
Hernia	37														
Fistula	2														

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. TOLLAND COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Tolland.	Andover.	Bolton.	Columbia.	Coventry.	Ellington.	Hebron.	Mansfield.	Somers.	Stafford.	Union.	Vernon.	Willington.	TOTAL.
Peritonitis (not puerperal)	88									1					1
Ascites	9														
Gallstones	11														
Cirrhosis of Liver	101								1	1	1		1		4
Hepatitis	25	1									1				2
Jaundice	26										1				1
Other Diseases of Liver	52									1			2		3
Other Diseases of Digestive System	73												1		1
ORDER 6. OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.															
Addison's Disease	4														
Disease of Spleen	1										1				1
Bronchocele	1								1						1
Diseases of Lymphatic System	11														
ORDER 7. OF URINARY SYSTEM.															
Nephritis	229					1									1
Bright's Disease	536	1						1		1	5		4	1	13

Uræmia	18														
Calculus	3						1								1
Disease of Bladder	74					1					1				2
Prostatitis	17														
Other Diseases of Urinary System	12														
ORDER 8. OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM.															
A. *Diseases of the Reproductive Organs.*															
Diseases of the Uterus	15														
Metritis	1														
Disease of Ovaries	20										1		1		2
Disorders of Menstruation	1														
Diseases of Testis, Penis, Scrotum, etc.	2														
B. *Diseases of Parturition.*															
Abortion and Miscarriage	10														
Puerperal Mania	1														
Puerperal Convulsions	25									1	1				2
Puerperal Hemorrhage	7												1		1
Placenta Previa	3	1													1
Other Accidents of Childbirth	81					1			1						2
ORDER 9. OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.															

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. TOLLAND COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Tolland.	Andover.	Bolton.	Columbia.	Coventry.	Ellington.	Hebron.	Mansfield.	Somers.	Stafford.	Union.	Vernon.	Willington.	TOTAL.
ORDER 10. OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.															
Bedsores	1														
Other Diseases of Integumentary System	16														
Class VII.—Violence.															
ORDER 1. ACCIDENT AND NEGLIGENCE.															
Fractures and Contusions	96					1					2		1		4
Railroad Injuries	132				1			1	1						3
Gun-Shot Wounds	23					1					1				2
Burns and Scalds	70										2				2
Poisoned	41												1		1
Drowning	108									1	1		2		4
Suffocation	4														
Other Accidents	115						1			1	2				4
Falling	59						1								1
ORDER 2. HOMICIDE.															
Murder	3														
Manslaughter	2														

ORDER 3. SUICIDE.														
Gun-Shot Wounds	11													
Cut, Stab	11													
Poisoned	20						1							1
Drowning	8													
Hanging	20													
Otherwise	12													
ORDER 4. EXECUTION.														
Hanging	1													
Class VIII.—Unclassified.														
Tumor	4													
Dropsy	7									1				1
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition	343		1					1				2		4
Sunstroke	14									1				1
Exhaustion	6													
Hemorrhage	7									1				1
Abscess	7													
Sudden Death	4													
Other ill-defined causes	102											1		1
Cause not stated	32									2		2		4
Heart Failure	23													

RECAPITULATION OF TOLLAND COUNTY.

CLASSIFIED DISEASES.	STATE.	Tolland.	Andover.	Bolton.	Columbia.	Coventry.	Ellington.	Hebron.	Mansfield.	Somers.	Stafford.	Union.	Vernon.	Willington.	TOTAL.
All causes	14170	22	8	7	10	30	27	13	35	39	80	7	118	8	404
Classes.															
I. Zymotic Diseases	2768	2	2	3	4	3	3	2	2	11	11	3	23	1	70
II. Parasitic Diseases	2														
III. Dietetic Diseases	89										1				1
IV. Constitutional Diseases	2394	1		2	1	4	1	4	5	4	9		22		53
V. Developmental Diseases	825	1	1	1			3		6	3	5		8	2	30
VI. Local Diseases	6807	18	4	1	4	21	17	5	21	19	41	4	56	5	216
VII. Violence	736				1	2	3	1	1	2	8		4		22
VIII. Ill-defined and cause not stated	549		1					1			5		5		12
Class I.—Orders.															
1. Miasmatic Diseases	1140	1					1	1		3	7	1	7		21
2. Diarrhœal Diseases	1383	1	2	3	4	2	2	1	2	7	4	2	16	1	47
3. Malarial Diseases	124									1					1
4. Zoogenous Diseases	1														
5. Venereal Diseases	20														
6. Septic Diseases	100					1									1
Class II.—Orders.															
Parasitic Diseases	2														

Class III.—Orders.															
Dietetic Diseases	89										1				1
Class IV.—Orders.															
Constitutional Diseases	2394	1		2	1	4	1	4	5	4	9		22		53
Class V.—Orders.															
Developmental Diseases	825	1	1	1			3		6	3	5		8	2	30
Class VI.—Orders.															
1. Diseases of Nervous System	1851	8		1		3	4	1	4	7	10		18	1	57
2. Organs of Special Sense	18														
3. Circulatory System	1216	5	3		2	3	6	2	5	3	5	2	6	2	44
4. Respiratory System	1721	2				9	3	1	7	3	12	1	15	1	54
5. Digestive System	912	1	1		2	3	3		3	4	5	1	11		34
6. Lymph. Sys. and Ductless Glands	17								1		1				2
7. Urinary System	889	1				2	1	1		1	6		4	1	17
8. Generative System	166	1				1			1	1	2		2		8
9. Organs of Locomotion															
10. Integumentary System	17														
Class VII.—Orders.															
1. Accident or Negligence	648				1	2	2	1	1	2	8		4		21
2. Homicide	5														
3. Suicide	82						1								1
4. Execution	1														
Class VIII.—Orders.															
1. Ill defined	494		1					1			3		3		8
2. Cause not stated	32										2		2		4
3. Heart failure	23														

RECAPITULATION OF TABLE VI.

CLASSIFIED DISEASES.	STATE.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Per cent. to Total Mortality.	TOTAL, 1897.
All causes	14170	2939	4318	1328	2807	808	826	740	404	100.00	13915
Classes.											
I. Zymotic Diseases	2768	589	970	236	514	161	127	101	70	19.53	2312
II. Parasitic Diseases	2	------	------	1	------	------	1	------	------	.01	2
III. Dietetic Diseases	89	34	26	8	10	1	6	3	1	.62	67
IV. Constitutional Diseases	2394	478	738	230	493	128	156	118	53	16.89	2357
V. Developmental Diseases	825	184	236	82	135	52	65	41	30	5.82	880
VI. Local Diseases	6807	1359	1986	659	1390	378	403	416	216	48.03	6907
VII. Violence	736	156	187	68	169	55	41	38	22	5.19	711
VIII. Ill-defined and cause not stated	549	139	175	44	96	33	27	23	12	3.87	679
Class I.—Orders.											
1. Miasmatic Diseases	1140	236	433	95	191	65	53	46	21	8.04	1048
2. Diarrhœal Diseases	1383	317	434	125	260	91	66	43	47	9.74	995
3. Malarial Diseases	124	17	58	7	33	3	2	3	1	.87	127
4. Zoogenous Diseases	1	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	
5. Venereal Diseases	20	4	8	1	4	------	2	1	------	.14	24
6. Septic Diseases	100	15	37	7	26	2	4	8	1	.70	118
Class II.—Orders.											
Parasitic Diseases	2	------	------	1	------	------	1	------	------	.01	2

Class III.—Orders.											
Dietetic Diseases	89	34	26	8	10	1	6	3	1	.62	67
Class IV.—Orders.											
Constitutional Diseases	2394	478	738	230	493	128	156	118	53	16.89	2357
Class V.—Orders.											
Developmental Diseases	825	184	236	82	135	52	65	41	30	5.82	880
Class VI.—Orders.											
1. Diseases of Nervous System	1851	378	473	178	375	122	113	155	57	13.06	1938
2. Organs of Special Sense	18	3	7	1	4	2		1		.12	6
3. Circulatory System	1216	253	319	146	221	74	74	85	44	8.58	1240
4. Respiratory System	1721	350	589	145	339	78	99	67	54	12.14	1852
5. Digestive System	912	173	264	82	195	56	57	51	34	6.43	8.46
6. Lymph. Sys. and Ductless Glands	17	1	2	2	8	1		1	2	.11	17
7. Urinary System	889	174	267	94	209	33	49	46	17	6.27	841
8. Generative System	166	24	59	10	34	11	10	10	8	1.17	133
9. Organs of Locomotion											14
10. Integumentary System	17	3	6	1	5	1	1			.11	20
Class VII.—Orders.											
1. Accident or Negligence	648	140	164	59	146	48	36	34	21	4.57	601
2. Homicide	5		4		1					.03	7
3. Suicide	82	15	19	9	22	7	5	4	1	.57	100
4. Execution	1	1									3
Class VIII.—Orders.											
1. Ill defined	494	132	155	41	89	30	20	19	8	3.48	655
2. Cause not stated	32	6	8	1	3	1	7	2	4	.22	24
3. Heart failure	23	1	12	2	4	2		2		.16	

TABLE VII.

NOSOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT BY COUNTIES, WITH COMPARATIVE MORTALITY FOR TEN YEARS.

NOTE.—Some of the blank spaces in the following table are due to different methods of tabulating diseases in the previous reports; for example, some reports call all cases of Diarrhœa in children Cholera Infantum, others call them Infantile Diarrhœa. Again, in some reports Cholera Morbus is included with Diarrhœa, in others they are separately counted.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	1898, Total.	Per cent. to Total Mortality.	1897, Total.	1896, Total.	1895, Total.	1894, Total.	1893, Total.	1892, Total.	1891, Total.	1890, Total.	1889, Total.	Aggregate for Ten Years.	Average for Ten Years.
Class I.—Zymotic Diseases.																					
ORDER 1.—MIASMATIC.																					
Small Pox	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	1	13	3	4	1	12	----	34	3 4
Varioloid	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	2	3	----	----	----	----	----	5	.5
Chicken Pox	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	1	1	3	2	----	----	1	1	1	10	1.0
Measles	16	44	7	8	2	---	2	1	80	.56	52	259	26	30	69	49	115	18	62	760	76.0
Scarlet Fever	7	13	4	9	1	2	1	1	38	.26	69	82	65	64	217	280	149	67	81	1112	111.2
Typhus Fever	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	1	3	8	14	1.4
Relapsing Fever	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	1	----	1	3	----	----	----	1	6	.6
Influenza	57	97	16	49	21	17	25	8	290	2.03	161	118	275	214	252	564	366	185	4	2429	242.9
Typhoid Fever	58	69	15	21	6	9	6	5	189	1.33	151	207	259	250	275	309	301	312	281	2534	253.4
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	27	18	10	8	4	---	---	1	68	.47	41	45	41	64	124	46	45	22	40	536	53.6
Continued Fever	3	8	3	1	1	---	1	1	18	.12	2	7	25	22	33	22	29	17	37	212	21.2
Whooping Cough	21	102	13	19	3	10	4	---	172	1 21	130	53	127	130	122	64	79	137	92	1106	110.6
Diphtheria	34	65	18	67	19	9	4	3	219	1.54	310	375	262	206	264	369	410	435	584	3434	343.4
Membranous Croup	13	16	9	9	8	6	2	1	64	.45	106	124	126	162	203	173	156	122	133	1369	136.9
Mumps	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	2	.01	3	----	----	----	----	1	5	1	----	12	1.2
Other Miasmatic Diseases	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	22	21	7	14	8	14	13	10	32	141	14.1

ORDER 2. DIARRHŒAL.																					
Cholera Infantum	147	224	65	151	57	36	19	24	723	5.10	496	680	660	701	765	783	695	660	506	6669	666.9
Infantile Diarrhœa	90	119	40	62	21	15	13	6	366	2.57	313	250	229	242	207	185	272	219	257	2540	254.0
Cholera Morbus	4	8	3	4	1	2	---	2	24	.16	19	32	40	40	24	55	53	29	36	352	35.2
Dysentery	64	68	9	31	6	9	6	11	204	1.43	118	156	177	185	119	105	101	98	146	1409	140.9
Diarrhœa	12	15	8	12	6	4	5	4	66	.46	49	121	146	101	129	115	50	84	54	915	91.5
ORDER 3. MALARIAL.																					
Intermittent Fever	2	2	3	4	---	---	---	---	11	.07	17	18	24	16	25	22	13	7	21	174	17.4
Remittent Fever	3	4	2	8	---	1	---	---	18	.12	27	28	10	26	24	29	26	16	30	234	23.4
Pernicious or Congestive Fever	7	3	---	2	---	---	1	---	13	.09	16	11	13	6	12	12	20	9	17	129	12.9
Other Malarial Diseases	5	49	2	19	3	1	2	1	82	.57	67	113	69	55	43	36	30	47	49	591	59.1
ORDER 4. ZOOGENOUS.																					
Hydrophobia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	1	2	----	2	1	2	1	1	10	1.0
Glanders	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	.1
Cow Pox and effects of Vaccination	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	-	----	----	1	----	----	---	----	----	1	.1
Other Zoogenous Diseases	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	3	.3
ORDER 5. VENEREAL.																					
Syphilis	4	8	1	4	---	2	1	---	20	.14	22	18	20	16	14	15	15	10	4	154	15.4
Gonorrhœa, Stricture of Urethra	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	2	----	4	4	6	3	2	1	2	24	2.4
Other Venereal Diseases	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	---	----	----	----	----	1	1	.1
ORDER 6. SEPTIC.																					
Phagedena	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	2	.2
Erysipelas	6	11	2	4	1	1	3	---	28	.19	41	48	36	29	59	62	47	45	22	417	41.7
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	5	13	1	15	---	1	3	---	38	.26	33	56	51	57	38	54	54	39	51	471	47.1
Puerperal Fever	4	13	4	7	1	2	2	1	34	.23	44	36	43	43	57	78	49	50	49	483	48.3
Class II.—Parasitic Diseases.																					
Thrush	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	----	----	1	3	----	1	1	2	----	1	10	1.0
Worms	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	2	----	----	2	----	2	----	----	----	6	.6
Trichinæ	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------	
Other Parasitic Diseases	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	----	----	2	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	5	.5

TABLE VII—CONTINUED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	1898, Total.	Per cent. to Total Mortality.	1897, Total.	1896, Total.	1895, Total.	1894, Total.	1893, Total.	1892, Total.	1891, Total.	1890, Total.	1889, Total.	Aggregate for Ten Years.	Average for Ten Years.
Class III.—Dietetic Diseases.																					
Starvation	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	----	3	5	4	4	3	2	1	2	----	25	2.5
Scurvy	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	---	1	.1
Intemperance	1	4	3	1	---	2	2	1	14	.08	23	24	10	13	18	12	13	14	25	166	16.6
Chronic Alcoholism	28	19	5	7	1	3	1	---	64	.45	27	27	41	32	47	55	60	56	23	432	43.2
Delirium Tremens	4	2	---	---	---	1	---	---	7	.04	13	1	3	2	1	5	9	2	9	52	5.2
Other Dietetic Diseases	1	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	3	.02	1	----	4	4	2	4	4	3	----	26	2.6
Class IV.—Constitutional Dis.																					
Rheumatism	19	29	9	17	3	10	3	3	93	.65	87	107	91	94	121	124	107	109	103	1036	103.6
Gout	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	----	2	3	2	4	1	1	1	----	2	17	1.7
Rickets	4	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	6	.04	5	6	9	2	4	2	4	----	5	43	4.3
Cancer of Breast	10	17	4	16	2	6	2	1	58	.41	58	43	62	57	26	52	59	45	38	498	49.8
Cancer of Stomach	16	26	18	18	7	13	7	2	107	.76	96	90	107	83	82	70	80	65	69	849	84.9
Cancer of Womb	15	25	11	19	2	7	1	---	80	.56	24	49	73	34	82	59	56	38	49	544	54.4
Cancer of other Organs	76	74	22	47	10	19	15	9	272	1.91	336	276	229	242	205	189	221	213	168	2351	235.1
Tabes Mesenterica	---	5	---	---	---	2	---	---	7	.04	57	119	117	82	87	75	85	63	75	767	76.7
Tubercular Mening., Acute Hydro	17	22	11	20	8	6	2	2	88	.66	91	96	84	106	121	94	100	92	81	953	95.3
Phthisis	275	466	120	307	82	83	78	27	1438	10.14	1306	1227	1358	1311	1405	1386	1402	1544	1459	13836	1383.6

Other forms of Tuberculosis	14	20	7	9	2	2	2	3	59	.41	142	181	151	126	98	91	87	60	59	1054	105.4
Scrofula	1	1	3	1	2	2	---	1	11	.07	20	18	11	10	16	31	25	35	25	202	20.2
Pott's Disease	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	.01	1	2	8	6	6	9	2	2	3	41	4.1
Hip-Joint Disease	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	4	.02	2	3	4	7	8	3	7	5	2	45	4.5
Purpura	---	3	---	5	2	---	---	---	10	.07	6	2	6	5	5	3	7	10	3	57	5.7
Anæmia	6	9	7	9	---	3	2	3	39	.27	34	40	49	40	35	32	42	31	23	365	36.5
Diabetes	22	38	18	20	6	3	6	2	115	.81	87	86	71	77	59	58	79	62	48	742	74.2
Other Constitutional Diseases	2	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	4	.02	3	6	3	2	5	1	2	5	8	39	3.9
Class V.—Developmental Dis.																					
Premature Birth	83	116	30	60	28	24	10	6	357	2.51	304	350	285	277	238	252	231	200	217	2711	271.1
Atelectasis	4	6	2	1	1	2	1	---	17	.11	17	17	23	14	12	17	14	11	19	161	16.1
Cyanosis	9	14	4	5	---	5	---	---	37	.26	23	20	25	23	18	11	17	20	23	217	21.7
Spina Bifida	1	2	---	2	1	1	1	---	8	.05	14	14	16	9	9	6	11	9	10	106	10.6
Imperforate Anus	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	14	1.4
Cleft Palate, Hare Lip	1	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	3	.02	----	1	5	1	----	3	----	----	----	13	1.3
Other Congenital Malformations	6	9	3	8	---	2	9	2	39	.27	46	25	27	16	22	20	17	14	15	241	24.1
Umbilical Hemorrhage	2	3	1	5	---	---	---	---	11	.07	8	7	11	10	10	5	10	4	9	85	8.5
Old Age	78	86	42	53	21	31	20	22	353	2.49	467	504	546	489	561	643	677	638	704	5582	558.2
Class VI.—Local Diseases.																					
ORDER 1. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.																					
Inflam. of Brain or its Membranes	72	76	31	50	22	7	9	5	272	1.91	298	356	303	323	389	307	328	327	252	3155	315.5
Apoplexy	143	183	58	167	46	51	65	26	739	5 21	744	683	689	583	631	607	588	542	498	6304	630.4
Softening of Brain	7	9	2	3	12	5	5	6	49	.34	92	97	71	82	73	63	78	91	56	752	75.2
Hydrocephalus, not acute	2	4	1	3	4	1	1	---	16	.11	12	19	22	19	26	16	26	25	24	205	20.5
Hemiplegia	3	13	9	8	2	1	1	1	38	.26	47	32	49	29	37	25	28	31	32	348	34.8
Paralysis Agitans	4	3	2	3	2	---	1	---	15	.10	36	42	31	60	67	68	59	37	40	455	45.5
Insanity	21	9	3	9	2	4	13	1	62	.43	77	76	56	63	56	60	58	76	47	631	63.1

TABLE VII—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	1898, Total.	Per cent. to Total Mortality	1897, Total.	1896, Total.	1895, Total.	1894, Total.	1893, Total.	1892, Total.	1891, Total.	1890, Total.	1889, Total.	Aggregate for Ten Years.	Average for Ten Years.
Chorea	1	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	3	.01	6	2	3	2	1	----	6	4	4	31	3.1
Epilepsy	6	9	4	7	4	5	10	3	48	.33	32	41	64	49	47	42	51	47	39	460	46.0
Convulsions	39	65	16	44	8	9	5	7	93	1.36	255	320	327	250	300	329	290	281	287	2823	282.3
Trismus Nascentium	2	5	2	3	---	---	2	---	14	.09	11	8	10	6	11	13	7	14	9	103	10.3
Tetanus	2	3	1	---	---	2	---	---	8	.05	14	27	23	11	24	16	14	17	17	171	17.1
Paraplegia	2	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	3	.02	13	11	5	5	4	4	8	10	10	73	7.3
Diseases of Spinal Cord	3	8	1	7	1	---	1	1	22	.15	21	31	17	26	14	21	21	16	23	212	21.2
Myelitis	2	3	---	3	---	---	1	---	9	.06	5	8	19	12	12	16	9	10	16	116	11.6
Spinal Meningitis	12	5	6	1	2	1	1	---	28	.19	36	42	48	37	38	66	44	33	30	402	40.2
Locomotor Ataxia	2	3	3	2	2	4	---	1	17	.11	14	18	13	10	5	11	5	7	7	107	10.7
Other Diseases of Nervous System	55	75	38	63	15	23	40	6	315	2.22	225	217	241	201	237	220	197	271	218	2342	234.2
Order 2. Of Organs of Special Sense.																					
Epistaxis	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	2	----	2	----	1	1	----	----	----	6	.6
Otitis	2	7	1	4	2	--	1	---	17	.11	3	6	4	4	5	5	6	3	2	55	5.5
Other Diseases of Eye, Ear or Nose	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	----	1	3	2	3	1	----	----	2	----	13	1.3
Order 3. Of Circulatory System.																					
Endocarditis	6	28	8	32	4	6	3	1	88	.62	163	110	124	75	77	70	52	55	63	877	87.7
Valvular Disease of Heart	94	121	63	73	28	23	37	15	454	3.21	292	251	254	278	297	172	211	177	176	2562	256.2
Disease of Heart	117	116	59	84	27	30	30	21	484	3.41	490	504	549	471	483	589	544	536	437	5087	508.7
Pericarditis	1	7	2	2	3	---	1	1	17	.11	22	22	22	10	22	20	18	30	20	203	20.3

Angina Pectoris	13	18	3	10	5	4	5	---	58	.40	40	53	67	62	47	50	34	59	68	538	53.8
Syncope	---	---	1	2	---	1	---	---	4	.02	7	9	7	8	1	13	15	14	9	87	8.7
Aneurism	2	3	2	3	---	1	1	---	12	.08	9	8	8	9	9	11	13	12	5	96	9.6
Senile Gangrene	5	10	4	6	2	6	1	1	35	.23	39	24	34	24	18	22	26	15	28	265	26.5
Thrombosis, Embolism	9	10	2	6	3	1	4	5	40	.28	25	36	36	33	25	50	53	63	41	402	40.2
Phlebitis	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	.02	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	1	4	35	3.5
Other Diseases of Circulatory Syst.	5	4	2	3	2	2	3	---	21	.14	149	221	116	136	112	124	58	126	77	1140	114.0
ORDER 4. OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																					
Laryngitis	4	4	---	2	1	2	---	2	15	.10	20	42	35	38	28	27	19	17	23	264	26.4
Catarrhal Croup	3	5	2	4	---	2	---	1	17	.11	7	2	7	3	17	9	----	1	6	69	6.9
Other Dis. of Larynx or Trachea	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---	5	4	3	3	2	2	3	5	3	30	3.0
Emphysema, Asthma	8	7	2	2	2	2	1	1	25	.16	44	35	61	41	44	51	40	27	32	400	40.0
Bronchitis	79	179	41	88	22	20	21	14	464	3.27	391	525	539	446	521	546	481	455	324	4692	469.2
Pneumonia	234	370	89	212	48	66	40	33	1092	7.70	1284	1361	1289	1118	1465	1493	1442	1430	915	12889	1288.9
Pleurisy	6	8	1	7	---	1	1	2	26	.19	41	42	44	34	38	38	31	31	38	363	36.3
Other Dis. of Respiratory System	16	16	10	24	5	6	4	1	82	.57	60	70	86	61	61	51	41	29	38	582	58.2
ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM																					
Stomatitis	2	4	---	4	1	---	---	1	12	.08	7	9	10	8	8	11	9	7	3	84	8 4
Dentition	4	4	1	9	2	---	---	2	22	.15	22	29	38	37	37	25	27	30	45	312	31.2
Quinsy	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	10	17	10	10	14	11	10	10	5	97	9.7
Dyspepsia	---	5	4	5	3	---	1	1	19	.13	25	48	15	28	20	27	25	25	13	245	24.5
Hæmatemesis	3	1	2	3	---	1	3	---	13	.08	7	7	8	8	7	6	8	5	12	81	8.1
Disease of Stomach	23	37	15	33	12	7	6	5	138	.98	139	167	134	115	140	136	144	136	86	1335	133.5
Ulcer of Stomach	4	4	1	3	2	4	2	2	22	.15	25	24	22	19	17	19	21	22	22	213	21.3
Enteritis	17	41	11	18	7	5	15	9	123	.86	97	138	103	111	138	139	119	131	112	1211	121 1
Appendicitis	18	22	5	18	3	3	1	2	72	.50	67	43	31	19	17	6	----	----	----	255	25.5
Ulceration of Intestines	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	18	8	14	17	8	11	8	9	9	102	10.2
Obstruction of Intestines	14	25	4	8	3	5	4	---	63	.44	49	34	43	41	37	39	19	31	25	381	38.1
Strangulation of Intestines	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	2	9	4	11	5	6	5	5	1	48	4.8

TABLE VII—CONTINUED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	1898, Total.	Per cent. to Total Mortality.	1897, Total.	1896, Total.	1895, Total.	1894, Total.	1893, Total.	1892, Total.	1891, Total.	1890, Total.	1889, Total.	Aggregate for Ten Years.	Average for Ten Years.
Intussusception of Intestines	---	---	1	1	---	---	2	---	4	.02	5	4	6	19	7	7	5	7	7	71	7.1
Hernia	10	11	5	6	---	3	2	---	37	.26	29	20	29	34	26	32	21	22	23	273	27.3
Fistula	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	.01	1	3	5	3	5	3	2	2	1	27	2.7
Peritonitis (not puerperal)	17	30	9	16	5	5	5	1	88	.62	108	118	129	153	128	163	136	120	122	1265	126.5
Ascites	1	---	---	6	---	2	---	---	9	.06	8	10	7	9	8	9	8	11	7	86	8.6
Gallstones	4	---	1	4	---	2	---	---	11	.07	7	5	5	6	7	8	2	4	2	57	5.7
Cirrhosis of Liver	21	31	7	23	6	6	3	4	101	.71	82	77	71	82	86	69	68	48	63	747	74.7
Hepatitis	2	5	2	8	5	---	1	2	25	.17	22	36	29	31	40	46	31	52	40	352	35.2
Jaundice	9	7	1	3	2	3	---	1	26	.18	1	----	2	8	13	16	23	34	29	152	15.2
Other Diseases of Liver	8	14	5	12	2	2	6	3	52	.36	83	71	46	57	39	36	41	17	15	457	45.7
Other Diseases of Digestive System	16	21	8	15	3	9	---	1	73	.51	32	32	24	36	36	24	29	21	20	327	32.7
ORDER 6. OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.																					
Addison's Disease	1	---	1	2	---	---	---	---	4	.02	4	6	4	5	5	6	5	----	6	45	4.5
Diseases of Spleen	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	----	2	5	1	3	1	2	3	----	----	18	1.8
Bronchocele	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	----	3	6	1	----	1	2	----	1	----	15	1.5
Diseases of Lymphatic System	---	2	1	6	1	---	1	---	11	.07	8	6	7	5	7	3	1	----	2	50	5.0
ORDER 7. OF URINARY SYSTEM.																					
Nephritis	36	75	18	86	2	5	6	1	229	1.19	291	245	231	156	177	142	150	76	79	1776	177.6
Bright's Disease	115	158	64	94	23	34	35	13	536	3.78	376	363	306	317	363	340	288	294	281	3464	346.4

Uræmia	3	2	1	10	---	1	1	---	18	.12	47	69	58	45	48	29	38	39	34	425	42.5
Suppression of Urine	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	6	3	1	1	2	3	1	3	22	2.2
Calculus	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	1	3	.02	3	1	5	1	---	3	5	4	3	28	2.8
Hæmaturia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	4	4	---	2	1	3	12	6	38	3.8
Disease of Bladder	16	23	6	11	5	7	4	2	74	.52	74	57	66	67	74	68	57	55	40	632	63.2
Prostatitis	3	6	3	3	1	1	---	---	17	.11	15	17	13	14	11	11	9	8	14	129	12.9
Other Diseases of Urinary System	1	2	2	5	1	1	---	---	12	.09	27	17	10	20	16	14	13	18	10	158	15.8
ORDER 8. OF GENERATIVE SYS.																					
A. *Of the Reproductive Organs.*																					
Diseases of the Uterus	1	8	---	3	2	1	---	---	15	.10	14	14	15	12	13	11	11	12	9	126	12.6
Metritis	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	3	2	---	3	4	1	2	6	22	2.2
Diseases of Ovaries	8	6	---	1	---	---	3	2	20	.14	9	14	17	10	7	21	11	12	17	138	13.8
Disorders of Menstruation	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	1	4	2	1	---	3	---	1	13	1.3
Menorrhagia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	.2
Pelvic Abscess	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	8	2	1	3	4	3	1	---	23	2.3
Perineal Abscess	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	1	1	2	6	.6
Dis. of Testis, Penis, Scrotum, etc.	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	2	.01	1	---	5	2	2	---	1	---	---	13	1.3
B. *Of Parturition.*																					
Abortion and Miscarriage	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	---	10	.07	11	16	26	16	20	9	17	6	7	138	13.8
Puerperal Mania	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	1	---	1	2	---	2	---	5	2	14	1.4
Puerperal Convulsions	1	7	2	8	1	2	2	2	25	.17	17	11	12	13	14	9	8	10	16	135	13.5
Puerperal Hemorrhage	1	1	1	3	---	---	---	1	7	.04	7	11	9	9	5	8	2	5	7	70	7.0
Placenta Previa	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	1	3	.02	2	5	6	6	4	2	6	3	2	39	3.9
Other Accidents of Childbirth	11	33	5	16	7	4	3	2	81	.57	69	66	47	56	55	59	4[illegible]	50	25	550	55.0
ORDER 9. OF ORGANS OF LOCOMO.																					
Caries, Necrosis	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	6	1	3	8	4	3	7	9	46	4.6
Arthritis, Periostitis	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9	3	9	7	7	9	19	3	4	70	7.0
Other Dis. of Organs of Locomotion	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	2	1	1	1	1	8	.8

TABLE VII—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	1898, Total.	Per cent. to Total Mortality.	1897, Total.	1896, Total.	1895, Total.	1894, Total.	1893, Total.	1892, Total.	1891, Total.	1890, Total.	1889, Total.	Aggregate for Ten Years.	Average for Ten Years.
ORDER 10. OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.																					
Bedsores	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	3	2	---	1	---	1	9	.9
Carbuncles	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	3	5	2	4	---	17	1.7
Other Dis. of Integumentary Sys.	3	5	1	5	1	1	---	---	16	.11	20	9	15	12	7	13	11	10	14	127	12.7
Class VII.—Violence.																					
ORDER 1. ACCIDENT AND NEGLIGENCE.																					
Fractures and Contusions	21	26	11	18	6	3	7	4	96	.68	51	69	53	45	53	45	45	36	46	539	53.9
Fractures and Contusions of Skull	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	39	28	24	30	46	38	28	29	20	282	28.2
Railroad Injuries	27	29	10	41	13	8	1	3	132	.93	122	152	147	132	150	154	158	146	134	1427	142.7
Gun-Shot Wounds	5	2	1	7	---	4	2	2	23	.16	22	22	22	16	16	14	4	4	12	155	15.5
Burns and Scalds	10	21	6	16	7	5	3	2	70	.48	77	59	68	51	66	60	47	38	30	566	56.6
Poisoned	14	8	5	8	2	2	1	1	41	.28	30	39	12	26	27	21	16	15	13	240	24.0
Drowning	14	23	14	29	8	5	11	4	108	.75	102	85	97	104	88	109	96	71	89	949	94.9
Suffocation	1	1	---	---	2	---	---	---	4	.02	16	10	26	16	19	24	20	14	17	166	16.6
Other Accidents	26	36	8	19	7	7	8	4	115	.82	101	73	90	81	85	68	68	56	82	820	82.0
Falling	22	18	4	8	3	2	1	1	59	.40	41	47	58	65	62	54	54	52	47	539	53.9
ORDER 2. HOMICIDE.																					
Murder	---	2	---	1	---	---	---	---	3	.02	5	6	2	3	4	2	9	5	2	41	4.1
Manslaughter	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	.01	2	4	6	5	2	3	2	1	5	32	3.2

ORDER 3. SUICIDE.																				
Gun-Shot Wounds	2	2	2	3	1	1	---	---	11	.08	23	15	31	26	26	19	28	17	13	209	20.9
Cut, Stab	5	1	---	3	2	---	---	---	11	.08	6	7	11	10	9	8	6	12	4	84	8.4
Poisoned	1	10	3	4	---	1	---	1	20	.12	20	31	29	19	22	13	16	8	17	193	19.3
By Opium	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	4	----	5	6	4	7	7	6	8	47	4.7
Drowning	2	---	2	2	1	---	1	---	8	.05	16	17	14	24	21	17	18	27	20	185	18.5
Hanging	2	5	1	8	2	1	1	---	20	.13	19	16	13	22	21	24	24	16	16	191	19.1
Otherwise	3	1	1	2	1	2	2	---	12	.08	12	3	4	6	5	5	2	7	4	60	6.0
ORDER 4. EXECUTION.																				
Hanging	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	----	3	1	---	1	----	2	1	----	1	10	1.0
Class VIII.—Unclassified.																				
Tumor	2	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	4	.02	41	50	39	44	35	31	24	31	19	318	31.8
Dropsy	---	2	1	1	1	1	---	1	7	.04	37	62	65	64	65	94	76	74	83	627	62.7
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition	88	103	27	62	27	17	15	4	343	2.42	303	284	258	342	319	339	354	318	302	3162	316.2
Sunstroke	1	2	2	7	---	---	1	1	14	.08	4	63	7	12	8	27	3	12	3	153	15.3
Exhaustion	1	1	---	4	---	---	---	---	6	.04	48	74	57	48	74	56	77	41	89	570	57.0
Hemorrhage	4	---	---	1	1	---	---	1	7	.04	30	39	43	42	41	44	41	41	32	370	37.0
Abscess	2	---	1	4	---	---	---	---	7	.04	24	38	26	10	18	21	17	23	25	209	20.9
Sudden Death	2	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	4	.02	3	16	10	5	28	17	17	10	15	125	12.5
Other ill-defined causes	32	46	8	9	1	2	3	1	102	.71	165	232	178	149	177	159	145	202	253	1762	176.2
Cause not stated	6	8	1	3	1	7	2	4	32	.21	24	20	22	32	30	56	38	33	56	343	34.3
Heart Failure	1	12	2	4	2	---	2	---	23	.16	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	23	2.3

TABLE VIII.

DEATHS IN TOWNS, ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT, DISTINGUISHED BY AGE AND MONTH.

TOWNS.	AGES.																															
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	100 & over.	Unknown.	January.	February.	March.	April	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Mo. not stated.	Males.	Females.	Total Deaths.	Total Births.	Sex not stated
Andover	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3	2	2	----	--	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	2	1	1	----	2	1	--	2	6	8	6	--
Ansonia	64	31	5	5	15	18	8	17	18	12	5	----	--	2	13	8	10	20	23	5	28	19	29	19	12	14	--	102	98	200	368	--
Ashford	1	----	----	1	----	1	----	1	----	4	3	2	--	----	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	----	----	3	----	1	--	6	7	13	19	--
Avon	4	2	----	1	----	----	1	----	4	2	2	----	--	----	2	----	2	----	2	2	1	----	----	5	1	1	--	9	7	16	32	--
Barkhamsted	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	6	1	2	2	--	----	----	2	----	2	1	----	----	3	----	----	2	3	--	3	10	13	21	--
Beacon Falls	----	1	----	2	----	----	----	1	1	----	1	----	--	----	4	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	--	4	2	6	3	--
Berlin	13	5	1	2	2	3	9	7	13	2	3	2	--	2	3	5	7	2	6	4	8	5	6	6	8	4	--	36	28	64	69	--
Bethany	----	----	1	----	1	----	2	1	1	3	----	----	--	----	----	3	1	1	1	1	----	----	----	----	2	----	--	5	4	9	5	--
Bethel	10	6	2	----	3	2	2	8	6	7	10	1	--	----	7	4	5	4	3	7	4	2	6	4	4	7	--	29	27	57	72	1
Bethlehem	1	----	----	----	1	----	---	----	2	2	----	----	--	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	2	----	2	1	----	--	3	3	6	10	--
Bloomfield	4	----	1	1	2	2	----	----	2	----	3	----	--	1	----	3	2	2	1	1	----	1	3	----	1	2	--	9	7	16	33	--
Bolton	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	2	2	----	--	1	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	2	1	1	----	1	--	6	1	7	9	--
Bozrah	----	1	----	1	----	1	----	1	----	2	----	1	--	----	2	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	1	--	----	7	7	17	--
Branford	28	8	1	3	7	11	6	10	9	6	1	----	--	3	8	6	10	4	7	7	6	8	14	8	10	5	--	51	42	93	171	--
Bridgeport	241	107	17	44	104	103	100	118	97	66	44	11	--	24	71	59	99	79	87	94	128	113	101	82	69	93	1	544	532	1076	1886	--
Bridgewater	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	3	4	1	--	----	1	2	1	1	1	----	1	----	1	2	----	----	--	5	5	10	15	--
Bristol	23	10	7	3	7	5	8	12	16	19	7	1	--	----	12	11	5	7	16	8	8	12	6	9	10	14	--	78	40	118	190	--
Brookfield	5	1	----	1	----	---	----	3	2	4	2	----	--	----	1	----	3	1	4	2	----	----	3	2	1	1	--	9	9	18	13	..
Brooklyn	11	1	1	1	2	----	1	2	2	5	6	----	--	----	1	1	3	4	2	3	3	4	6	1	----	4	--	20	12	32	54	--
Burlington	3	3	----	----	3	1	1	2	3	2	----	1	--	----	2	3	1	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	1	----	--	10	9	19	36	--
Canaan	----	1	----	----	3	2	----	1	1	6	4	1	--	1	5	----	2	4	----	3	----	----	2	1	3	----	--	13	7	20	8	--
Canterbury	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	4	3	1	2	1	--	----	1	1	3	2	3	1	----	----	2	----	----	----	--	6	7	13	11	--
Canton	9	2	3	2	2	6	4	1	7	6	3	----	--	----	4	3	4	5	5	2	2	2	5	3	4	6	--	23	22	45	57	--
Chaplin	1	----	----	----	1	1	1	----	----	4	1	----	--	1	1	1	----	----	2	1	2	----	----	2	----	1	--	2	8	10	13	--
Chatham	4	2	----	1	5	4	1	5	4	8	5	----	--	----	2	1	2	12	1	2	4	3	1	7	3	1	--	24	15	39	33	--
Cheshire	5	2	1	2	2	1	3	2	4	7	3	1	--	----	2	1	1	8	4	3	3	1	4	2	3	1	--	17	16	33	34	--
Chester	2	----	----	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	6	----	--	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	6	1	----	1	1	----	--	8	11	19	21	--
Clinton	5	1	1	----	----	1	3	1	6	6	9	----	--	----	1	2	5	5	1	4	----	4	3	2	----	6	--	19	14	33	15	--
Colchester	3	1	----	3	1	3	2	3	6	2	6	----	--	----	1	1	3	2	3	1	1	4	2	5	4	3	--	15	15	30	27	--
Colebrook	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4	1	3	1	--	----	----	1	----	----	3	----	1	----	1	1	1	1	--	8	1	9	10	--
Columbia	3	2	----	----	----	1	----	1	1	1	----	1	--	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	1	4	2	----	1	--	5	5	10	14	--
Cornwall	2	2	1	----	----	2	2	2	2	5	2	----	--	1	3	1	1	1	4	1	----	1	5	1	1	2	--	14	7	21	19	--
Coventry	2	1	2	1	2	2	----	4	2	6	5	1	--	2	6	2	2	5	6	----	----	1	4	2	----	2	--	14	16	30	44	--
Cromwell	7	2	----	2	2	2	2	3	7	9	2	----	--	2	6	2	4	----	3	3	1	3	3	7	4	4	--	20	20	40	52	--
Danbury	58	29	9	18	26	31	19	19	29	47	17	3	--	6	28	16	40	29	24	18	23	35	28	25	19	26	--	154	157	311	415	--
Darien	5	1	----	2	2	3	3	8	14	18	10	----	--	----	9	6	1	4	4	2	4	5	7	5	8	11	--	54	12	66	46	--
Derby	33	13	4	3	18	14	10	12	13	10	4	1	--	3	8	12	8	10	7	12	15	23	15	11	9	8	--	65	73	138	165	--
Durham	1	1	----	1	----	1	----	1	2	4	5	1	--	----	1	----	3	2	1	2	2	1	----	2	2	1	--	7	10	17	13	--

Eastford	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	4	1	----	--	1	2	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	1	2	2	--	4	4	9	7	1
Easton	2	1	----	1	1	----	1	2	2	4	1	----	--	----	- --	1	2	3	1	1	----	1	----	3	----	3	--	8	7	15	11	--
East Granby	2	----	----	----	----	----	1	2	1	3	1	----	--	----	2	----	1	1	----	----	1	2	2	----	1	----	--	6	4	10	7	--
East Haddam	7	----	1	1	3	2	1	5	9	9	8	3	--	----	3	5	2	4	3	5	5	4	4	6	2	6	--	27	22	49	36	--
East Hartford	25	8	3	1	6	11	4	6	14	12	10	----	--	2	4	8	6	9	14	4	8	7	14	8	13	7	--	53	49	102	148	--
East Haven	7	----	----	----	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	----	--	----	2	1	1	----	----	1	3	3	----	1	2	7	--	8	13	21	22	--
East Lyme	6	2	----	----	5	1	1	5	4	6	1	----	--	3	4	1	3	3	3	1	5	5	1	6	2	----	--	19	15	34	39	--
East Windsor	8	1	----	1	2	2	3	1	7	5	4	----	--	----	3	----	3	7	2	2	3	5	3	4	1	1	--	15	19	34	69	--
Ellington	5	1	----	----	----	1	1	1	4	8	5	1	--	----	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	2	3	3	5	2	--	15	12	27	35	--
Enfield	43	8	2	7	8	7	5	11	21	8	9	2	--	----	8	9	16	11	9	6	8	17	12	10	12	13	--	72	58	131	178	1
Essex	3	----	----	2	5	1	2	1	8	9	7	----	--	----	2	3	4	6	1	4	3	2	3	5	3	2	--	21	17	38	43	--
Fairfield	15	4	1	2	4	5	5	4	7	9	3	1	--	2	5	7	6	5	5	4	1	4	8	9	4	4	--	33	29	62	94	--
Farmington	8	1	1	3	3	2	7	3	7	3	8	1	--	----	6	5	3	4	6	4	3	7	4	3	1	1	--	21	26	47	76	--
Franklin	2	----	----	----	2	----	1	1	----	3	2	----	--	----	----	1	1	----	2	2	----	----	1	----	2	2	--	3	8	11	11	--
Glastonbury	10	2	1	2	3	3	2	4	14	7	7	3	--	1	3	3	2	7	2	3	8	8	5	7	7	4	--	28	31	59	110	--
Goshen	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	1	4	4	3	----	--	----	1	1	3	2	2	1	----	1	1	----	1	1	--	5	9	14	16	--
Granby	1	1	1	----	----	1	1	5	2	7	2	1	--	1	----	2	3	4	2	----	3	1	----	1	6	1	--	11	12	23	22	--
Greenwich	32	18	6	4	11	14	15	12	18	22	18	4	1	----	16	10	13	14	15	22	13	15	17	15	13	12	--	88	87	175	205	--
Griswold	22	5	2	2	6	1	5	5	8	4	1	1	--	2	6	2	9	10	1	9	3	3	7	5	4	5	--	29	35	64	134	--
Groton	16	6	3	3	4	9	5	6	9	21	11	1	--	---	2	5	11	12	5	6	10	7	15	9	4	8	--	48	46	94	120	--
Guilford	4	3	2	4	3	3	4	6	5	13	7	1	--	----	5	10	5	7	9	5	4	1	3	2	4	----	--	27	28	55	56	--
Haddam	2	3	2	1	3	2	----	3	3	1	5	1	1	----	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	4	4	--	11	16	27	57	--
Hamden	11	6	1	2	----	2	9	3	11	11	3	----	--	1	8	6	7	4	2	3	2	7	4	6	3	8	--	25	35	60	109	--
Hampton	1	2	----	----	----	----	1	1	2	6	3	----	--	----	1	----	1	2	2	2	----	---	4	1	1	2	--	7	9	16	6	--
Hartford	283	120	36	39	147	116	107	106	145	110	64	9	1	16	99	84	116	116	100	83	137	124	109	113	105	114	--	700	599	1299	1862	--
Hartland	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	1	3	1	1	--	----	1	----	----	1	3	----	----	----	2	1	----	----	--	7	1	8	8	--
Harwinton	3	1	----	----	----	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	--	----	----	4	----	4	1	----	----	1	1	----	----	2	--	7	6	13	29	--
Hebron	2	----	----	----	2	----	2	2	3	1	1	----	--	----	1	1	1	2	1	----	1	3	1	1	1	----	--	6	7	13	20	--
Huntington	9	1	----	1	6	3	9	10	6	6	6	1	--	1	8	2	10	1	4	6	4	6	5	6	2	5	--	27	32	59	115	--
Kent	----	1	1	2	----	1	1	4	2	----	4	1	--	1	1	4	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	----	2	--	11	7	18	23	--
Killingly	45	11	4	1	10	11	2	7	14	14	14	3	--	2	13	9	13	3	5	10	5	10	15	18	9	28	--	77	61	138	177	--
Killingworth	1	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	3	1	----	----	--	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	2	1	----	1	--	6	1	7	9	--
Lebanon	1	2	1	1	1	4	4	2	3	5	5	----	--	----	6	2	3	3	----	3	5	1	1	1	1	3	--	19	10	29	30	--
Ledyard	5	2	----	----	1	4	1	2	2	----	3	----	--	2	----	2	2	----	3	----	2	6	1	4	----	2	--	10	12	22	20	--
Lisbon	5	----	----	----	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	----	--	----	----	2	2	2	1	1	1	4	2	2	----	----	--	4	13	17	16	--
Litchfield	4	2	----	----	3	3	1	5	5	7	9	1	--	----	8	1	3	4	2	4	2	2	3	3	2	6	--	22	18	40	44	--
Lyme	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	4	----	6	----	--	----	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	----	1	----	1	1	--	10	2	12	13	--
Madison	3	1	----	----	2	1	2	1	5	12	5	----	--	----	3	1	5	2	3	3	1	5	5	2	2	----	--	22	10	32	23	--
Manchester	29	5	1	3	15	7	6	10	19	16	8	1	--	5	13	6	11	10	6	11	14	10	15	9	11	9	--	52	73	125	167	--
Mansfield	3	2	----	----	2	1	1	4	5	7	9	1	--	----	6	1	4	5	2	4	----	6	4	----	----	3	--	19	16	35	40	--
Marlborough	2	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	1	1	--	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	2	1	1	1	----	----	--	2	4	6	3	--
Meriden	99	51	11	25	36	37	24	35	51	50	25	1	--	1	36	28	34	33	50	20	41	55	48	28	36	37	--	228	218	446	687	--
Middlebury	2	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	1	1	----	--	----	----	----	1	----	1	1	1	1	----	----	----	1	--	4	2	6	16	--
Middlefield	----	----	----	2	----	----	1	3	1	1	1	1	--	----	4	1	1	1	1	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	--	6	4	10	13	--
Middletown	46	13	2	13	32	26	49	40	47	44	27	3	--	----	31	30	18	30	27	24	15	47	37	25	27	31	--	184	158	342	337	--
Milford	8	7	2	5	5	6	7	7	15	9	8	2	--	1	6	3	8	5	12	4	6	11	6	7	7	7	--	42	40	82	75	--
Monroe	1	----	1	1	1	1	1	2	----	8	2	1	--	----	3	----	2	1	3	1	1	4	1	----	1	2	--	12	7	19	10	--
Montville	7	2	3	1	1	3	1	----	7	4	3	3	--	1	3	3	4	3	----	1	4	2	6	3	4	3	--	18	18	36	56	--

TABLE VIII—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	AGES.																															
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	100 & over.	Unknown.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Mo. not stated.	Males.	Females.	Total Deaths.	Total Births.	Sex not stated
Morris	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	3	2	2	----	1	----	1	----	3	----	2	----	----	1	----	----	----	2	--	6	3	9	11	--
Naugatuck	44	25	3	5	14	12	8	13	20	9	9	1	--	3	19	11	22	14	11	10	13	18	17	12	13	6	--	82	84	166	325	--
New Britain	104	34	8	18	31	31	30	31	40	20	18	----	--	2	26	23	46	34	24	28	36	36	34	25	20	35	--	180	187	367	677	--
New Canaan	8	2	2	2	2	2	3	6	8	6	3	----	--	3	2	8	3	2	3	3	2	5	6	4	3	5	1	21	26	47	43	--
New Fairfield	2	----	----	----	1	----	2	----	1	1	----	----	--	----	----	1	1	----	1	2	----	1	----	1	----	----	--	4	3	7	14	--
New Hartford	18	4	----	2	4	5	3	2	4	7	4	----	--	1	8	4	5	3	4	4	5	3	5	4	3	6	--	25	29	54	78	--
New Haven	417	156	36	66	179	165	186	180	201	158	92	9	--	----	147	155	174	149	132	140	174	172	150	125	149	178	--	899	946	1845	2974	--
Newington	4	----	1	1	----	----	----	2	----	2	1	----	--	1	----	----	3	1	----	3	1	1	1	1	----	1	--	5	7	12	27	--
New London	49	24	7	9	26	25	18	29	31	34	13	6	--	1	23	20	25	21	22	15	20	20	28	27	25	26	--	158	114	272	367	--
New Milford	14	4	1	----	4	1	1	2	4	14	8	2	--	----	3	7	6	3	4	6	4	5	5	4	3	5	--	24	31	55	115	--
Newtown	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	4	6	7	7	----	--	3	3	----	3	4	3	2	4	6	4	4	6	4	--	25	18	43	52	--
Norfolk	2	----	----	2	1	2	1	2	4	4	2	1	--	----	1	2	1	2	----	2	1	2	2	3	3	2	--	13	8	21	31	--
North Branford	2	----	----	1	1	1	2	1	----	1	6	1	--	2	3	1	----	4	1	----	----	----	5	1	2	1	--	11	7	18	17	--
North Canaan	----	1	----	----	----	----	2	4	5	7	4	----	--	----	2	4	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	2	--	10	13	23	27	--
North Haven	4	2	----	2	1	----	----	2	4	3	5	----	--	1	1	----	3	----	3	1	4	2	2	4	1	3	--	13	11	24	43	--
North Stonington	1	1	----	2	3	2	2	2	4	4	3	1	--	----	3	5	1	1	2	2	----	2	2	2	3	2	--	14	11	25	15	--
Norwalk	42	26	6	4	18	21	14	32	30	23	20	5	--	2	17	13	28	27	19	16	20	21	22	23	19	18	--	128	115	243	389	--
Norwich	75	36	13	21	26	34	34	37	51	58	28	3	--	1	46	37	36	27	36	37	30	40	39	32	30	27	--	210	207	417	569	--
Old Lyme	2	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	2	5	3	----	--	----	2	1	1	----	1	1	1	1	----	2	2	1	--	8	5	13	32	--
Old Saybrook	2	1	----	1	1	1	1	4	3	3	4	----	--	1	1	----	4	2	3	----	1	1	2	3	2	3	--	11	11	22	22	--
Orange	30	15	1	2	6	6	6	8	11	7	6	1	--	4	8	8	9	7	14	8	7	16	6	5	8	7	--	63	40	103	134	--
Oxford	2	----	----	1	1	1	----	3	3	1	3	----	--	----	3	2	3	----	----	1	1	----	2	2	----	1	--	10	5	15	19	--
Plainfield	16	7	----	4	9	1	4	6	14	5	7	----	1	1	4	2	9	7	5	6	1	9	13	7	5	7	--	38	37	75	96	--
Plainville	8	2	----	1	2	2	2	2	1	7	3	1	--	1	4	1	2	1	1	----	2	4	7	1	4	5	--	15	17	32	35	--
Plymouth	5	5	----	2	2	5	1	2	5	7	4	2	1	----	3	5	4	1	4	2	2	2	4	2	8	4	--	20	21	41	56	--
Pomfret	6	3	----	----	1	----	2	2	3	3	5	----	--	----	4	2	1	5	2	1	1	----	4	1	3	1	--	13	12	25	40	--
Portland	11	11	----	3	6	2	3	6	4	7	9	----	--	----	9	2	3	1	6	7	5	7	6	6	7	3	--	37	25	62	98	--
Preston	7	3	3	2	1	----	3	5	5	3	5	----	--	----	2	3	2	5	6	3	1	5	3	2	2	3	--	26	11	37	55	--
Prospect	2	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	2	----	1	--	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	1	1	----	----	2	--	5	1	6	7	--
Putnam	33	15	5	4	12	9	5	10	7	16	7	----	--	5	13	6	11	10	8	7	12	15	13	9	10	14	--	66	62	128	160	--
Redding	2	2	2	----	1	5	3	4	3	8	2	1	--	1	2	1	4	1	3	2	6	2	7	5	----	1	--	17	17	34	26	--
Ridgefield	5	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	9	10	4	3	--	----	2	8	4	3	2	5	1	6	4	4	2	2	--	24	19	43	57	--
Rocky Hill	2	1	----	1	2	1	3	----	3	3	2	2	--	----	2	1	5	1	----	2	7	----	----	----	----	2	--	11	9	20	22	--
Roxbury	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	6	1	1	--	----	----	1	3	----	----	2	2	----	----	1	1	1	--	4	7	11	14	--
Salem	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	--	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	1	--	2	2	4	17	--
Salisbury	8	5	1	3	1	4	----	5	8	8	3	3	1	2	5	3	4	5	8	3	2	3	3	5	4	7	--	26	26	52	58	--
Saybrook	1	----	----	1	----	1	1	1	2	9	3	1	--	----	2	1	6	2	2	1	1	----	1	2	1	1	--	11	9	20	24	--

Scotland	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	1	1	----	--	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	--	2	2	4	10	--
Seymour	5	2	----	2	7	2	6	5	11	5	7	----	--	1	3	7	6	3	4	2	6	4	6	6	1	5	--	24	29	53	83	--
Sharon	1	5	----	----	3	2	1	----	5	7	4	----	--	----	1	2	3	2	4	3	1	3	1	2	2	4	--	14	14	28	28	--
Sherman	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	1	1	----	-	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	1	--	2	3	5	12	--
Simsbury	2	4	1	5	----	1	----	----	6	6	3	1	--	1	5	2	4	2	1	1	----	5	4	3	2	1	--	13	17	30	38	--
Somers	11	3	----	----	6	3	2	----	4	6	3	1	--	----	----	----	3	2	1	2	5	5	7	----	5	9	--	20	19	39	60	--
Southbury	4	----	----	1	3	----	1	3	3	4	2	----	--	1	2	1	1	2	1	4	1	3	2	----	1	4	--	15	7	22	24	--
Southington	10	6	1	3	9	5	9	5	7	9	4	2	--	----	3	9	6	6	7	6	8	5	8	4	5	3	--	33	37	70	119	--
South Windsor	1	1	1	1	2	----	----	1	4	2	3	----	--	----	1	----	1	1	3	1	1	----	4	3	----	1	--	6	10	16	32	--
Sprague	5	2	3	1	1	2	3	----	----	5	4	----	--	----	2	2	5	1	2	4	1	1	1	----	4	3	--	17	9	26	30	--
Stafford	11	7	1	1	8	7	6	9	7	15	6	----	--	2	7	4	3	8	8	5	13	9	6	7	2	8	--	47	33	80	80	--
Stamford	63	42	9	13	31	23	28	31	40	29	23	4	--	3	35	30	26	33	31	18	21	40	33	16	29	27	--	185	151	339	507	--
Sterling	3	1	----	----	1	1	3	2	1	3	1	----	--	----	1	1	----	3	2	----	1	2	2	1	2	1	--	4	12	16	25	--
Stonington	18	10	4	5	6	3	7	10	14	20	5	9	--	----	14	8	8	11	7	6	7	17	13	8	4	8	--	64	47	111	177	--
Stratford	10	4	2	3	3	6	3	2	10	13	4	1	--	----	----	9	8	2	11	4	7	4	5	4	2	5	--	31	30	61	58	--
Suffield	6	----	1	1	4	2	1	2	9	9	7	4	--	1	3	4	2	5	6	4	5	3	3	3	5	4	--	25	22	47	60	--
Thompson	36	13	5	2	8	6	4	8	4	10	6	2	--	3	8	4	8	21	10	6	6	7	11	10	7	9	--	53	54	107	170	--
Thomaston	10	1	----	----	4	6	4	5	2	5	2	1	--	----	2	6	3	4	7	3	3	2	2	5	2	1	--	28	12	40	65	--
Tolland	2	1	1	1	----	1	----	4	3	7	----	1	--	1	1	----	----	1	2	1	4	3	5	2	1	2	--	11	11	22	20	--
Torrington	46	12	4	4	15	17	8	13	13	9	5	1	--	2	12	12	13	9	5	13	12	18	14	15	12	14	--	69	80	149	310	--
Trumbull	1	----	----	----	2	1	2	1	3	6	1	1	--	----	----	2	1	4	1	2	----	1	----	2	3	2	--	11	7	18	18	--
Union	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	1	1	----	--	----	1	1	----	----	----	1	----	--	2	1	----	1	--	3	4	7	13	--
Vernon	25	7	3	4	10	9	9	16	13	10	8	1	--	3	10	13	5	7	11	12	10	14	9	16	6	5	--	48	70	118	178	--
Voluntown	3	----	----	1	3	----	----	2	3	2	1	1	--	----	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	----	2	--	9	7	16	22	--
Wallingford	32	12	2	4	11	10	3	14	13	16	7	3	--	3	11	10	13	20	10	8	8	15	9	10	6	10	--	65	65	130	260	--
Warren	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	2	1	2	----	--	----	1	1	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	1	----	1	--	4	2	6	15	--
Washington	4	1	1	----	----	4	2	3	5	5	3	1	--	1	3	5	1	----	2	2	3	4	1	2	5	2	--	17	13	30	41	--
Waterbury	221	63	17	23	74	82	55	58	55	63	16	4	--	3	64	69	63	50	55	39	84	75	79	49	49	58	--	377	357	734	1405	--
Waterford	13	2	1	----	4	----	3	4	6	10	7	----	--	1	5	6	2	4	2	3	5	10	3	6	1	4	--	33	18	51	59	--
Watertown	5	3	----	1	5	3	2	----	1	3	3	1	--	----	----	1	1	2	2	----	2	8	5	2	----	4	--	9	18	27	53	--
Westbrook	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	2	8	3	----	--	----	----	1	1	2	1	1	----	1	6	1	----	1	--	11	4	15	17	--
West Hartford	3	2	1	1	6	2	4	5	3	7	6	1	--	1	2	2	5	2	5	2	3	9	4	2	2	3	--	22	20	42	53	--
Weston	----	----	1	1	2	1	----	1	3	3	2	----	--	----	----	----	1	3	5	----	2	----	1	----	1	1	--	7	7	14	12	--
Westport	9	----	1	2	5	7	5	8	10	6	8	2	1	----	4	4	12	3	6	5	5	6	7	4	2	6	--	37	27	64	71	--
Wethersfield	2	2	2	3	4	2	3	3	4	15	6	1	--	2	3	3	4	5	3	2	4	4	4	3	4	10	--	30	19	49	45	--
Willington	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	3	3	----	--	----	----	----	----	2	1	----	1	1	1	----	----	2	--	5	3	8	10	--
Wilton	4	1	----	----	2	2	4	----	4	10	4	----	--	----	1	3	5	2	1	2	4	3	3	3	1	3	--	12	19	31	32	--
Winchester	11	3	1	6	7	10	3	3	13	17	12	3	--	----	7	13	10	9	3	2	7	5	11	9	7	6	--	52	37	89	136	--
Windham	36	13	9	12	12	8	11	18	20	23	16	1	--	----	24	12	17	13	12	16	9	16	19	16	11	14	--	88	91	179	224	--
Windsor	8	5	----	6	4	2	4	6	6	15	9	2	1	----	4	6	5	11	7	5	5	5	4	4	4	8	--	36	32	68	70	--
Windsor Locks	21	4	----	2	6	5	6	5	5	10	----	----	--	----	3	3	3	8	10	1	8	10	8	6	1	3	--	36	28	64	105	--
Wolcott	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	4	1	----	--	----	----	----	----	2	1	----	1	----	2	1	1	1	--	5	4	9	7	--
Woodbridge	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	4	----	4	2	----	--	----	2	----	1	1	1	----	1	2	1	2	1	----	--	9	3	12	15	--
Woodbury	2	1	----	----	1	1	2	4	1	5	4	3	--	3	2	2	5	6	1	4	3	2	----	1	----	1	--	11	16	27	37	--
Woodstock	6	2	1	1	3	2	2	3	7	9	7	----	--	----	1	4	4	7	2	3	4	5	3	3	2	5	--	24	19	43	41	--
Total	2935	1159	310	509	1183	1105	1038	1263	1622	1663	1033	181	9	160	1159	1035	1280	1197	1139	983	1230	1407	1355	1123	1029	1231	2	7340	6827	14170	21023	3

TABLE IX.

DEATHS AND BIRTHS IN TOWNS. ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT, DISTINGUISHED BY NATIONALITY.

TOWNS.	DEATHS.																BIRTHS.													
	NATIVITY OF DECEDENTS.																NATIVITY OF PARENTS.													
	Connecticut.	Other States.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Canada.	Germany.	Italy.	France.	Sweden.	Russia.	Other For. Countries.	Total Native Decedents.	Total Foreign Decedents.	Nativity Unknown.	Total of all Nations.	Both Par. of U. S.	Each of Dif. Nat.	Both Par. English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Canadian.	German.	Italian.	French,	Swedish.	Russian.	Other For. Countries.	Parentage Unknown.	Total Births.
Andover	6	1										1	7	1		8	4	1					1							6
Ansonia	124	17	8	33	2	4	5			1		4	141	57	2	200	110	91	17	73	5	3	4	4	1	15	19	26		368
Ashford	11	2											13			13	17	2												19
Avon	11	1		2			2						12	4		16	16	4		2			1			3		3	3	32
Barkhamsted	7			1			1						7	2	4	13	15	4					1		1					21
Beacon Falls	4	1											5		1	6	1											2		3
Berlin	42	5		13			2	1					47	16	1	64	37	13	3	3	1			5		1		5	1	69
Bethany	8			1									8	1		9	4	1												5
Bethel	35	6	1	10	2		1			1			41	15	1	57	48	14	1	5	1		1			1			1	72
Bethlehem	6												6			6	7	1								2				10
Bloomfield	9	1		1		1	1					2	10	5	1	16	18	5	1	3	1		4					1		33
Bolton	6												6		1	7	5	2		1			1							9
Bozrah	6				1								6	1		7	11	3		2		1								17
Branford	51	8		11	1	1	1	3		3	1	7	59	28	6	93	53	37	4	7	4	1	1	9		16	12	26	1	171
Bridgeport	578	129	34	163	6	12	41	9	1	8	4	42	707	320	49	1076	584	377	47	165	7	11	75	74		75	41	401	29	1886
Bridgewater	7			2								1	7	3		10	13	2												15
Bristol	71	11	4	18		2	5			3		1	82	33	3	118	64	36	3	11	1	14	9	8		17	....	25	2	190
Brookfield	13	3		1									16	1	1	18	7	1	1	1						2		1		13
Brooklyn	25	5				2							30	2		32	10	13		3		16	10		1			1		54
Burlington	13			2			3					1	13	6		19	7	8		1	1	7				3		9	1	36
Canaan	7	8		1			1						15	2	3	20	6	1											1	8
Canterbury	9	2		1									11	1	1	13	9					2								11
Canton	22	5	1	2	1	3	1			7		1	27	16	2	45	26	5	1			6	5			13			1	57
Chaplin	8	1								1			9	1		10	10	1		1						1				13
Chatham	27	3		3	1			2		3			30	9		39	28	2								2		1		33
Cheshire	21	3	4	4			1						24	9		33	20	8		3			3							34
Chester	13	3		1				1				1	16	3		19	10	5				1	1	2				1	1	21
Clinton	28	3			1								31	1	1	33	10	1				1	2					1		15
Colchester	21	3		5					1				24	6		30	17	1				2	1				6			27
Colebrook	5	1		1			1						6	2	1	9	6	2					1		1					10
Columbia	7			1									7	1	2	10	11	2	1											14
Cornwall	14	3		3									17	3	1	21	13	2	1							2			1	19
Coventry	17	7		3									24	3	3	30	29	5		2		6						2		44
Cromwell	19	5	1	3	1	2	6			2		1	24	16		40	22	5	1	1						16	1	6		52
Danbury	183	55	6	33	1	1	12	2	1		2	3	238	61	12	311	202	67	8	51	1		24	37		4		16	5	415
Darien	32	19	1	3	1	7							51	12	3	66	22	12		3			1	1		2		5		46

Derby	68	13	5	28	----	3	1	1	----	----	----	5	81	43	14	138	68	44	3	13	----	----	4	6	1	----	3	20	3	165
Durham	14	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	17	----	----	17	10	2	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	13
Eastford	7	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	9	----	----	9	7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	7
Easton	13	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	15	----	----	15	9	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	11
East Granby	8	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	9	1	----	10	7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	7
East Haddam	37	3	----	4	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	2	40	7	2	49	15	7	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	4	9	----	36
East Hartford	63	15	1	13	1	1	4	----	----	----	----	1	78	21	3	102	87	25	3	11	----	4	10	1	----	1	----	5	1	148
East Haven	15	3	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	2	18	3	----	21	15	3	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	1	----	----	1	22
East Lyme	25	6	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	31	2	1	34	27	5	----	1	----	3	----	----	----	1	----	1	1	39
East Windsor	22	2	3	4	----	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	24	10	----	34	26	16	----	5	----	----	14	1	----	----	----	4	3	69
Ellington	16	1	----	2	----	----	5	----	----	----	----	2	17	9	1	27	18	4	2	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	----	4	2	35
Enfield	82	8	7	24	1	3	2	----	----	----	----	----	90	37	4	131	77	57	8	15	1	15	3	----	----	1	----	----	1	178
Essex	27	9	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	36	2	----	38	27	6	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	6	----	2	----	43
Fairfield	50	4	----	3	----	----	3	1	----	----	----	----	54	7	1	62	54	16	----	3	----	----	2	1	----	1	----	17	----	94
Farmington	23	5	2	11	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	28	15	4	47	39	11	3	7	----	1	3	2	----	4	----	2	4	76
Franklin	8	1	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	9	2	----	11	7	3	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	11
Glastonbury	43	6	----	4	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	1	49	7	3	59	58	17	1	2	----	1	9	5	2	1	3	11	----	110
Goshen	8	3	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	11	3	----	14	9	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3	----	16
Granby	16	3	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	19	3	1	23	14	4	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	1	1	----	----	22
Greenwich	90	43	4	17	1	----	4	2	----	1	----	4	133	33	9	175	82	47	4	24	1	1	8	12	----	3	3	14	6	205
Griswold	41	8	1	5	2	5	1	----	----	----	----	----	49	14	1	64	44	44	3	2	2	32	3	----	----	----	1	2	1	134
Groton	66	14	1	5	1	3	1	1	----	----	----	2	80	14	----	94	83	16	----	2	----	15	----	----	----	----	----	----	4	120
Guilford	44	5	2	2	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	49	6	----	55	32	10	----	2	----	2	1	1	----	1	1	5	1	56
Haddam	20	1	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	3	----	1	21	6	----	27	24	7	----	2	----	2	----	3	----	12	1	5	1	57
Hamden	45	9	1	4	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	54	6	----	60	59	19	3	1	1	4	8	3	----	----	2	9	----	109
Hampton	12	----	2	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	12	4	----	16	6	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	6
Hartford	736	174	26	205	12	26	13	38	1	8	7	15	910	351	38	1299	601	372	16	266	8	44	73	147	1	63	146	80	45	1862
Hartland	6	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	8	----	----	8	6	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	8
Harwinton	7	3	----	1	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	10	3	----	13	11	2	1	2	----	----	4	4	1	----	1	3	----	29
Hebron	9	1	1	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	10	3	----	13	15	2	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	1	----	20
Huntington	34	7	5	7	2	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	41	16	2	59	54	25	5	8	1	2	4	5	1	1	----	3	6	115
Kent	10	5	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	15	2	1	18	13	7	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	1	----	23
Killingly	81	28	5	4	1	14	----	----	----	----	----	----	109	24	5	138	68	45	----	1	----	54	----	1	----	----	2	2	4	177
Killingworth	5	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	6	----	1	7	2	3	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	2	----	9
Lebanon	19	8	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	27	2	----	29	23	3	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	1	30
Ledyard	15	2	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	1	17	3	2	22	14	2	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	2	1	20
Lisbon	9	3	1	----	1	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	12	4	1	17	8	3	1	----	----	1	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	16
Litchfield	25	9	----	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	34	4	2	40	31	9	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	2	----	44
Lyme	10	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	11	----	1	12	11	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	13
Madison	26	3	----	1	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	29	3	----	32	14	7	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	23
Manchester	62	8	2	29	----	1	7	----	2	5	----	----	70	46	9	125	42	41	1	48	----	3	12	----	1	10	3	----	6	167
Mansfield	21	7	----	1	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	28	3	4	35	29	6	----	1	----	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	40
Marlborough	4	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	6	----	----	6	2	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	3
Meriden	267	39	14	52	7	13	35	3	1	1	4	4	306	134	6	446	201	155	17	42	2	34	116	28	----	19	22	43	8	687
Middlebury	5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	5	1	----	6	10	1	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	2	----	1	----	16
Middlefield	8	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	8	2	----	10	6	1	2	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	2	----	13
Middletown	192	38	10	67	3	1	10	1	----	5	1	2	230	100	12	342	140	83	1	20	1	5	18	5	----	28	10	22	4	337
Milford	61	11	1	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3	72	7	3	82	53	9	----	3	----	----	2	2	----	2	2	1	1	75
Monroe	16	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	19	----	----	18	5	4	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	10
Montville	28	2	1	1	----	1	1	----	----	----	1	----	30	5	1	36	27	12	1	2	----	8	----	----	----	----	4	----	2	56

TABLE IX—Continued

TOWNS.	DEATHS.																BIRTHS.													
	Nativity of Decedents.																Nativity of Parents.													
	Connecticut.	Other States.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Canada.	Germany.	Italy.	France.	Sweden.	Russia.	Other For. Countries.	Total Native Decedents.	Total Foreign Decedents.	Nativity Unknown.	Total of all Nations.	Both Par. of U. S.	Each of Dif. Nat.	Both Par. English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Canadian.	German.	Italian.	French.	Swedish.	Russian.	Other For. Countries.	Parentage Unknown.	Total Births.
Morris	8	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	9	----	----	9	9	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	11
Naugatuck	109	7	8	24	----	2	5	1	1	4	2	2	116	49	1	166	91	78	8	58	----	1	19	10	----	27	7	18	8	325
New Britain	218	31	14	50	2	4	18	2	1	16	1	8	249	116	2	367	217	136	10	45	1	8	43	7	2	116	32	59	1	677
New Canaan	25	11	----	2	----	----	5	----	----	----	----	1	36	8	3	47	24	9	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	6	43
New Fairfield	6	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	7	----	----	7	10	1	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	1	----	----	----	14
New Hartford	37	6	----	4	----	2	----	----	----	2	----	2	43	10	1	54	23	6	----	1	----	30	5	1	----	----	----	11	1	78
New Haven	1046	235	35	280	11	28	71	54	3	14	17	25	1281	538	26	1845	1059	535	24	357	13	21	134	408	3	79	274	61	6	2974
Newington	9	1	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	10	2	----	12	13	9	1	1	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	1	----	27
New London	173	30	5	38	3	4	5	1	1	----	1	5	203	63	6	272	183	71	5	51	----	4	2	12	----	5	17	14	3	367
New Milford	36	8	1	6	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	44	8	3	55	75	8	2	6	2	----	2	1	----	9	----	9	1	115
Newtown	23	4	2	10	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	27	15	1	43	35	7	----	7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3	52
Norfolk	14	2	----	4	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	16	5	----	21	22	4	----	1	----	1	1	1	----	----	----	1	----	31
North Branford	13	2	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	15	2	1	18	15	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	17
North Canaan	11	9	----	2	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	20	3	----	23	20	3	----	2	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	27
North Haven	17	2	----	1	----	----	2	1	----	----	----	----	19	4	1	24	21	6	----	----	----	----	2	13	----	1	----	----	----	43
North Stonington	15	7	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	22	2	1	25	11	3	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	15
Norwalk	144	45	8	24	1	----	6	2	----	1	----	4	189	46	8	243	217	71	2	31	----	----	15	14	----	10	7	19	3	389
Norwich	230	59	11	63	11	23	9	----	----	1	----	5	289	123	5	417	210	142	11	39	7	69	31	3	1	7	22	25	2	569
Old Lyme	7	3	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	10	3	----	13	27	3	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	32
Old Saybrook	14	3	----	3	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	17	5	----	22	18	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	22
Orange	71	14	4	3	1	----	2	1	----	1	----	1	85	13	5	103	89	25	2	6	----	----	3	----	1	2	2	3	1	134
Oxford	13	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	15	----	----	15	15	1	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	1	----	----	19
Plainfield	51	10	----	4	----	7	----	----	----	----	----	----	61	11	3	75	35	24	----	1	----	32	2	----	----	----	----	----	2	96
Plainville	21	5	2	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	26	4	2	32	25	3	1	1	----	2	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	35
Plymouth	34	2	----	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	36	5	----	41	17	5	1	7	----	----	3	----	----	----	4	16	3	56
Pomfret	21	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	21	2	2	25	19	5	2	8	2	1	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	40
Portland	43	2	----	11	----	----	1	----	----	3	1	----	45	16	1	62	27	15	2	2	----	1	----	1	----	25	7	18	----	98
Preston	24	4	----	2	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	28	4	5	37	33	9	2	1	----	1	2	1	----	1	3	1	1	55
Prospect	5	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	6	----	----	6	4	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	7
Putnam	68	16	2	11	----	22	----	----	----	1	----	----	84	36	8	128	54	45	----	----	----	53	----	----	----	1	1	----	6	160
Redding	24	5	----	3	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	29	4	1	31	19	3	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	3	----	----	----	26
Ridgefield	22	10	1	6	----	----	2	----	----	1	----	1	32	11	----	43	37	11	----	4	----	----	1	----	----	3	----	----	1	57
Rocky Hill	19	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	19	1	----	20	17	4	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	22
Roxbury	8	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	9	2	----	11	9	3	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	14
Salem	3	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4	----	----	4	11	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4	----	----	17

Salisbury	28	9	1	7			2						37	10	5	52	38	11		3					4	1		1		58
Saybrook	14	2			1		2			1			16	4		20	12	5				1	4			2				24
Scotland	3			1									3	1		4	9												1	10
Seymour	36	2		4	1		3					3	38	11	4	53	22	21		5		1	11			2	5	11	2	83
Sharon	18	6		2					2				24	4		28	21	2	1	1			1						2	28
Sherman	1	4											5			5	5	3		1			1			2				12
Simsbury	19	2		4					1			1	21	6	3	30	18	9		3			1	1	2			3	1	38
Somers	28	4	1	2	1	2						1	32	7		39	25	16	1	1		12	1				1	2	1	60
Southbury	14	1		6			1						15	7		22	19	5												24
Southington	45	6	5	11			1	2					51	19		70	61	18	2	3			4	17		5	1	8		119
South Windsor	13	1		1									14	1	1	16	16	7		3		1					2	3		32
Sprague	14	5		2		3							19	5	2	26	9	6		2		12				1				30
Stafford	46	16	2	3		6	5						62	16	2	80	33	20		2	1	12	5	3			2	1	1	80
Stamford	165	82	11	42	1	2	6	11	2	4	1	6	247	86	6	339	194	103	10	40	2	2	5	20		13	6	18	94	507
Sterling	10	4		2									14	2		16	14	3	2	1		4		1						25
Stonington	62	21	3	13		1	2			1		1	83	21	7	111	81	37	7	18	2	3	11	1		1		15	1	177
Stratford	36	13	2	2			1			1		1	49	7	5	61	32	9		5			3	1		2		2	4	58
Suffield	29	10		5			1			1			39	7	1	47	38	10		7		1						2	2	60
Thompson	58	24	1	1		16				3		2	82	23	2	107	27	39	1	2		74		1		19			7	170
Thomaston	16	5	1	12	2		1	2					21	18	1	40	30	12		4	4	1	3					11		65
Tolland	13	2		1			5						15	6	1	22	14	3					1					2		20
Torrington	92	21	3	13		1	3	2	3	2	1	5	113	33	3	149	102	71	9	22	1	4	32	15	12	6	6	23	7	310
Trumbull	13			2			2					1	13	5		18	10	4	1	1			2							18
Union	4	1		1									5	1	1	7	10	2				1								13
Vernon	67	8	4	11	1		24					1	75	41	2	118	54	41	7	11			41	1	1		5	10	7	178
Voluntown	10	4		1									14	1	1	16	17	4				1								22
Wallingford	86	12	2	13	1	1	5	2		4		1	98	29	3	130	97	60	7	22		6	24	9		3	9	15	8	260
Warren	5	1											6			6	12	2								1				15
Washington	18	6		2		1	1			1			24	5	1	30	18	8		2			2			8		3		41
Waterbury	417	70	10	157	9	22	15	12	3	3	3	7	487	241	6	734	472	297	12	229	4	103	43	118	4	32	60	22	9	1405
Waterford	36	5	1	2				1		1		2	41	7	3	51	35	14		2	1		2	2				3		59
Watertown	18	4		4			1						22	5		27	22	15	1	9		1	2		1	1		1		53
Westbrook	11	2		1	1								13	2		15	13			1			1	2						17
West Hartford	19	7		11		2			1			1	26	15	1	42	25	12	1	1	4	1	2			6		1		53
Weston	10	3											13		1	14	10									1		1		12
Westport	33	13	1	7		1	4	1		1	1		46	16	2	64	31	16		4			7	7		2		4		71
Wethersfield	32	8	2	4				1					40	7	2	49	30	7		5			1			1		1		45
Willington	4	3	1										7	1		8	8	2												10
Wilton	21	7		1									28	1	2	31	21	4					2			5				32
Winchester	52	20	2	9		2							72	13	4	89	85	27	3	9		1	4	5		1	1			136
Windham	115	13		30	1	15	3			1		1	128	51		179	90	46	2	15	5	45	2	1		11	4	2	1	224
Windsor	41	12	1	7	3	1				1			53	13	2	68	42	15		2		3	5			1	2			70
Windsor Locks	35	6	2	10	1	2	2	2				1	41	20	3	64	38	16	1	20		3	1	26						105
Wolcott	7	1				1							8	1		9	6									1				7
Woodbridge	7	4											11		1	12	12						1	1				1		15
Woodbury	19	4	2										23	2	2	27	23	6	5	1			1			1				37
Woodstock	24	16				2				1			40	3		43	21	9		1		2				7			1	41
Total	8431	1848	308	1810	106	286	410	168	26	128	49	203	10279	3494	397	14170	8495	4169	311	1916	88	829	961	1080	42	769	776	1236	351	21023

TABLE X.

RECAPITULATION OF TABLES EIGHT AND NINE.

AGES.	1898, Total.	1897, Total.	1896, Total.	1895, Total.	1894. Total.	1893, Total.	1892, Total.	1891, Total.	1890, Total.	1889, Total.	Per Cent. To Total Mortality.									
											1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.
Deaths under 1 year	2,935	2,734	3,219	3,014	2,812	2,921	2,901	2,759	2,540	2,440	20.7	19.6	21.4	20.7	20.5	19.6	19.0	19.1	18.5	19.4
from 1 to 5	1,159	1,196	1,506	1,151	1,099	1,332	1,287	1,242	1,162	1,135	8.1	8.5	10.0	7.8	8.0	8.9	8.4	8.6	8.5	9.0
Total, First Period, Infantile	4,094	3,930	4,725	4,165	3,911	4,253	4,188	4,001	3,702	3,575	28.8	28.2	31.4	28.6	28.5	28.5	27.6	27.7	27.0	28.5
Deaths from 5 to 10	310	416	487	360	385	490	534	454	414	494	2.1	2.9	3.2	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.9
10 to 20	509	538	600	575	584	676	663	652	615	625	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.9
Total, Second Period, Youth	819	954	1,087	935	969	1,166	1,197	1,106	1,059	1,119	5.7	6.8	7.2	6.4	7.0	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.7	8.8
Deaths from 20 to 30	1,183	1,104	1,170	1,232	1,162	1,256	1,236	1,204	1,249	1,086	8.3	7.9	7.7	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.4	8.6	9.1	8.3
30 to 40	1,105	1,125	1,124	1,137	1,050	1,197	1,210	1,076	1,104	986	7.7	8.0	7.5	7.8	7.6	8.0	7.9	7.4	8.0	7.9
40 to 50	1,038	992	1,076	1,087	1,033	1,117	1,109	1.048	1,053	938	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.7	7.6
50 to 60	1,263	1,294	1,298	1,291	1,245	1,308	1,339	1,298	1,163	1,035	8.9	9.2	8.6	8.8	9.0	8.7	8.8	9.0	8.5	8.2
Total, 3d Period, Prod. Age	4589	4,515	4,668	4,747	4,490	4,878	4,894	4,626	4,569	4,045	32.3	32.4	31.0	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.2	32.9	33.4	32.2
Deaths from 60 to 70	1,622	1,576	1,664	1,596	1,506	1,606	1,703	1,601	1,528	1,300	11.4	11.3	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.7	11.2	11.1	11.1	10.3
70 to 80	1,663	1,708	1,643	1,792	1,621	1,668	1,776	1,664	1,532	1,345	11.7	12.2	10.9	12.3	11.9	11.1	11.7	11.5	11.2	10.7
80 to 90	1,033	1,038	994	1,062	984	1,046	1,129	1,114	988	941	7.2	7.4	6.6	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.4	7.7	7.2	7.5
90 to 100	181	158	201	203	177	191	222	227	238	176	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.4
Deaths 100 and over	9	5	8	5	3	7	9	10	9	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, 4th Period, Old Age	4,508	4,485	4,510	4,658	4,291	4,518	4,839	4,616	4,295	3,768	31.7	32.2	30.0	32.0	31.3	30.3	31.9	32.0	31.4	30.0
Age not stated	160	31	35	41	38	86	52	36	40	22	1.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.5	.3	.2	.2	.1
Grand Total	14,170	13,915	15,025	14,546	13,699	14,901	15,170	14,385	13,665	12,529	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NATIONALITY.																				
D'ths of those born in Conn.	8,431	8,269	9,258	8,932	8,248	9,152	9,254	8,903	8,586	7,782	59.4	59.4	61.8	61.4	60.2	61.4	61.0	61.8	62.8	62.1
other States	1,848	1,804	1,999	1,947	1,839	1,908	1,971	1,913	1,721	1,725	13.0	12.9	13.3	13.3	13.4	12.8	12.9	13.2	12.5	13.7
Total for the United States	10,279	10,073	11,257	10,879	10,087	11,060	11,225	10,816	10,307	9,507	72.5	72.3	74.9	74.7	73.6	74.2	73.9	75.1	75.4	76.8
D'ths of those born in Eng.	308	341	372	329	343	375	408	344	337	284	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.2
Ireland	1,810	1,808	1,839	1,815	1,757	1,990	2,020	1,879	1,822	1,675	12.7	12.9	12.2	12.4	12.8	13.3	13.3	13.0	13.3	13.2
Canada	286	295	237	269	251	250	275	245	204	180	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.4
Germany	410	471	449	449	444	446	433	448	383	394	2.8	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.7	3.1
Italy	168	106	106	95	101	93	67	68	49	25	1.1	.7	.7	.6	.7	.6	.4	.4	.3	.1
Sweden	128	73	135	128	110	115	125	110	93	69	.1	.5	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8	.7	.6	.5
Other foreign Countries	384	420	344	324	327	313	326	283	255	231	2.7	3.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8
Total of Foreign Births	3,494	3,514	3,482	3,409	3,333	3,582	3,654	3,377	3,143	2,858	24.6	25.2	23.1	23.4	24.3	24.0	24.0	23.4	23.0	22.8
Nativity not stated	397	328	286	258	279	259	291	192	215	164	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.3
Grand Total	14,170	13,915	15,025	14,546	13,699	14,901	15,170	14,385	13,665	12,529	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEASONS.*																				
Deaths in Spring	3,617	3,750	3,815	3,785	3,142	3,997	3,648	3,628	3,248	3,128	25.5	26.9	25.3	26.0	22.9	26.8	24.0	25.2	23.7	24.9
Summer	3,620	3,460	4,438	3,694	3,812	3,870	3,876	3,631	3,599	3,525	25.5	24.8	29.5	25.3	27.8	26.0	25.5	25.2	26.3	28.1
Autumn	3,508	3,298	3,369	3,496	3,182	3,233	3,281	3,392	3,025	3,039	24.7	23.7	22.4	25.0	23.2	21.7	21.6	23.5	22.1	24.2
Winter	3,425	3,407	3,403	3,571	3,563	3,801	4,365	3,734	3,793	2,837	24.1	24.4	22.6	24.7	26.0	25.5	28.7	25.9	27.7	22.6
Total	14,170	13,915	15,025	14,546	13,699	14,901	15,170	14,385	13,665	12,529	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BIRTHS.																				
Births in Spring	5,270	5,062	5,324	4,980	5,331	5,013	4,997	4,565	4,354	4,213	25.0	24.5	24.9	24.8	26.1	24.6	25.3	24.5	25.0	24.4
Summer	5,319	5,310	5,460	5,031	5,186	5,307	5,037	4,838	4,412	4,577	25.3	25.8	25.6	25.2	25.4	26.1	25.5	26.0	25.3	26.6
Autumn	5,265	5,098	5,420	4,974	4,868	4,931	4,836	4,592	4,282	4,276	25.0	24.7	25.4	24.8	23.9	24.2	24.4	24.7	24.6	24.8
Winter	5,169	5,110	5,120	4,946	4,960	5,045	4,880	4,563	4,346	4,110	24.5	24.8	24.0	24.8	24.3	24.8	24.6	24.5	24.9	23.9
Total	21,023	20,580	21,324	19,931	20,345	20,296	19,750	18,558	17,394	17,176	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* A few not stated by seasons are equally distributed.

TABLE XI.

CAUSES OF DEATH BY MONTHS, AGE AND SEX, NOSOLCGICALLY ARRANGED BY CLASSES AND ORDERS.

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Month not stated.	CAUSES.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	100 and over.	Age not stated.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.
													Class I.—Zymotic Diseases.																		
													ORDER 1. MIASMATIC.																		
12	12	9	14	16	8	4	2	1	1	---	1	--	Measles	28	31	8	3	3	2	2	---	1	1	---	---	--	1	40	40	--	80
6	6	2	4	2	3	3	3	---	4	3	2	--	Scarlet Fever	2	19	9	5	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	20	18	--	38
19	23	42	50	40	15	3	1	5	8	12	72	--	Influenza	26	5	2	4	21	13	20	25	49	52	62	9	--	2	131	159	--	290
18	5	9	4	8	4	6	14	29	46	23	23	--	Typhoid Fever	1	9	1	31	84	32	9	10	2	7	---	---	--	3	130	59	--	189
1	1	6	11	13	8	5	9	6	2	3	3	--	Cerebro-spinal Fever	19	22	8	9	3	3	1	2	1	---	---	---	--	--	34	34	--	68
---	2	1	1	---	1	3	1	4	4	---	1	--	Continued Fever	---	1	2	1	5	3	3	1	1	1	---	---	--	--	7	11	--	18
12	12	15	13	20	16	16	22	24	9	3	10	--	Whooping Cough	110	59	---	1	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	76	96	--	172
28	16	21	21	16	10	9	9	7	28	34	20	--	Diphtheria	10	103	63	31	3	4	---	2	---	---	---	---	--	3	117	102	--	219
7	4	6	6	3	5	3	2	6	2	10	10	--	Membranous Croup	9	38	16	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	35	29	--	64
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	--	Mumps	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	1	1	--	2

													ORDER 2. DIARRHŒAL.																		
4	2	6	1	6	32	169	262	182	51	4	4	--	Cholera Infantum	582	132	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	7	358	365	--	723
3	5	13	7	4	18	72	96	87	39	14	8	--	Infantile Diarrhœa	286	77	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	3	189	177	--	366
---	---	1	---	---	1	4	8	8	---	1	---	--	Cholera Morbus	2	2	1	---	1	4	---	4	1	3	5	---	--	1	15	9	--	24
3	2	4	---	1	4	29	58	70	23	7	4	--	Dysentery	41	32	14	5	12	8	12	15	21	21	16	5	--	2	100	104	--	204
2	2	2	2	4	2	7	20	12	7	3	3	--	Diarrhœa	3	4	2	1	4	2	8	7	8	16	9	1	1	--	34	32	--	66
													ORDER 3. MALARIAL.																		
1	1	---	---	1	3	---	1	---	2	2	---	--	Intermittent Fever	1	1	---	---	2	---	1	---	2	---	2	2	--	--	6	5	--	11
1	---	1	1	3	---	1	3	3	2	1	2	--	Remittent Fever	---	---	4	2	5	1	2	3	1	---	---	---	--	--	6	12	--	18
---	---	4	---	---	1	2	1	1	2	---	2	--	Pernicious or Congestive Fever	2	1	3	---	1	---	1	1	3	1	---	---	--	--	6	7	--	13
1	1	5	5	7	12	6	14	9	13	5	4	--	Other Malarial Diseases	10	10	7	2	9	3	7	11	9	3	8	1	--	2	41	41	--	82
													ORDER 4. ZOOGENOUS.																		
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	--	Other Zoogenous Diseases	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---	1	--	1
													ORDER 5. VENEREAL.																		
2	2	---	2	1	1	3	3	4	1	---	1	--	Syphilis	12	1	---	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	---	---	--	--	9	11	--	20
													ORDER 6. SEPTIC.																		
4	3	5	3	3	1	2	---	2	---	3	2		Erysipelas	8	1	1	---	1	1	3	4	2	7	---	---	--	--	14	14	--	28
5	2	1	3	3	2	1	5	5	4	3	4		Pyæmia, Septicæmia	4	---	1	2	10	3	6	4	5	3	---	---	--	--	20	18	--	38
1	3	6	4	3	4	3	2	4	1	2	1		Puerperal Fever	---	---	---	2	16	15	1	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---	34	--	34
													Class II.—Parasitic Diseases.																		
---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	Thrush	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---	1	--	1
---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	Other Parasitic Diseases	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---	1	--	1

TABLE XI—CONTINUED.

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Month not stated.	CAUSES.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	100 and over.	Age not stated.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.
													Class III.—Dietetic Diseases.																		
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	--	Starvation	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---	1	--	1
---	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	---	---	2	--	Intemperance	---	---	---	---	2	1	3	4	3	1	---	---	--	--	13	1	--	14
8	6	7	8	4	5	1	6	4	3	7	5	--	Chronic Alcoholism	--	---	---	---	6	11	24	18	4	---	---	---	--	1	51	13	--	64
1	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	1	--	Delirium Tremens	---	---	---	---	1	3	1	---	2	---	---	---	--	--	7	---	--	7
---	---	1	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	--	Other Dietetic Diseases	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	--	--	2	1	--	3
													Class IV.—Constitutional Dis.																		
8	8	16	5	12	11	9	3	6	2	4	9	--	Rheumatism	2	1	---	8	8	5	16	10	21	12	9	---	--	1	48	45	--	93
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	--	Gout	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	--	--	1	---	--	1
---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	1	3	---	---	--	Rickets	4	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	4	2	--	6
8	6	5	3	4	8	5	3	4	8	2	2	--	Cancer of Breast	---	---	---	---	1	5	13	12	10	12	4	1	--	--	2	56	--	58
9	10	7	8	10	7	12	9	7	10	7	11	--	Cancer of Stomach	---	---	1	---	---	5	15	30	30	18	7	---	--	1	58	49	--	107
7	5	8	5	9	2	8	9	10	4	7	6	--	Cancer of Womb	---	---	---	---	---	6	26	22	13	13	---	---	--	--	---	80	--	80
25	18	16	19	24	22	17	26	31	20	23	31	--	Cancer of other Organs	---	3	---	2	7	16	40	64	63	55	21	---	--	1	109	163	--	272
---	2	---	---	---	---	2	1	1	---	1	---	--	Tabes Mesenterica	3	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	1	---	---	--	--	4	3	--	7
5	7	11	11	9	11	11	7	8	4	3	1	--	Tubercular Meningitis and Acute Hydrocephalus	30	32	12	3	4	3	2	---	---	---	---	---	--	1	56	32	--	88
146	105	138	152	135	98	95	105	111	111	111	131	--	Phthisis	32	27	8	123	471	333	185	112	67	52	13	---	--	15	757	681	--	1438
4	7	7	---	6	4	6	4	3	7	7	4	--	Other forms of Tuberculosis	5	4	3	6	13	8	10	4	3	2	---	1	--	--	28	31	--	59

1	---	2	1	---	2	2	1	---	---	---	2	--	Scrofula	4	1	---	1	1	1	---	---	1	2	---	---	--	--	6	5	--	11
1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	Pott's Disease	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	-	1	1	--	2
1	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	--	Hip-joint Disease	---	1	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	3	1	--	4
1	1	1	1	2	---	---	2	1	1	---	---	--	Purpura	1	2	---	1	1	2	1	1	1	---	---	---	--	--	3	7	--	10
5	2	1	6	4	5	---	2	3	2	6	3	--	Anæmia	1	---	1	6	4	6	4	6	6	4	2	---	--	1	15	24	--	39
18	6	8	7	13	9	7	7	7	5	13	15	--	Diabetes	---	1	3	8	7	10	11	15	35	19	4	2	--	--	55	60	--	115
1	---	---	---	---	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	--	Other Constitutional Diseases	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	1	1	---	---	---	--	--	3	1	--	4
													Class V.—Devolopmental Dis.																		
19	29	37	39	34	33	32	28	25	25	22	33	1	Premature Birth	357	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	191	166	--	357
2	2	3	2	1	2	---	2	---	2	---	1	--	Atelectasis	17	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	11	6	--	17
4	2	8	4	3	3	1	4	1	3	3	1	--	Cyanosis	37	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	18	19	--	37
---	---	1	2	---	---	---	1	1	---	1	2	--	Spina Bifida	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	5	3	--	8
---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	--	Cleft Palate	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	1	2	--	3
4	1	3	6	2	2	3	3	6	1	4	4	--	Other Congenital Malformations	33	2	---	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	1	26	13	--	39
1	3	1	1	---	---	2	---	---	2	1	---	--	Umbilical Hemorrhage	11	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	6	5	--	11
37	40	32	32	33	28	29	21	20	31	21	29	--	Old Age	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	21	66	190	65	5	3	149	204	--	353
													Class VI.—Local Diseases.																		
													ORDER 1. OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.																		
33	19	35	20	26	25	15	27	21	25	14	12	--	Inflam. of Brain or its Membranes	94	73	18	18	17	12	6	6	9	12	4	2	--	1	130	142	--	272
53	65	81	69	70	63	59	53	51	40	60	74	1	Apoplexy	4	---	2	2	8	26	52	113	199	201	116	12	--	4	370	369	--	739
8	3	4	2	---	6	5	2	6	3	7	3	--	Softening of Brain	---	---	---	---	---	1	3	4	11	19	9	---	--	2	26	23	--	49
2	3	---	1	1	1	2	1	3	---	1	1	--	Hydrocephalus, not acute	9	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	5	11	--	16
6	4	2	4	1	5	6	2	---	1	3	4	--	Hemiplegia	1	---	---	---	1	2	2	2	14	10	5	1	--	--	15	23	--	38
1	2	---	3	2	1	1	4	1	---	---	---	--	Paralysis Agitans	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	11	1	1	--	--	7	8	--	15

TABLE XI—CONTINUED.

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Month not stated.	CAUSES.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	100 and over.	Age not stated.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.
6	4	6	1	6	1	6	9	5	9	3	6	--	Insanity	---	---	---	---	4	4	7	5	17	15	8	---	--	2	31	31	--	62
---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	--	Chorea	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	--	--	1	2	--	3
2	4	3	7	3	6	1	4	7	3	3	5	--	Epilepsy	2	2	1	5	6	4	6	6	4	7	3	---	--	2	27	21	--	48
10	14	25	20	23	13	14	20	16	7	14	17	--	Convulsions	141	38	7	1	1	---	2	---	---	1	1	---	--	1	101	92	--	193
---	- -	---	1	2	2	---	4	1	3	1	---	--	Trismus Nascentium	14	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	7	7	--	14
---	1	---	---	---	---	---	2	4	1	---	---	--	Tetanus	1	1	1	---	2	1	---	---	---	2	---	---	--	--	6	2	--	8
1	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	--	Paraplegia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	2	---	--	--	1	2	--	3
1	---	---	1	2	1	1	5	3	2	3	3	--	Diseases of Spinal Cord	---	---	---	4	1	1	2	1	7	5	1	---	--	--	10	12	--	22
---	---	---	1	1	1	2	1	1	---	1	---	--	Myelitis	1	---	1	---	1	2	1	1	---	2	---	---	--	--	4	5	--	9
4	3	1	6	1	3	2	3	1	---	1	3	--	Spinal Meningitis	10	6	1	2	2	1	1	---	3	2	---	---	--	--	13	15	--	28
1	5	1	1	2	---	2	1	1	2	---	1	--	Locomotor Ataxia	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	3	8	2	2	---	--	--	12	5	--	17
29	32	37	26	22	28	25	23	26	20	22	25	--	Other Dis. of Nervous System	11	15	4	5	11	24	23	34	61	76	40	8	--	3	174	141	--	315
													ORDER 2. OF ORGANS SPE. SENSE.																		
4	1	2	---	3	---	---	1	1	1	3	1	--	Otitis	4	1	1	1	2	2	---	2	3	1	---	---	--	--	12	5	--	17
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	--	Other Dis. of Eye, Ear, or Nose	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	--	--	1	---	--	1
													ORDER 3. OF CIR. SYSTEM.																		
9	4	9	10	5	4	9	5	7	11	7	8	--	Endocarditis	3	2	2	2	5	6	7	13	21	19	7	1	--	--	45	42	1	88
33	31	39	37	43	46	48	37	28	35	32	45	--	Valvular Disease of Heart	7	---	2	10	23	19	33	58	94	123	70	9	--	6	228	226	--	454
38	32	35	45	38	29	41	39	42	49	40	56	--	Disease of Heart	9	5	---	12	15	20	41	77	117	122	54	7	--	5	269	215	--	484

---	1	1	2	4	2	2	---	3	---	2	---	--	Pericarditis	---	1	1	---	4	3	2	1	3	2	---	---	--	--	9	8	--	17
9	6	7	4	2	2	8	3	4	8	2	3	--	Angina Pectoris	---	---	---	---	1	4	7	10	14	13	4	5	--	--	32	26	--	58
1	---	---	1	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	--	Syncope	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	--	--	3	1	--	4
1	---	2	1	2	1	2	---	1	2	---	---	--	Aneurism	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	2	2	4	1	---	--	--	8	4	--	12
4	4	1	5	2	---	2	1	2	5	6	3	--	Senile Gangrene	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	14	13	4	--	--	18	17	--	35
3	3	3	5	3	2	3	3	3	2	5	5	--	Thrombosis, Embolism	---	---	1	---	2	---	1	8	10	7	7	2	--	2	17	23	--	40
---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	--	Phlebitis	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	--	--	---	3	--	3
---	1	2	3	2	2	1	---	3	3	1	3	--	Other Diseases of Cir. System	1	---	---	---	1	---	1	3	2	9	4	---	--	--	9	12	--	21
													ORDER 4. OF RESP. SYSTEM.																		
2	1	1	---	1	2	---	1	2	---	3	2	--	Laryngitis	2	5	3	1	---	---	2	---	---	---	1	1	--	--	7	8	--	15
2	1	2	1	1	---	---	1	1	1	3	4	--	Catarrhal Croup	3	11	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	1	10	7	--	17
1	3	2	4	2	1	3	1	4	3	1	---	--	Emphysema and Asthma	1	---	---	---	1	1	1	9	5	6	1	---	--	--	16	9	--	25
51	57	52	59	30	24	26	19	15	40	31	66	--	Bronchitis	165	46	3	4	15	11	9	29	54	66	43	14	1	4	210	253	1	464
147	125	164	136	105	39	42	26	41	48	90	129	--	Pneumonia	193	142	20	30	66	104	82	87	129	137	84	4	1	13	597	495	--	1092
1	3	1	4	5	2	---	2	2	2	2	2	--	Pleurisy	---	1	---	1	1	7	1	2	3	9	1	---	--	--	13	13	--	26
12	6	9	7	9	5	2	4	4	5	8	11	--	Other Dis. of Respiratory System	12	4	1	2	2	5	7	9	7	14	15	2	--	2	40	42	--	82
													ORDER 5. OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																		
---	---	---	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	---	1	--	Stomatitis	10	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	--	--	1	11	--	12
1	1	---	2	1	1	4	3	4	3	1	1	--	Dentition	15	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	7	15	--	22
1	---	2	3	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	2	--	Dyspepsia	4	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	2	7	2	---	1	--	12	7	--	19
1	---	---	1	2	2	---	2	1	2	2	---	--	Hæmatemesis	1	---	---	---	1	4	2	2	2	1	---	---	--	--	10	3	--	13
14	9	12	9	19	7	8	12	15	17	12	4	--	Disease of Stomach	13	9	1	3	8	6	14	15	30	20	15	3	--	1	51	87	--	138
1	1	2	2	3	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	--	Ulcer of Stomach	---	---	---	---	2	2	2	7	2	6	---	---	--	1	12	10	--	22
8	2	14	4	7	3	11	30	19	10	10	5	--	Enteritis	20	8	1	7	4	5	8	7	17	24	18	2	--	2	47	76	--	123
4	7	9	4	6	9	8	7	3	7	5	3	--	Appendicitis	1	1	5	19	17	12	6	5	4	1	---	---	--	1	49	23	--	72
1	8	3	6	4	5	10	8	5	4	3	6	--	Obstruction of Intestines	14	2	---	1	5	2	6	7	14	7	4	1	--	--	38	25	--	63
---	---	1	1	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	--	Intussusception of Intestines	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	3	1	--	4
3	4	4	4	2	2	2	4	1	1	5	5	--	Hernia	2	---	---	1	---	2	5	6	11	7	3	---	--	--	14	22	1	37
---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	Fistula	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---	2	--	2

TABLE XI—CONTINUED.

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Month not stated.	CAUSES.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	100 and over.	Age not stated.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.
10	2	10	5	6	7	13	6	6	7	9	7	--	Peritonitis (not puerperal)	7	4	3	8	14	21	6	10	9	3	2	---	--	1	31	57	--	88
---	---	1	---	1	1	1	---	1	---	2	2	--	Ascites	2	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	3	1	---	---	--	--	6	3	--	9
---	1	---	---	2	1	2	---	2	---	2	1	--	Gallstones	--	---	---	---	---	1	3	1	4	---	2	---	--	--	1	10	--	11
4	7	6	5	11	7	11	10	14	12	6	8	--	Cirrhosis of Liver	1	---	---	---	5	15	13	26	23	16	1	---	--	1	59	42	--	101
2	2	3	3	1	3	2	---	4	1	2	2	--	Hepatitis	---	---	---	---	4	1	2	9	2	4	3	---	--	--	10	15	--	25
1	4	1	2	---	3	4	4	3	2	1	1	--	Jaundice	19	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	4	---	1	--	--	17	9	--	26
4	3	9	10	---	4	2	6	3	5	5	1	--	Other Diseases of Liver	5	1	---	1	2	5	7	8	13	5	5	---	--	--	22	30	--	52
12	6	6	1	9	1	8	10	5	6	6	3	--	Other Dis. of Digestive System	17	2	4	1	6	2	6	13	9	7	4	1	--	1	39	34	--	73
													ORDER 6. OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.																		
---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	--	Addison's Disease	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	1	1	---	---	---	--	--	3	1	--	4
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	--	Disease of Spleen	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	--	--	---	1	--	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	--	Bronchocele	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	--	--	---	1	--	1
1	---	1	2	1	---	---	4	---	---	---	2	--	Diseases of Lymphatic System	1	---	1	---	---	3	2	2	1	1	---	---	--	--	4	7	--	11
													ORDER 7. URINARY SYSTEM.																		
14	23	21	21	20	19	16	12	26	19	10	28	--	Nephritis	6	9	3	10	24	18	32	41	39	36	9	1	--	1	124	105	--	229
46	43	48	42	51	41	46	38	44	43	57	37	--	Bright's Disease	3	4	1	12	37	47	60	93	125	108	38	2	--	6	286	250	--	536

2	3	1	1	2	1	2	2	---	2	---	2	--	Uræmia	2	---	---	---	1	4	2	4	3	1	1	---	--	--	10	8	--	18
1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	--	Calculus	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	2	---	---	--	--	3	---	--	3
5	3	4	6	9	7	2	8	4	8	11	7	--	Disease of Bladder	1	---	---	1	---	2	1	2	14	28	22	2	1	--	65	9	--	74
2	2	1	2	2	---	3	2	---	1	2	---	--	Prostatitis	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	3	7	5	---	--	--	17	---	--	17
2	---	1	---	1	---	1	1	1	---	2	5	--	Other Dis. of Urinary System	---	---	---	1	1	3	1	2	2	2	---	---	--	--	7	5	--	12
													ORDER 8. OF GENER'VE SYSTEM.																		
													A. *Dis. of Reproductive Organs.*																		
1	1	1	---	2	1	1	2	4	1	---	1	--	Diseases of the Uterus	---	---	---	---	1	5	4	3	2	---	---	---	--	--	---	15	-	15
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	--	Metritis	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---	1	--	1
4	2	1	2	---	---	3	2	1	2	2	1	--	Disease of Ovaries	---	---	---	---	1	3	4	4	5	2	1	---	--	--	---	20	--	20
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	--	Disorders of Menstruation	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---	1	--	1
---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	--	---	---	---	--	Dis. of Testis, Penis, Scrotum, etc.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	--	--	2	---	--	2
													B. *Diseases of Parturition.*																		
---	1	---	2	1	---	2	---	---	2	1	1	--	Abortion and Miscarriage	---	---	---	---	3	6	1	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---	10	--	10
---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	Puerperal Mania	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---	1	--	1
---	---	1	5	6	1	4	3	1	1	2	1	--	Puerperal Convulsions	---	---	---	2	13	9	1	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---	25	--	25
1	---	---	1	1	1	1	---	1	---	---	1	--	Puerperal Hemorrhage	---	---	---	---	1	5	1	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	---	7	--	7
---	---	1	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	--	Placenta Previa	2	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	1	2	--	3
8	10	11	5	6	10	2	7	5	6	5	6	--	Other Accidents of Childbirth	56	---	---	2	9	11	3	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	35	46	--	81
													ORDER 10. OF INTEG. SYSTEM.																		
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	--	Bedsores	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	--	--	1	---	--	1
2	1	1	1	2	---	---	1	3	1	3	1	--	Dis. of Integumentary System	4	3	---	1	---	---	1	1	2	3	1	---	--	--	8	8	--	16

TABLE XI—CONTINUED.

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Month not stated.	CAUSES.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	100 and over.	Age not stated.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.
													Class VII.—Violence.																		
													ORDER 1. ACCIDENTS AND NEGLIGENCE.																		
11	3	9	8	4	10	10	6	6	9	9	11	--	Fractures and Contusions	1	3	6	4	5	11	10	16	11	11	15	2	--	1	64	32	--	96
9	8	9	15	9	9	12	19	8	6	16	12	--	Railroad Injuries	1	3	1	12	27	35	22	12	7	6	3	---	--	3	123	9	1	132
1	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	4	2	1	--	Gun-shot Wounds	---	---	1	1	6	4	3	3	3	2	---	---	--	--	21	2	--	23
7	6	5	3	2	2	4	4	14	6	9	8	--	Burns and Scalds	6	25	2	3	4	13	6	7	2	1	---	---	--	1	37	33	--	70
1	---	6	3	6	5	3	3	4	4	4	2	--	Poisoned	5	7	2	2	6	5	5	4	---	1	2	---	--	2	24	17	--	41
7	4	5	3	7	19	20	12	16	4	4	6	1	Drowning	---	5	13	26	20	13	13	7	7	2	1	---	--	1	96	12	--	108
---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	1	--	Suffocation	2	1	---	1	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	3	1	--	4
8	7	13	11	6	11	9	9	14	7	9	11	--	Other Accidents	4	7	5	10	16	16	15	11	7	10	9	1	--	4	90	25	--	115
4	3	5	4	7	8	8	4	4	4	4	4	--	Falling	1	6	---	4	2	5	2	7	11	8	8	4	--	1	39	20	--	59
													ORDER 2. HOMICIDE.																		
2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	Murder	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	1	---	---	---	--	--	---	3	--	3
---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	--	Manslaughter	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	--	--	1	1	--	2

													ORDER 3. SUICIDE.																		
1	---	1	1	1	1	1	---	---	4	---	1	--	Gun-shot Wounds	---	---	---	---	4	2	3	1	1	---	---	---	--	--	10	1	--	11
2	---	1	1	1	1	---	---	1	1	2	1	--	Cut, Stab	---	---	---	---	1	5	---	2	1	1	1	---	--	--	10	1	--	11
---	1	2	1	4	1	3	1	2	3	1	1	--	Poisoned	---	---	---	2	4	3	4	5	---	2	---	---	--	--	13	7	--	20
1	---	---	1	1	1	2	1	---	1	---	---	--	Drowning	---	---	---	---	3	---	1	2	1	1	---	---	--	--	4	4	--	8
1	1	2	---	3	1	1	2	---	3	1	5	--	Hanging	---	---	---	2	2	2	6	5	2	1	---	---	--	--	17	3	--	20
1	1	---	---	3	---	---	---	1	3	2	1	--	Otherwise	---	---	---	---	2	2	2	4	---	2	---	---	--	--	10	2	--	12
													ORDER 4. EXECUTION.																		
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	--	Hanging	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	1	---	--	1
													Class VIII.—Unclassified.																		
---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	1	---	1	--	Tumor	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	2	---	---	--	--	---	4	--	4
---	---	1	---	2	---	---	1	1	1	1	---	--	Dropsy	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	1	1	---	---	--	--	5	2	--	7
20	18	20	15	20	22	36	43	43	40	29	37	--	Debility, Atrophy, Inanition	306	22	1	3	1	1	2	---	3	2	1	1	--	--	179	164	--	343
---	---	---	---	---	---	9	---	4	1	---	---	--	Sunstroke	---	2	---	---	3	3	3	2	---	---	1	---	--	--	10	4	--	14
1	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	2	---	1	--	Exhaustion	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	--	--	5	1	--	6
---	---	1	1	1	---	1	---	---	1	2	---	--	Hemorrhage	5	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	5	2	--	7
---	3	1	---	---	---	---	1	1	1	---	---	--	Abscess	3	---	---	1	---	---	1	1	1	---	---	---	--	--	4	3	--	7
1	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	--	Sudden Death	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	1	---	--	--	1	3	--	4
4	13	9	3	4	8	8	13	13	8	14	5	--	Other ill-defined causes	34	3	1	4	9	9	8	5	13	9	5	---	--	2	56	46	--	102
4	5	---	5	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	4	1	Cause not stated	15	3	---	1	1	2	---	3	2	2	1	---	--	2	20	12	--	32
3	2	1	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	2	--	Heart Failure	1	1	---	1	---	---	4	2	5	5	4	---	--	--	9	14	--	23

TABLE XII.

OCCUPATIONS AND AGES OF DECEDENTS.

OCCUPATIONS.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	100 and over.	Age not stated.	Total, 1898.	Total, 1897.	Total, 1896.	Total, 1895.	Total, 1894.	Total, 1893.	Total, 1892.	Total, 1891.	Total, 1890.	Total, 1889.
I. Tillers of the Soil.																					
Farmers	4	29	27	47	62	132	236	161	21	--	7	726	758	826	839	895	839	929	841	846	831
Florists	----	----	----	----	2	1	----	----	----	--	--	3	3	1	3	----	2	----	----	----	----
Gardeners	----	2	2	2	4	3	7	----	----	--	--	20	22	20	25	23	24	23	22	17	14
II. Professional and Personal.																					
Actors and Actresses	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	2	3	----	3	----	1	----	----	----
Architects	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	2	2	----	4	2	2	----	----	----	----
Artists	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	1	4	5	2	3	3	----	----	----	----
Authors	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	--	--	1	1	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----
Chemists	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----
Civil Engineers	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	--	--	1	3	1	10	2	1	1	----	----	----
Clergymen	----	1	----	4	3	3	8	4	1	--	--	24	26	23	29	16	20	23	29	17	27
Dentists	----	1	2	2	----	----	5	----	----	--	--	10	5	5	6	5	2	7	5	5	3
Designers	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	2	----	2	4	1	----	----	----	----
Draughtsmen	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----
Electricians	----	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	1	4	3	3	2	3	2	----	----	----	----
Inspectors	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	2	----	----	1	3	1	5	----	----	----
Inventors	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Journalists (inc. Ed'rs & Reporters)	----	1	----	4	----	1	----	----	----	--	--	6	1	5	4	3	6	6	7	----	----
Lawyers	----	2	----	4	2	2	5	----	----	--	--	15	16	22	21	17	9	22	17	10	14
Musicians	----	----	3	2	2	1	1	----	----	--	--	9	7	12	10	6	6	5	11	5	8

Photographers	----	1	----	1	4	3	1	----	----	--	--	10	4	4	3	3	1	2	1	4	3
Physicians	----	2	4	5	3	2	6	2	----	--	--	24	26	27	26	22	31	31	34	25	20
Publishers	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----
Stenographers	----	1	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	4	2	6	4	2	2	2	----	----	----
Students	12	10	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	22	24	50	21	25	20	26	7	27	25
Teachers	1	11	8	2	2	6	3	4	----	--	1	38	29	44	35	24	34	36	31	16	28
Telegraph Operators	----	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	3	2	3	7	----	5	4	5	5	----
Veterinarians	----	----	1	1	----	1	1	----	----	--	--	4	----	1	4	2	3	----	----	----	----
III. Optional Activity.																					
Agents	1	1	5	5	1	5	7	2	----	--	--	27	19	19	11	13	18	6	14	4	----
Auctioneers	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	--	--	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Bankers	----	----	1	1	----	1	2	1	----	--	--	6	7	13	11	12	5	2	8	6	7
Bartenders	----	6	5	2	2	----	----	----	----	--	--	15	11	7	12	8	12	7	6	10	1
Bottlers	----	2	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	3	1	3	5	1	----	3	2	1	----
Brokers	----	----	1	1	1	----	----	----	----	--	--	3	6	2	4	2	3	5	2	7	4
Builders	----	----	1	1	----	----	2	1	----	--	--	5	9	5	4	6	4	5	4	6	3
Contractors	----	1	----	----	3	1	4	----	----	--	--	9	4	10	11	10	8	10	2	11	5
Druggists	----	8	1	3	2	4	----	----	----	--	--	18	10	8	7	11	14	13	6	9	10
Grocers	----	2	----	3	3	7	1	----	----	--	--	16	10	13	9	10	2	11	11	2	7
Hotel Clerks	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	1	1	3	----	1	2	2	2	1
Hotelkeepers	----	----	2	5	4	2	1	----	----	--	--	14	18	19	7	12	16	11	2	12	6
Insurance Agents	----	1	----	----	6	----	1	----	----	--	--	8	6	2	10	9	8	4	10	4	3
Liquor Dealers	----	1	8	4	5	1	----	----	----	--	--	19	26	28	----	----	3	3	1	5	1
Liverymen	----	1	1	3	1	1	1	----	----	--	--	8	4	10	7	8	4	13	2	6	8
Mail Carriers	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	1	2	1	2	2	1	----	----	----
Manufacturers	----	4	5	6	5	11	7	2	----	--	--	40	46	54	36	35	49	50	44	37	33
Merchants	----	8	6	18	25	25	24	7	----	--	--	113	120	126	137	140	130	134	141	130	91
Opticians	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	--	--	1	----	1	----	1	1	----	----	----	----
Oystermen	----	----	----	1	2	1	1	----	----	--	--	5	5	5	7	9	5	13	6	2	2
Piano Tuners	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	1	----	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	----
Postmasters	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	4	2	4	5	2	2	6	----	----
Undertakers	----	----	2	----	1	1	----	----	----	--	--	4	2	3	6	2	1	5	4	2	6

TABLE XII—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	100 and over.	Age not stated.	Total, 1898.	Total, 1897.	Total, 1896.	Total, 1895.	Total, 1894.	Total, 1893.	Total, 1892.	Total, 1891.	Total, 1890.	Total, 1889.
IV. Outdoor—Local.																					
Brickmasons	----	2	4	7	8	9	6	3	----	--	--	39	27	1	4	----	4	4	8	5	----
Brickmakers	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	1	3	----	5	2	----	1	6	3	----
Butchers	----	5	2	2	6	1	3	1	----	--	--	20	16	22	18	19	33	20	16	25	26
Carpenters	----	10	14	17	20	38	38	23	5	1	--	166	150	169	121	106	151	131	120	126	126
Charcoal Burners	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	1	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----
Marble Cutters	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	--	--	2	4	2	----	----	1	----	----	----	----
Millwrights	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	3	----	1	----	----	----	----
Quarrymen	----	1	----	----	2	----	1	----	----	--	--	4	5	3	4	8	20	8	10	4	8
Roofers	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	1	1	1	----	----	----	----
Slaters	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	1	1	----	1	1	----	----	----	----
Stonemasons	----	2	5	4	13	6	4	6	----	--	1	41	42	24	41	19	32	17	33	25	19
V. Indoor—Active.																					
Bakers	----	4	4	6	2	2	1	1	----	--	--	20	13	9	7	8	15	16	9	8	4
Blacksmiths	----	5	3	6	6	12	6	3	1	--	--	42	66	59	55	75	57	54	41	54	46
Boilermakers	----	----	----	3	1	----	----	----	----	--	--	4	3	6	1	2	3	----	----	----	----
Brassworkers	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	--	--	2	19	14	4	13	2	3	3	2	3
Brewers	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	2	2	1	----	4	2	2	----
Cabinetmakers	----	----	2	----	2	2	----	2	----	--	--	8	8	3	6	6	7	12	8	5	10
Carriagemakers	----	1	1	----	4	5	4	3	----	--	--	18	33	21	13	15	15	25	8	5	11
Cartridgemakers	----	----	----	4	1	----	----	----	----	--	--	5	9	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----
Carvers	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----
Caterers	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----
Confectioners	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	--	--	1	1	2	----	----	5	7	2	1	----

Cooks and Housemaids	8	32	13	15	16	10	14	8	----	--	1	117	120	153	75	67	110	150	125	126	109
Coopers	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	1	3	3	9	5	5	3	5	2	6
Cutlers	----	----	----	2	2	1	1	----	----	--	--	6	6	1	3	5	1	5	4	3	3
Dyers	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	1	3	3	6	3	5	9	6	8	4
Electrotypers	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	2	----	----
Gunsmiths	----	4	----	1	----	3	----	----	----	--	--	8	2	5	3	2	7	4	6	4	3
Hatters	1	9	11	10	5	4	7	2	----	--	--	49	59	51	47	40	75	66	69	29	48
Lathers	----	2	1	1	1	----	----	----	----	--	--	5	2	2	----	----	1	----	----	----	----
Locksmiths	1	4	1	----	1	----	----	1	1	--	--	9	5	7	3	13	6	10	2	8	4
Machinists	2	27	10	8	18	17	9	1	----	--	--	92	83	89	78	64	81	76	71	73	54
Mechanics	5	26	21	19	17	23	14	5	----	--	--	130	146	168	151	137	160	154	177	117	133
Metalworkers	----	1	2	----	----	1	----	----	----	--	--	4	5	10	4	7	3	6	3	7	5
Miners	----	----	----	1	1	1	----	----	----	--	--	3	1	1	2	2	----	3	----	----	----
Moulders	2	4	14	13	5	8	3	----	----	--	--	49	48	53	38	25	43	39	41	56	40
Organmakers	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	2	2	1
Painters	1	12	11	16	14	14	7	2	----	--	--	77	71	83	62	79	70	72	70	49	49
Papermakers	1	2	1	1	2	----	1	1	----	--	--	9	5	3	5	9	5	12	5	----	----
Patternmakers	----	----	----	----	3	1	2	2	1	--	--	9	3	6	4	9	5	----	----	----	----
Platers	1	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	3	4	4	5	2	5	6	----	----	----
Plasterers	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	1	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----
Plumbers	----	7	6	3	3	1	----	----	----	--	--	20	12	20	16	13	9	15	9	9	9
Sailmakers	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	--	--	1	----	----	----	2	----	2	1	1	1
Shipbuilders	1	----	1	1	1	2	3	1	----	--	--	10	1	1	3	----	4	4	4	3	2
Tanners	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	1	1	11	1	5	3	2	2
Tinsmiths	----	----	1	3	----	2	1	----	----	--	--	7	11	14	3	13	5	11	10	9	7
Upholsterers	1	----	----	----	----	2	----	1	----	--	--	4	3	3	2	3	4	3	2	2	2
Weavers	1	11	3	3	5	4	4	----	1	--	--	32	27	26	30	23	28	21	29	15	19
Wheelwrights	----	----	1	----	1	2	1	2	----	--	--	7	3	1	----	4	3	6	1	3	6
Wiredrawers	----	1	2	3	----	----	----	----	----	--	1	7	4	5	5	4	2	6	3	3	3
VI. Indoor—Activity Restricted.																					
Barbers	1	7	5	4	2	2	----	----	----	--	--	21	16	14	20	12	13	13	13	14	10
Bookbinders	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	1	----	--	--	3	2	1	2	5	2	2	----	----	----
Bookkeepers	----	11	4	----	10	6	1	1	----	--	--	33	34	44	27	25	33	16	24	16	24

TABLE XII—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	100 and over.	Age not stated.	Total, 1898.	Total, 1897.	Total, 1896.	Total, 1895.	Total, 1894.	Total, 1993.	Total, 1892.	Total, 1891.	Total, 1890.	Total, 1889.
Boxmakers	----	2	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	3	2	1	8	1	4	3	3	2	----
Brassfinishers	----	3	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	--	--	5	5	----	2	3	5	2	2	2	----
Burnishers	2	9	10	3	4	3	2	1	----	--	1	35	9	2	4	5	5	7	4	7	1
Cigarmakers	2	----	3	1	3	4	3	----	----	--	--	16	5	10	10	12	13	13	9	10	14
Clerks and Salesmen	8	41	15	8	13	7	2	----	----	--	1	95	120	104	95	74	109	104	85	97	59
Clock and Watchmakers	----	3	3	1	----	2	2	----	1	--	--	12	9	5	7	4	8	6	10	3	5
Diesinkers	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	2	3	1	1	3	1	---	----	----	----
Dressmakers	----	5	5	6	5	4	4	----	----	--	--	29	27	17	28	18	25	17	12	17	15
Factory Operatives	13	62	26	32	12	16	7	3	----	--	--	117	187	220	167	177	151	179	165	178	153
Furriers	----	----	----	----	----	---	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	1	----	2	----	3	----	----	----
Grinders	----	1	4	4	10	1	2	----	----	--	--	22	3	2	10	9	9	7	7	14	17
Harnessmakers	----	1	1	2	4	1	5	----	----	--	--	14	11	12	11	8	12	15	14	8	6
Housekeepers	21	197	288	240	354	422	369	179	25	3	14	2112	2160	2186	2074	1978	1968	2170	2007	1971	1699
Engravers	----	1	3	1	1	2	----	----	----	--	--	8	1	1	1	5	8	2	3	2	----
Jewelers	1	----	----	1	1	2	----	1	----	--	--	6	3	2	3	5	6	6	5	----	----
Laundry Workers	1	1	----	1	3	2	1	----	----	--	--	9	7	----	7	6	1	6	6	5	6
Milliners	1	1	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	--	--	4	5	2	5	4	8	4	5	1	4
Nurses	----	1	2	1	4	6	5	----	----	--	--	19	22	28	26	25	15	18	21	13	17
Printers	----	4	7	2	3	3	----	----	----	--	--	19	14	13	6	17	9	18	17	18	13
Rubber Workers	4	11	8	2	2	1	2	----	----	--	--	30	23	25	16	26	23	12	34	28	10
Shoemakers	----	1	4	4	6	9	9	5	1	--	--	39	42	46	30	63	54	69	54	50	50
Spinners	----	1	----	1	1	3	----	2	----	--	1	9	3	----	3	3	3	2	2	1	1
Tailors	----	2	1	4	4	2	3	2	----	--	--	18	30	32	37	28	23	38	27	26	16
Varnishers	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	1	1	----	1	2	3	1
Woolsorters	----	----	1	----	2	----	1	1	----	--	--	5	1	7	7	1	2	3	2	1	1

VII. Occupation at Large.																					
Army Officers	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----
Baggagemasters	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	--	--	1	1	1	3	----	----	----	----	----	----
Brakemen	1	9	8	2	1	----	----	----	----	--	--	21	15	20	16	23	33	32	25	27	22
Coachmen	----	3	2	----	2	----	----	----	----	--	--	7	4	12	11	8	5	7	5	11	9
Conductors	----	2	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	5	4	2	9	3	6	7	2	1	2
Custom House Officers	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	--	--	1	----	1	1	----	1	----	----	----	----
Dairymen	----	1	----	1	1	1	----	----	----	--	--	4	----	1	1	3	1	----	----	----	----
Engineers	----	----	3	10	1	8	3	2	----	--	--	27	40	30	31	37	33	30	29	15	23
Expressmen	----	1	2	----	2	3	----	----	----	--	--	8	2	7	5	1	5	2	6	4	7
Firemen	----	----	6	1	1	2	----	----	----	--	--	10	4	6	7	8	5	6	7	3	1
Foremen	----	----	2	9	7	4	2	----	----	--	--	24	14	22	10	12	6	1	3	7	----
Gatetenders	----	----	----	----	----	2	1	1	----	--	--	4	----	3	2	----	2	----	----	----	----
Hackmen	----	3	2	----	----	2	----	----	----	--	--	7	----	1	1	----	3	1	3	1	----
Hostlers	1	1	5	1	----	3	2	1	----	--	--	14	20	27	10	15	18	16	20	15	18
Janitors	----	1	2	2	3	1	4	----	----	--	--	13	10	8	10	6	2	13	10	10	4
Laborers	24	119	109	102	149	116	84	28	4	--	3	738	747	737	727	682	761	747	651	636	594
Linemen	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	2	----	3	6	6	3	2	1	----	----
Motormen	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	2	1	1	1	1	----	----	----	----	----
Pilots	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	--	--	1	1	----	1	4	----	----	----	----	----
Policemen	----	1	1	3	2	2	1	----	----	--	--	10	3	6	1	11	4	7	5	5	2
Porters	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-	--	1	----	2	5	3	1	3	1	----	----
Railroad Employes	----	6	2	3	2	6	2	1	----	--	--	22	33	57	16	17	7	28	22	14	8
Sea Captains	----	----	1	----	1	1	5	----	----	--	1	9	4	2	9	8	11	6	12	6	4
Seamen	----	1	4	2	6	4	3	7	----	--	1	28	33	50	36	28	42	37	34	20	----
Teamsters	2	12	14	13	12	13	1	3	----	--	--	70	60	12	41	28	37	50	26	46	19
Traveling Salesmen	----	1	3	3	4	3	3	1	----	--	--	18	9	----	1	6	5	4	6	3	----
Waiters	----	4	1	2	1	----	----	----	----	--	--	8	2	4	5	6	7	3	2	8	10
Watchmen	----	----	---	2	8	7	1	----	----	--	--	18	12	10	10	14	7	13	7	16	6
Unclassified	1	29	8	9	6	13	9	5	----	--	--	80	127	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

TABLE XIII.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE COLORED POPULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	BIRTHS.														MARRIAGES.											DEATHS.												
	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total, 1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	Average.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	Average.	Male.	Female.	Total, 1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	Average.
Hartford	26	34	1	61	35	71	75	55	67	57	76	48	68	61.3	26	17	40	31	29	28	28	39	24	29	29.1	33	50	83	27	76	48	73	75	59	60	56	66	62.3
New Haven	56	67	2	125	71	120	126	118	105	114	114	63	115	107.1	60	23	48	41	38	12	62	59	41	38	42.2	51	58	109	51	120	129	123	125	104	96	133	114	110.4
New London	16	13	...	29	19	43	34	37	44	32	32	37	32	33.9	15	11	13	19	11	13	19	23	23	14	16.1	18	12	30	20	38	34	38	48	31	35	34	36	34.4
Fairfield	37	25	...	62	40	70	66	63	62	63	50	50	58	58.4	36	12	42	39	40	27	31	39	23	16	30.5	42	25	67	42	79	76	61	76	69	55	62	66	65.3
Windham	4	8	...	12	8	7	12	13	14	17	6	11	12	11.2	7	3	...	5	1	2	3	6	1	9	4.7	9	2	11	8	9	11	14	20	16	17	8	12	12.6
Litchfield	12	12	...	24	13	12	15	16	18	16	14	10	23	16.1	6	5	11	9	6	7	8	5	10	7	7.4	12	8	20	8	16	17	22	19	27	26	29	16	20.0
Middlesex	3	3	...	6	6	8	8	10	14	7	4	4	10	7.7	5	1	...	1	1	2	4	6	2	3	2.5	7	4	11	2	8	12	7	7	5	7	14	4	7.7
Tolland	...	1	...	1	1	4	3	7	6	4	3	2	4	3.5	...	...	2	...	2	2	3	1	2	...	1.2	3	3	6	1	3	3	4	5	3	5	7	1	3.8
Total	154	163	3	320	193	335	339	319	330	310	299	225	322	299.2	155	72	166	142	128	93	158	178	126	116	133.4	175	162	337	159	349	330	342	375	314	301	343	315	316.5

TABLE XIV.

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER BY COUNTIES FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Estimated Population.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.
Hartford	80,000	36	20	30	38	32	28	46	39	30	26	26	8	21	21	28	12	30	27	13	11
Avon	1,200	----	----	----	----	----	3	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	1	1	----	----	1
Berlin	3,000	----	----	1	1	1	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Bloomfield	1,300	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	2	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	2	----	----	1
Bristol	9,000	2	----	3	2	4	3	5	3	5	4	4	4	----	1	4	3	7	7	4	1
Burlington	1,200	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	1	2	2	2	----	----	----
Canton	2,600	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	2	1	1	4	4	2	----	7	----	----	8
East Granby	675	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
East Hartford	5,600	2	5	1	2	3	3	8	4	----	1	1	4	1	----	1	2	3	----	----	3
East Windsor	2,850	----	2	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	3	2	1	1	----
Enfield	6,800	1	3	1	1	4	1	4	2	3	5	3	----	3	5	4	1	----	----	4	----
Farmington	3,300	3	----	----	1	1	2	2	----	1	2	----	----	----	1	5	4	----	----	----	----
Glastonbury	3,679	----	----	----	1	8	1	1	----	3	----	5	1	----	7	1	----	----	2	1	----
Granby	1,250	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	1	1	----	1	----	----	----	----
Hartland	565	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----
Manchester	8,222	1	2	1	2	4	3	9	4	2	1	1	1	----	----	2	4	2	6	5	1
Marlborough	500	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----
New Britain	26,000	9	4	2	5	12	14	6	10	15	10	15	8	7	4	5	7	1	4	1	1
Newington	1,000	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Plainville	2,000	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	1	3	----	----	----	----	----	----
Rocky Hill	1,100	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	4	2	1	----	----	----	----
Simsbury	2,000	1	1	----	2	3	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	2	1	1	1	1	1	----	1
Southington	5,500	----	----	1	1	1	2	----	4	2	1	3	1	----	3	----	2	----	----	3	----
South Windsor	1,750	----	----	----	1	----	----	2	----	----	1	2	----	1	1	----	----	----	1	2	----
Suffield	3,250	----	----	1	----	1	1	2	----	----	2	2	1	1	3	1	4	3	----	2	----
West Hartford	2,667	2	1	1	----	----	4	1	1	----	----	----	----	1	2	----	----	2	1	----	----
Wethersfield	2,350	1	----	----	1	----	1	----	1	----	----	5	2	----	----	----	----	1	1	1	1
Windsor	3,500	----	----	2	2	1	1	3	4	----	3	2	----	1	1	1	1	----	----	1	----
Windsor Locks	3,000	----	----	----	----	2	3	----	1	----	3	1	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----

TABLE XIV—CONTINUED. NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Estimated Population.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.
New Haven	112,000	36	25	28	32	28	28	26	18	24	24	38	24	25	17	42	33	24	28	18	12
Ansonia	13,000	3	----	1	6	2	3	8	12	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Beacon Falls	350	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Bethany	550	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----
Branford	5,000	----	2	2	----	4	1	1	5	4	1	1	----	1	----	2	5	----	1	4	----
Cheshire	1,900	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	1	2	1	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	1	----	----
Derby	8,500	1	2	2	3	----	2	1	----	4	1	7	7	4	4	7	5	7	2	1	1
East Haven	1,050	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----
Guilford	2,888	----	----	----	1	1	1	----	1	----	----	4	----	----	1	----	1	----	1	----	1
Hamden	4,100	1	----	1	2	----	2	3	----	----	1	3	1	1	----	----	----	2	2	----	----
Madison	1,500	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---	11	1	1	3	2	1	----	1	2	----
Meriden	28,500	7	1	2	2	6	8	6	8	13	7	---	5	6	9	9	8	9	14	5	5
Middlebury	600	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	2	1
Milford	4,000	2	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	1	2	----	1	----	1	1	----	2	1	----
Naugatuck	9,500	----	1	3	4	3	2	1	3	4	5	8	----	1	4	1	5	14	----	3	----
North Branford	800	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----
North Haven	1,900	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	1	----	1	1	----	----	1	----
Orange	6,000	1	----	----	2	----	2	5	2	1	1	2	----	3	----	----	----	----	1	----	3
Oxford	1,000	----	1	----	1	----	3	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	2	----	----
Prospect	500	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Seymour	3,300	----	1	----	1	----	----	1	----	3	2	3	----	----	----	----	1	1	2	3	----
Southbury	1,150	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	1	----	----	1
Wallingford	9,000	2	1	2	----	3	7	1	5	2	2	2	1	1	4	5	2	3	4	2	1
Waterbury	45,000	13	13	19	18	16	14	29	22	43	11	13	8	19	13	20	41	13	8	5	----
Wolcott	540	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	1	1	2	----	----	----	----	1	----	----
Woodbridge	900	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----

TABLE XIV—CONTINUED. NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Estimated Population.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.
New London	15,000	4	4	3	....	4	4	9	4	7	6	3	3	1	1	....	2	3	5	4	4
Bozrah	900	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1
Colchester	2,500	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	3	1	....	....	1	4	5	3	1	2
East Lyme	2,300	1	....	1	....	....	1	1	5	....	1	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	2	3
Franklin	470	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Griswold	4,000	....	1	2	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	....
Groton	7,000	1	....	2	....	....	....	4	2	....	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	4	....	5	5
Lebanon	1,600	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1
Ledyard	1,585	1	....	1	....	1	....	2	1	2	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Lisbon	590	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....
Lyme	950	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Montville	2,600	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	1
Norwich	25,900	3	3	8	5	10	5	4	3	5	8	1	3	5	23	12	12	12	6	7	5
North Stonington	1,400	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	2	1	....
Old Lyme	1,325	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Preston	2,560	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	1
Salem	481	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1
Sprague	1,500	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	6
Stonington	7,500	2	1	3	....	3	4	8	2	2	....	3	2	1	....	1	2	3	....	5	5
Voluntown	1,000	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....
Waterford	2,750	1	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	4	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE XIV—CONTINUED. FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Estimated Population.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.
Danbury	19,700	3	3	9	10	1	9	16	12	8	22	8	7	10	1	4	3	3	3	4	1
Bridgeport	65,000	8	14	11	6	2	12	7	8	3	8	8	17	----	12	11	2	9	13	10	11
Bethel	3,700	----	1	2	1	5	4	3	4	2	1	2	----	3	1	----	1	----	1	1	----
Brookfield	900	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	2	----	1	----	----	----	----	3	----	1	----	----
Darien	2,450	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4	----
Easton	985	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----
Fairfield	3,900	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	2	1	----	2	----	----	----
Greenwich	12,500	3	2	----	5	----	2	3	----	5	3	4	1	2	4	1	3	1	----	----	3
Huntington	6,000	----	----	1	2	1	5	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	---	2	----	1	2	----
Monroe	950	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
New Canaan	3,000	----	1	1	1	1	----	----	----	2	1	----	----	----	----	2	3	----	3	3	1
New Fairfield	650	1	----	1	----	----	----	1	2	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----
Newtown	3,400	----	----	----	1	2	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	1	----	----	4	2	1	3
Norwalk	22,000	1	3	----	4	2	4	6	9	9	4	2	2	2	3	2	2	6	4	1	1
Redding	1,550	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	2	----	----	1	----	2	----	----	----	----	----
Ridgefield	2,400	----	1	----	1	----	----	2	2	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----
Sherman	659	----	----	1	----	2	1	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Stamford	18,500	4	2	5	36	1	3	5	5	5	8	1	2	2	3	----	6	10	1	1	3
Stratford	3,200	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	----	3	----	----
Trumbull	1,426	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----
Weston	800	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	2
Westport	3,700	----	----	----	2	1	1	----	2	1	9	----	1	2	----	1	1	----	----	3	----
Wilton	1,700	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	----	----	----	1

TABLE XIV—CONTINUED. WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Estimated Population.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.
Brooklyn	2,700	----	1	----	1	3	----	----	4	----	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	----
Ashford	700	----	----	----	2	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	2	1	----
Canterbury	875	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	1	----	2	4	----	----	1
Chaplin	525	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----
Eastford	625	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----
Hampton	650	----	----	----	----	1	2	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----
Killingly	8,000	----	----	2	1	3	2	2	4	2	4	8	4	17	6	6	5	13	7	13	2
Plainfield	5,000	1	1	2	----	1	3	----	2	2	1	5	----	1	1	3	1	6	7	3	3
Pomfret	1,471	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	1	----	1	----	1	----	----	1	2	2	1
Putnam	6,700	1	3	6	4	6	3	2	3	----	2	4	4	4	----	6	3	2	----	7	2
Scotland	475	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----
Sterling	1,100	1	----	----	----	----	1	2	1	2	3	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----
Thompson	6,200	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	7	----	4	3	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	4
Windham	11,000	2	1	6	1	2	3	3	2	8	1	5	2	6	8	7	13	4	7	3	3
Woodstock	2,300	----	----	1	2	----	----	2	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	2	1

TABLE XIV—CONTINUED. LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Estimated Population.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.
Litchfield	3,400	2	----	1	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	2	----	----	----
Barkhamsted	1,100	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----
Bethlehem	580	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----
Bridgewater	600	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	1	----	----	----	3	----
Canaan	950	----	----	----	----	2	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Colebrook	900	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Cornwall	1,200	----	----	----	2	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	2	----	1	2	----	----	----
Goshen	950	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----
Harwinton	1,131	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	2	----	1	2	----	----	----	----
Kent	1,200	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	1	1	1	----
Morris	650	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----
New Hartford	3,500	2	----	1	1	3	1	----	1	6	1	4	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
New Milford	4,025	----	----	----	2	1	----	2	1	2	2	3	1	3	2	1	2	4	2	5	4
Norfolk	1,450	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	1	----	----	1	1	----	----
North Canaan	1,750	----	----	----	----	1	1	3	1	2	4	3	----	1	----	----	----	----	3	1	----
Plymouth	2,336	1	----	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	1	----	1	1	1	1	----	2	----	1	1
Roxbury	900	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	1	3	----	1	----	----	----	1	1	----	1	----	----
Salisbury	3,500	----	----	1	1	----	1	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	3	3	3	3	2
Sharon	2,200	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	2	----	----	1	----	2	1
Thomaston	3,300	----	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	----	1	4	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	1
Torrington	11,500	3	----	3	3	1	----	1	3	1	3	1	6	----	1	----	1	3	2	----	2
Warren	450	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	2	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Washington	2,000	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	1	----	1	1	2	3	----	----	1	----	----	----
Watertown	3,100	1	1	2	2	3	5	----	1	2	----	1	----	1	1	1	1	1	----	----	----
Winchester	8,000	----	3	3	3	3	2	----	1	----	----	----	1	2	2	----	----	2	----	3	3
Woodbury	1,900	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	1	2	1	----	----	1	----	----	3	----	----	1	----

TABLE XIV—CONTINUED. MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Estimated Population.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.
Middletown	20,000	3	2	5	2	4	9	4	5	21	----	4	1	1	----	6	2	2	5	6	2
Haddam	2,000	1	1	----	2	----	1	3	1	----	1	3	4	1	----	----	----	1	6	1	----
Chatham	2,200	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	1	3	----	----	----	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
Chester	1,300	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----
Clinton	1,400	----	2	----	----	----	----	1	2	1	----	1	----	1	1	----	2	----	----	2	----
Cromwell	2,000	----	----	1	----	2	2	3	2	4	1	----	1	2	----	1	----	----	----	1	----
Durham	850	----	----	----	----	2	----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	----	1	----
East Haddam	2,600	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	2	1	2	----
Essex	2,500	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	3	1	----	----
Killingworth	700	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3	1	----	----	1
Middlefield	1,025	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----
Old Saybrook	1,500	1	----	1	----	2	----	1	3	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	1	1	----
Portland	4,800	1	----	----	1	3	----	2	2	1	2	5	5	4	1	3	2	6	----	2	----
Saybrook	1,400	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	1	----
Westbrook	850	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	2	3	----	1

TABLE XIV—CONTINUED. TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Estimated Population.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.
Tolland	1,080	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	1	----	1	----	2	----	1	----	1	2	1	----	----
Andover	400	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	1	----	----
Bolton	475	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----
Columbia	740	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----
Coventry	1,800	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	2	----	1	1	----	2	3	3	----	2	----
Ellington	1,700	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	2	----	----
Hebron	1,000	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	1	----	1	----	----	1	1	1	1	1
Mansfield	1,900	----	----	----	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	----	3	1
Somers	1,450	2	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	2	----	----	----
Stafford	4,750	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	7	4	1	2	----	1	7	4	7	3	3	2
Union	430	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	6	1	----	1	----	1	----	2
Vernon	8,000	1	3	----	1	1	2	6	5	----	5	3	7	----	2	3	7	5	5	6	4
Willington	950	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	2	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	2	1

BIRTHS, 1898.

There were registered during the year 1898, in the State of Connecticut, 21,023 births, of which 20,107 were born alive and 916 were still-born.

As compared with the year before, there were 542 more living births and 1 more still-birth reported.

Of the whole number of births of which the sex was certified, 10,897 were males, 10,050 were females, while in regard to 76 the sex was not stated.

Of the sexes registered, the proportion of boys to girls was 108.4 to 100 girls, against 107.6 the previous year.

New Haven County had the largest birth-rate, viz : 26.7, and foreign-born parents, to wit, 46.4 per cent.

Middlesex County had the lowest birth-rate, 17.5.

Of Hartford County, 43.8 per cent. were of foreign-born parents.

Of New London County, 32.9 per cent. were of foreign-born parents.

Of Fairfield County, 40.6 per cent. were of foreign-born parents.

Of Windham County, 39.2 per cent. were of foreign-born parents.

Of Litchfield County, 33.7 per cent. were of foreign-born parents.

Of Middlesex County, 38.7 per cent. were of foreign-born parents.

Of Tolland County, 33.6 per cent. were of foreign-born parents.

Of the State, 41.7 per cent. were registered as both parents foreign-born and 40.4 per cent. of native parents ; there were 16.1 per cent. of one native and one foreign-born parent, while 1.6 per cent. of the nationality of parents was not stated.

The proportions of births to the whole estimated population of the State (viz., 893,060) was 1 to 42.4 of the population, or 23.5 per thousand.

The town having the highest birth-rate is in New London County, namely, Salem, 35.3.

The greatest number of births in any one month occurred in August, 1,884 ; the smallest number in February, 1,634.

The largest number of males were born in August, 971 ; the largest number of females were born in August, 905.

In the first quarter of the year the birth-rate was 23.2.

In the second quarter of the year the birth-rate was 23.0.

In the third quarter of the year the birth-rate was 24.5.

In the fourth quarter of the year the birth-rate was 22.4.

In Hartford County the town having the highest birth-rate was Windsor Locks, 35.0. Marlborough had the lowest birth-rate, 6.0.

In New Haven County the town having the highest birth-rate was Naugatuck, 34.2. Beacon Falls had the lowest birth-rate, 8.5.

In New London County the town having the highest birth-rate was Salem, 35.3. North Stonington had the lowest birth-rate, 10.7.

In Fairfield County the town having the highest birth-rate was Bridgeport, 29.0 Monroe had the lowest birth-rate, 10.5.

In Windham County the town having the highest birth-rate was Thompson, 27.4. The lowest was in Hampton, 9.2.

Litchfield County's highest was Warren, 30.3 ; and the lowest was Canaan, 8.4.

In Middlesex County Haddam took the lead, birth-rate 28.5 ; and East Haddam was lowest, 10.3.

In Tolland County, Union 30.2, and Willington 10.5.

The registered number of still-births in the State was 916, which is one to every 21.9 of living births.

There were 509 males, 350 females and 32 sex not stated; 14 males and 11 females were colored.

TABLE XV.—SHOWING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PARENTAGE OF BIRTHS BY COUNTIES, 1898.

COUNTIES.	PARENTS.				Nativity of Parents not stated.	Total.
	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Father For., Mother Am.	Father Am., Mother For.		
Hartford	1,667	1,908	339	365	71	4,350
New Haven	2,563	3.275	598	562	49	7,047
New London	889	602	170	147	18	1,826
Fairfield	1,712	1,671	322	295	158	4,158
Windham	396	413	118	104	22	1,053
Litchfield	650	428	80	96	16	1,270
Middlesex	364	306	55	59	6	790
Tolland	255	178	51	34	11	529
Total	8,496	8,781	1,733	1,662	351	21,023

TABLE XVI.—SHOWING NATIVITY OF PARENTAGE AND PERCENTAGE.

Years.	American Parents.	Per cent.	Foreign Parents.	Per cent.	Foreign American.	Per cent.	Not stated.	Per cent.	Total Births.
1898	8,496	40.4	8,781	41.7	3,395	16.1	351	1.6	21,023
1897	8,425	40.9	8.687	42.2	3,246	15.7	222	1.0	20,580
1896	8,789	41.2	9,079	42.5	3,316	15.5	140	0.6	21,324
1895	8,268	41.4	8.258	41.4	3,154	15.8	251	1.2	19.931
1894	8,510	43.2	8.380	41.1	3,196	15.7	259	1.3	20,345
1893	8,487	41.8	8,298	40.8	3,169	15.6	342	1.6	20,296
1892	8,346	42.2	7,907	40.0	3.120	15.7	377	1.9	19,750
1891	8,074	43.5	7,268	39.1	2,881	15.5	335	1.8	18.558
1890	7,596	43.6	6,528	37.5	2,770	15 9	500	2.8	17,394
1889	7,831	45.5	6,361	37.0	2.621	15 2	363	2.1	17,176

TABLE XVII.—Illegitimate Births by Months and Sex, 1898.

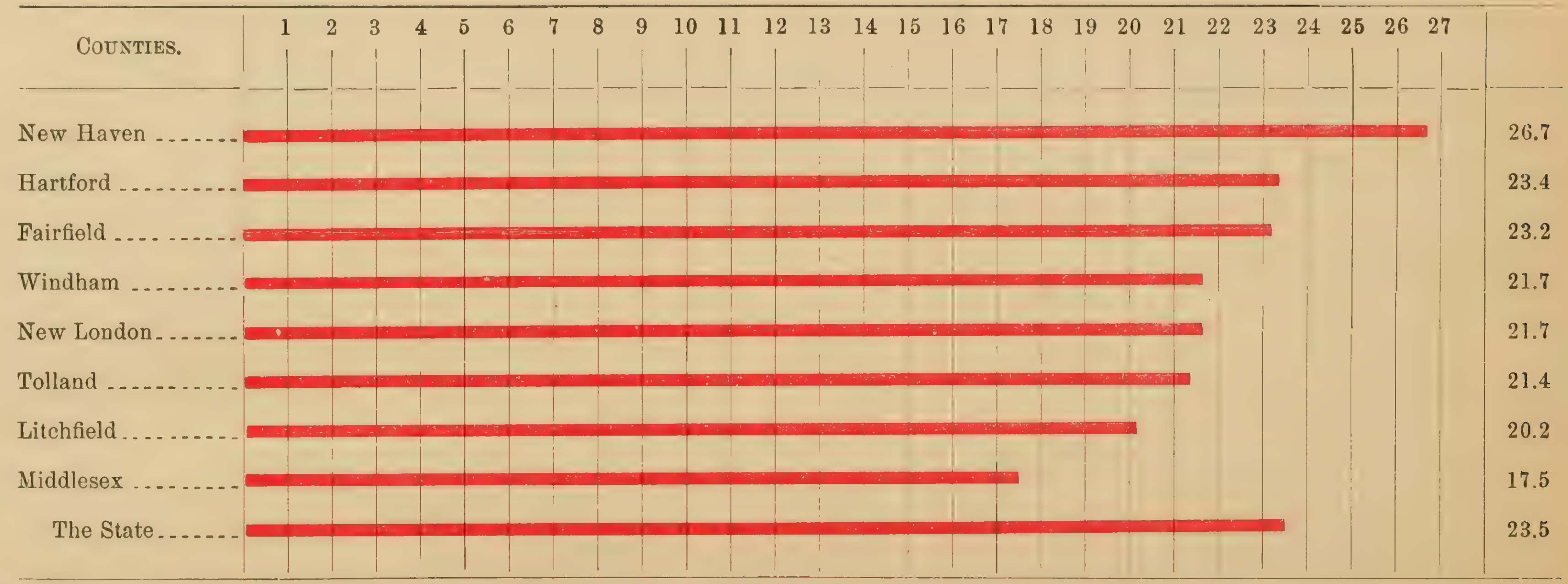
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Males.......	4	5	9	6	8	5	9	9	10	8	8	13	94
Females.....	6	2	7	7	9	9	2	7	2	5	8	9	73
Sex not stated	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Total.....	10	7	16	13	17	14	11	16	12	13	17	22	168

TABLE XVIII.—Twin Births by Months and Sex, 1898.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Males.......	12	13	15	17	15	15	20	23	18	14	17	15	194
Females.....	30	11	25	27	21	15	21	25	18	22	21	21	257
Sex not stated	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	...	....	....	....	1
Total.....	42	24	40	44	36	30	42	48	36	36	38	36	452

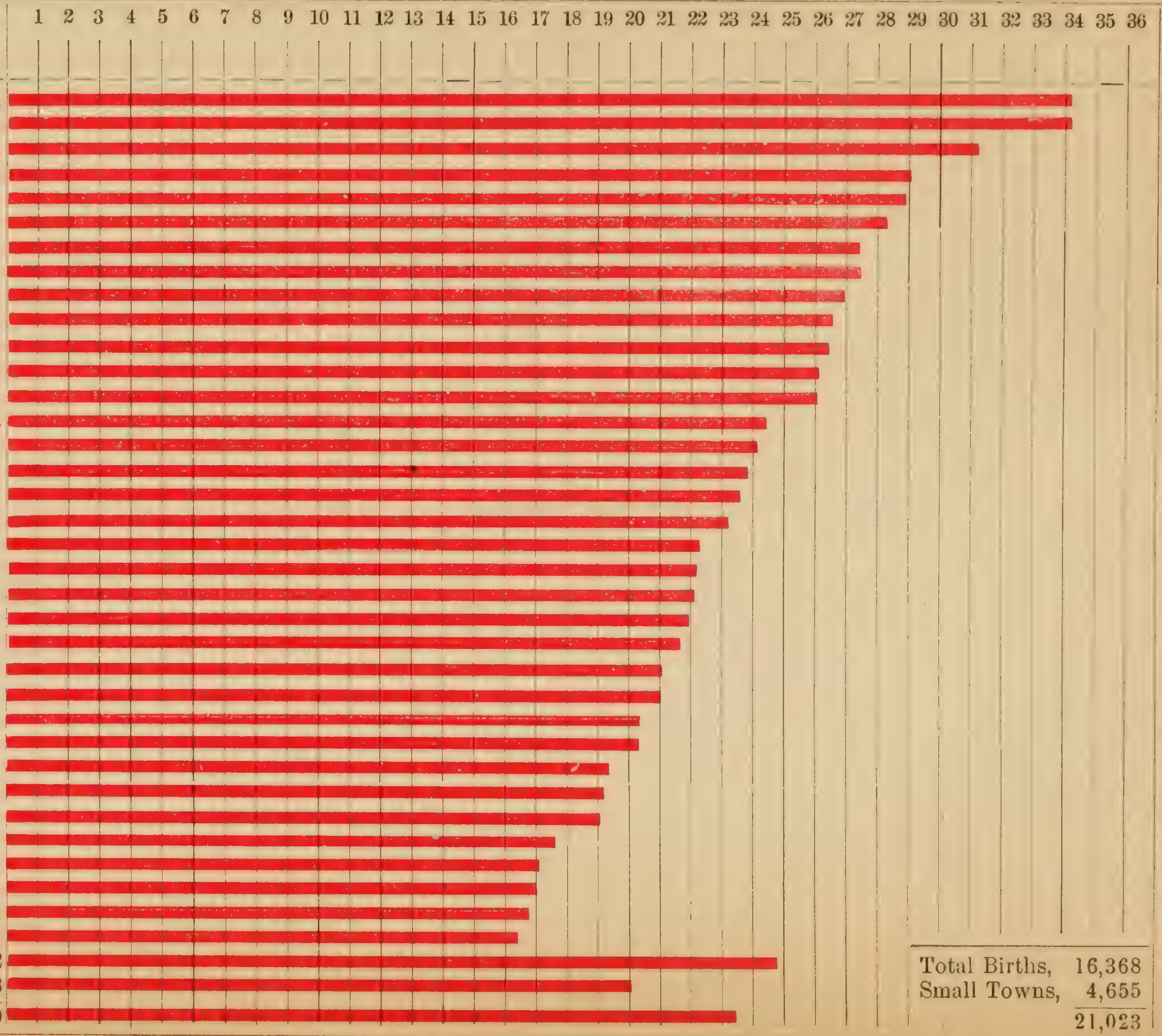
BIRTH RATE, 1898.

DIAGRAM **A**, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO EACH 1000 OF THE POPULATION BY COUNTIES.



BIRTH RATE, 1898.

DIAGRAM B, SHOWING THE RATE OF BIRTHS TO EACH 1000 OF THE POPULATION IN EVERY TOWN OF OVER 5000 INHABITANTS, AND OF THE REMAINDER OF THE STATE.



	TOWNS.		Birth Rate.
1	Branford		34.2
2	Naugatuck		34.2
3	Waterbury		31.2
4	Bridgeport		29.0
5	Wallingford		28.8
6	Ansonia		28.3
7	Stamford		27.4
8	Thompson		27.4
9	Torrington		26.9
10	New Haven		26.5
11	East Hartford		26.4
12	Enfield		26.1
13	New Britain		26.0
14	New London		24.4
15	Meriden		24.1
16	Putnam		23.8
17	Stonington		23.6
18	Hartford		23.2
19	Orange		22.3
20	Vernon		22.2
21	Killingly		22.1
22	Norwich		21.9
23	Southington		21.6
24	Bristol		21.1
25	Danbury		21.0
26	Manchester		20.3
27	Windham		20.3
28	Derby		19.4
29	Plainfield		19.2
30	Huntington		19.1
31	Norwalk		17.6
32	Groton		17.1
33	Winchester		17.0
34	Middletown		16.8
35	Greenwich		16.4
Total population		661,122	24.7
Small towns		231,938	20.0
Whole State		893,060	23.5

Total Births,	16,368
Small Towns,	4,655
	21,023

TABLE XIX.—PLURALITY BIRTHS, 1898. BY TOWNS.

(Included in Tables I, II. III.)

HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Hartford	Males	2	1	2	--	4	2	1	3	2	--	--	--	17
	Females	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	--	--	--	21
Bristol	Males	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
	Females	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Canton	Males		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	4
East Hartford	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	2
	Females	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
East Windsor	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
	Females	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Enfield	Males	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
	Females	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Farmington	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Glastonbury	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	1	3
	Females	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
New Britain	Males	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	2	1	--	2	-	8
	Females	--	--	2	1	--	2	2	2	5	--	--	2	16
Newington	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	-	--	--	--	2
Southington	Males	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
	Females	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Windsor	Males	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
	Females	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-	--	--	--	--	----
Windsor Locks	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	--	--	--	--	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Total		8	6	10	8	12	10	8	12	12	--	4	4	94

TABLE XIX—CONTINUED. NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
New Haven	Males	--	1	--	6	3	2	8	4	1	5	--	1	31
	Females	6	3	2	7	5	2	--	8	3	5	2	3	46
Ansonia	Males	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	1	--	1	2	--	6
	Females	2	--	--	2	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	6
Branford	Males	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	2
	Females	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	2
Derby	Males	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
	Females	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Guilford	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	2
	Females	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Meriden	Males	--	4	--	--	1	2	1	--	--	--	--	1	9
	Females	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	3
Milford	Males	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	4
	Females	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	4
Naugatuck	Males	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
	Females	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
North Haven	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	2
Orange	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Seymour	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Wallingford	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	--	--	--	--	4
	Females*	2	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Waterbury	Males	2	--	2	--	--	--	2	1	3	--	1	3	14
	Females	2	--	--	--	--	--	6	1	3	--	1	3	16
Wolcott	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Woodbridge	Males	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
	Females	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Total		18	10	10	23	10	10	20	18	12	18	8	12	169

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
New London	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	--	--	--	--	4
Colchester	Males	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
	Females	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Franklin	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	2
Griswold	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	3
	Females	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
Groton	Males	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
	Females	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	3
Montville	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	2
Norwich	Males	--	--	--	2	--	2	1	--	--	1	1	--	7
	Females	--	--	--	2	2	--	1	--	--	7	1	--	13
Old Lyme	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
	Females	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Salem	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2
Sprague	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Stonington	Males	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
	Females	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Total		2	--	2	7	6	2	4	4	2	12	4	4	49

TABLE XIX—CONTINUED. FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Danbury	Males	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	4
	Females	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	2	--	6
Bridgeport	Males	--	2	1	--	1	--	3	3	1	--	3	4	18
	Females	4	--	3	2	1	--	4	1	1	--	3	2	21
	Sex not stated	--	--	-	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Bethel	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Greenwich	Males	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
	Females	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Huntington	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	2
New Canaan	Males	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	3
	Females	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Norwalk	Males	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	4
	Females	2	1	1	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Redding	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	2
	Females	--	--	--	--	--	-	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Ridgefield	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	2
Stamford	Males	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	3
	Females	--	--	2	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	5
Total		8	6	14	4	4	4	10	8	6	--	12	8	84

WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Killingly	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	1	4
	Females	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	2
Pomfret	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	2
	Females	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Sterling	Males	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
	Females	--	--	--	1	-	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Thompson	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	2
	Females	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	4
Windham	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
	Females	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
Total		--	--	--	2	--	--	--	4	4	2	2	4	18

TABLE XIX—CONTINUED. LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Litchfield	Males	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
	Females	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Bethlehem	Males	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
	Females	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Kent	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
	Females	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
New Hartford	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
New Milford	Males	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
	Females	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Norfolk	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Thomaston	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1
	Females	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	3
Winchester	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	2
	Females	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Woodbury	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	2
Total		6	--	2	2	--	2	--	--	--	2	4	2	20

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Middletown	Males	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	4
	Females	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	2
Essex	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2
Portland	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	2
Total		--	--	--	2	2	--	--	2	--	--	2	2	10

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Coventry	Males	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
	Females	--	--	--	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Somers	Males	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
	Females	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Stafford	Males	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
	Females	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	2	--	3
Vernon	Males	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	4
	Females	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----
Total		--	2	2	2	2	2	--	--	--	2	2	--	14

TABLE XX.—PLURALITY BIRTHS, 1898, BY COUNTIES.

(Included in Tables I, II, III, IV.)

COUNTIES.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Hartford	Males	6	1	3	2	6	4	3	7	4	--	2	1	39
	Females	2	5	7	6	6	6	5	5	8	--	2	3	55
	Total	8	6	10	8	12	10	8	12	12	--	4	4	94
New Haven	Males	3	6	4	8	4	7	13	8	6	8	4	5	76
	Females	15	4	6	15	6	3	7	10	6	10	4	7	93
	Total	18	10	10	23	10	10	20	18	12	18	8	12	169
New London	Males	--	--	1	5	2	2	1	--	1	1	3	1	17
	Females	2	--	1	2	4	--	3	4	1	11	1	3	32
	Total	2	--	2	7	6	2	4	4	2	12	4	4	49
Fairfield	Males	--	5	5	1	1	1	3	5	3	--	6	6	36
	Females	8	1	9	3	3	3	6	3	3	--	6	2	47
	Sex not stated	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
	Total	8	6	14	4	4	4	10	8	6	--	12	8	84
Windham	Males	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	3	4	1	--	1	10
	Females	--	--	-	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	2	3	8
	Total	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	4	4	2	2	4	18
Litchfield	Males	3	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	1	9
	Females	3	--	2	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	3	1	11
	Total	6	--	2	2	--	2	--	--	--	2	4	2	20
Middlesex	Males	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	4
	Females	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	2	--	--	1	2	6
	Total	--	--	--	2	2	--	--	2	--	--	2	2	10
Tolland	Males	--	1	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	2	--	--	6
	Females	--	1	--	2	2	1	--	--	--	--	2	--	8
	Total	--	2	2	2	2	2	--	--	--	2	2	--	14
	Grand Total	42	24	40	50	36	30	42	48	36	36	38	36	458

TABLE XXI.—TWINS AND ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS BY COUNTIES FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS, WITH SEXES FOR 1898.

COUNTIES.	1898.								1897.		1896.		1895.		1894.		1893.		1892.		1891.		1890.		1889.		TOTAL FOR 10 YEARS.		AVERAGE FOR 10 YEARS	
	TWINS.				ILLEGIT.																							
	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Twins.	Illegitimate.	Twins.	Illegitimate.	Twins.	Illegitimate.	Twins.	Illegitimate.	Twins.	Illegitimate.	Twins	Illegitimate.	Twins.	Illegitimate.	Twins.	Illegitimate.	Twins.	Illegitimate.	Twins.	Illegitimate.	Twins.	Illegitimate.
Hartford	39	55	..	94	18	7	..	25	66	47	*99	47	64	36	58	41	*73	44	78	40	*81	39	*51	49	64	43	728	411	72.8	41.1
New Haven	76	*93	..	169	31	32	..	63	*153	63	154	77	132	64	184	48	84	53	114	61	†92	67	110	42	108	57	1300	595	130 0	59.5
New London	*17	32	..	49	6	9	..	15	34	19	44	29	40	19	32	19	*49	24	34	16	32	17	30	14	24	20	368	192	36.8	19.2
Fairfield	36	47	1	84	24	12	..	36	78	37	‡104	21	76	27	60	27	72	49	*93	43	58	30	*63	27	62	23	750	320	75.0	32 0
Windham	10	8	..	18	1	3	..	4	*23	13	22	6	16	7	24	13	4	10	18	8	4	5	6	12	18	11	153	89	15.3	8.9
Litchfield	9	11	..	20	8	6	1	15	26	14	16	13	*15	6	22	10	12	15	24	5	30	14	16	8	24	19	215	119	21.5	11.9
Middlesex	4	6	..	10	4	3	..	7	20	7	22	9	13	7	18	5	28	8	22	10	12	7	14	7	*27	13	186	80	18.6	8.0
Tolland	6	8	..	14	2	1	..	3	8	6	4	6	10	6	18	3	10	5	18	13	10	6	10	6	8	3	110	57	11.0	5 7
Total	197	260	1	458	94	73	1	168	408	206	465	208	366	172	426	166	332	208	401	196	319	185	300	165	335	189	3810	1863	381.0	186.3

* Includes one set of triplets. † Includes two sets of triplets. ‡ Includes one set of quadruplets.

The following table exhibits the rate of illegitimate births to every 1,000 by counties:

Hartford County,	5.7	to 1,000	births.
New Haven "	8.9	"	"
New London "	8.2	"	"
Fairfield "	8.6	"	"
Windham "	3.7	"	"
Litchfield "	11.8	"	"
Middlesex "	8.8	"	"
Tolland "	5.6	"	"
Total,	7.9	"	"

TABLE XXII.—STILL-BIRTHS, 1898.

WHITE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Males	42	27	48	59	46	38	43	48	41	39	40	38	509
Females	28	36	32	33	25	22	25	26	28	34	33	28	350
Sex not stated	----	1	5	5	1	3	4	3	3	4	2	1	32
COLORED.													
Males	2	----	3	----	3	2	1	----	----	1	1	1	14
Females	1	1	3	1	2	----	----	1	----	1	1	----	11
Grand Total	73	65	91	98	77	65	73	78	72	79	77	68	916

The following number of certificates were received from the towns mentioned, too late for tabulation :

	1898.												Mo. not stated.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Bethel (Birth)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Bridgeport "	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Bristol "	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
Greenwich "	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---
Chatham (Death)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
Goshen (Birth)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Griswold "	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hamden "	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Hartland "	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---
Meriden "	3	---	1	3	1	4	2	3	1	2	2	3	---
Montville "	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
Naugatuck "	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
New Britain "	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---
New Haven "	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Newington (Death)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Portland (Birth)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---
Pomfret "	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Stamford "	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	---
Sterling "	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	1	---
Torrington "	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Union "	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---
Waterbury (Marriage)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Waterford (Birth)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
West Hartford "	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	3	---
Windsor "	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
Woodstock "	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---

Totals, 57 Births, 1 Marriage and 2 Deaths.

TABLE XXIII.—SHOWING A NATIONALITY OF PARENTS BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	American.	Irish.	English.	German.	Canadian.	Scotch.	Welch.	French.	Spanish.	Italian.	Swiss.	Austrian.	Belgian.	Hungarian.	Prussian.	Bohemian.	Danish.	Swedish.	Polish.	Norwegian.	Finland.	Russian.	Portuguese.	Newfoundland.	American and Foreign.	Mixed Foreign.	Other Foreign Countries.	Not stated.	Total.
Hartford	1667	466	56	204	114	18	---	8	1	220	4	62	---	8	4	---	31	254	91	---	1	196	2	5	704	158	5	71	4350
New Haven	2563	821	97	380	179	29	6	10	1	614	11	80	---	24	2	2	25	204	73	7	20	420	1	2	1160	257	10	49	7047
New London	889	125	30	56	153	12	---	1	1	20	1	3	---	2	---	---	3	16	18	2	3	58	26	---	317	67	5	18	1826
Fairfield	1712	355	79	155	16	13	---	1	---	172	2	185	---	224	6	10	22	132	39	4	1	59	---	---	617	188	8	158	4158
Windham	396	33	7	14	283	7	---	1	---	4	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	42	2	---	---	7	---	---	222	11	1	22	1053
Litchfield	650	71	25	65	38	7	---	20	---	30	10	13	1	7	---	---	1	33	48	1	---	12	---	---	176	41	5	16	1270
Middlesex	364	27	6	31	11	1	---	---	---	15	---	18	---	1	---	2	2	91	41	2	---	23	---	---	114	32	3	6	790
Tolland	255	18	11	56	35	1	---	1	---	5	4	1	---	---	1	2	2	---	12	---	---	8	---	---	85	21	----	11	529
Total, 1898	8496	1916	311	961	829	88	6	42	3	1080	32	363	1	266	13	16	86	772	324	16	25	783	29	7	3395	775	37	351	21023
1897	8425	912	195	524	404	47	2	27	---	456	36	26	---	20	3	3	29	354	32	4	16	468	11	4	3248	725	4377	214	20580
1896	8791	2111	429	1172	947	92	4	34	---	882	29	93	2	54	1	5	86	860	133	7	5	890	24	7	3314	693	519	140	21324
1895	8268	2031	393	1131	853	118	5	48	---	755	19	59	1	61	4	6	73	728	93	8	16	795	24	2	3157	848	184	251	19931
1894	8510	2131	439	1166	939	127	5	42	1	704	23	280	2	56	5	1	74	744	80	10	8	657	24	9	3196	685	168	259	20345
1893	8487	2162	453	1216	964	136	7	48	2	643	17	286	---	34	3	3	89	729	61	6	9	654	22	---	3169	625	129	342	20296
1892	8372	2158	169	1208	1005	123	9	49	---	590	20	143	---	99	8	11	79	649	57	10	14	532	19	---	3120	615	67	324	19750
1891	8074	2161	424	1140	862	97	9	39	---	458	24	175	2	70	---	10	34	540	63	12	12	377	18	5	2881	638	98	335	18557
1890	7596	2021	410	1093	846	131	11	20	1	322	20	112	---	53	6	13	66	504	45	7	6	249	11	3	2770	545	33	500	17394
1889	7831	2034	384	1133	820	89	7	18	---	267	27	59	4	37	4	17	53	467	29	9	4	220	21	---	2619	535	115	363	17176

TABLE XXIV.—BIRTH-RATE BY COUNTIES FOR 10 YEARS.

COUNTIES.	YEARS.									
	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889
Hartford	23.4	23.0	24.4	24.1	24.1	25.4	23.9	23.7	21.8	22.4
New Haven	26.7	26.6	27.7	28.4	28.6	29.5	28.7	28.6	26.7	27.7
New London	21.7	21.1	22.8	21.6	22.0	22.5	21.9	21.7	20.4	20.1
Fairfield	23.2	22.8	25.8	23.2	24.9	25.6	25.4	25.8	24.6	23.0
Windham	21.7	21.9	25.4	21.8	25.9	22.1	23.6	21.8	21.9	21.8
Litchfield	20.2	21.1	20.4	20.2	21.0	19.5	19.1	20.2	19.1	18.8
Middlesex	17.5	18.1	18.3	21.2	20.3	21.4	20.0	22.7	20.1	20.7
Tolland	21.4	18.5	21.2	20.4	20.2	22.6	22.1	21.8	20.6	22.1
State of Connecticut	23.5	23.3	24.9	24.4	24.9	25.4	24.7	24.8	23.3	23.4

MARRIAGES.

There were 6,565 marriages during the year 1898, this being 104 more than in 1897.

This is one marriage to every 136.0 of the living population, or a marriage rate of 7.3 per 1,000, or 14.6 persons to a 1,000.

TABLE XXV.—MARRIAGES.

BRIDES.	12 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	Age not stated.	TOTAL.
First Marriage ----	3	833	4,419	493	82	9	1	----	----	8	5,848
Second " ----	---	3	165	243	150	44	19	3	----	3	630
Third " ----	---	-----	2	6	16	7	3	----	----	----	34
Fourth " ----	---	-----	-----	-----	----	----	1	1	----	----	2
Number not stated	---	10	30	7	2	1	----	----	----	1	51
Total, 1898-------	3	846	4,616	749	250	61	24	4	----	12	6,565
1897-------	2	866	4,467	778	219	81	27	6	----	15	6,461
1896-------	1	956	4,665	760	219	71	21	1	----	20	6,714
1895-------	1	1,034	4,467	766	242	84	24	3	1	1	6,623
1894-------	2	862	3,983	671	213	75	22	2	----	----	5,830
1893-------	1	993	4,418	742	202	73	22	4	----	4	6,459
1892-------	1	1,014	4,517	761	206	47	45	4	----	1	6,596
1891-------	1	998	4,460	749	190	71	22	3	----	----	6,494
1890-------	1	939	4,325	735	188	72	18	4	----	2	6,284
1889-------	---	835	3,955	654	205	69	18	8	----	----	5,744
GROOMS.											
First Marriage----	---	82	4,370	1,028	131	29	6	----	----	2	5,648
Second " ----	---	1	110	319	205	117	40	9	----	----	801
Third " ----	---	-----	2	12	20	25	11	7	----	----	77
Fourth " ----	---	-----	-----	-----	----	1	2	2	----	----	5
Fifth " ----	---	-----	-----	-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
Sixth " ----	---	-----	-----	-----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1
Number not stated-	---	-----	13	6	4	2	----	2	----	6	33
Total, 1898-------	---	83	4,495	1,365	360	174	60	20	----	8	6,565
1897-------	---	96	4,461	1,261	377	158	77	27	----	4	6,461
1896-------	---	110	4,631	1,364	365	155	73	15	1	----	6,714
1895-------	---	123	4,558	1,211	375	163	72	20	1	----	6,623
1894-------	---	110	3,922	1,194	362	150	71	17	2	2	5,830
1893-------	---	127	4,447	1,240	386	153	85	15	2	4	5,459
1892-------	---	119	4,594	1,270	356	159	73	24	1	----	6,596
1891-------	---	115	4,525	1,257	374	139	60	22	1	1	6,494
1890-------	---	147	4,240	1,252	379	144	94	18	3	7	6,284
1889-------	---	101	3,865	1,175	346	152	84	18	3	----	5,744

The number of persons who were married in each County in 1898, were to every 1,000 of the population as follows:

Hartford County,	15.7	Windham County,	13.2
New Haven County,	15.8	Litchfield County,	11.6
New London County,	16.4	Middlesex County,	10.1
Fairfield County,	14.0	Tolland County,	12.2

It will be observed that New London County shows the highest marriage-rate, and Middlesex County the lowest.

The number of persons who were married in 1897 in each County were to every 1,000 of the population as follows:

Hartford County, 16.1; New Haven County, 14.6; New London County, 15.1; Fairfield County, 13.2; Windham County, 15.8; Litchfield County, 13.2; Middlesex County, 12.3; Tolland County, 11.7.

First Marriages and Re-marriages.—The marriages of bachelors and spinsters constituted 87.5 per cent. of the total; those of widows and widowers, 11.8 per cent. While in 0.6 per cent. the condition was not stated.

Of the males married in the year, 1.2 per cent. were boys under 20 years old.

Of the females under 20 there were 12.9 per cent., and of those one was already a widow.

Table XXV exhibits more in detail the foregoing facts.

TABLE XXVI.—COMPARATIVE AGES OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN-BORN MOTHERS.

NO. OF MOTHERS AT BIRTH OF—	AMERICAN MOTHERS.																		FOREIGN MOTHERS.																TOTAL FOR TEN YEARS		Nationality and age not stated.
									TOTALS.																TOTALS.												
	Under 15.	15-18.	18-20.	20-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	Age not stated.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	15-18.	18-20.	20-30.	30-40.	40-50.	Age not stated.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	American.	Foreign.	
1st child	6	121	311	2174	395	21		16	3044	3089	3172	2912	3111	3142	3159	3034	2862	2817	47	200	1580	251	5	15	2098	2139	2200	1846	2202	2291	2174	1953	1775	1779	30342	20457	64
2d "		8	74	1645	519	28		20	2294	2194	2214	2251	2318	2287	2227	2197	2052	2137	5	37	1432	383	12	7	1876	1756	2028	1972	1910	1777	1732	1606	1503	1438	22171	17598	41
3d "		2	23	934	567	36	1	10	1573	1552	1694	1586	1616	1600	1562	1559	1375	1429		5	980	570	18	11	1584	1698	1646	1566	1456	1524	1449	1415	1146	1100	15546	14584	32
4th "			1	506	532	47		4	1090	1080	1098	1112	1052	1070	1057	985	1042	971		2	607	676	24	6	1315	1332	1328	1170	1261	1175	1119	1015	1009	874	10557	11598	36
5th "				231	428	46		4	709	750	786	731	717	717	720	690	636	673			346	668	26	5	1045	974	1027	979	916	835	805	732	654	597	7129	8564	23
6th "				116	358	56		3	533	525	518	484	503	486	485	434	454	473			162	600	41	7	810	752	744	610	666	665	603	521	453	453	4895	6277	11
7th "				41	248	48		1	338	304	368	309	347	366	335	306	259	278			73	440	50	1	564	517	537	495	484	460	389	372	353	334	3210	4505	7
8th "				18	165	48		1	232	213	258	234	224	208	172	189	176	169			13	273	73	2	361	394	369	334	269	295	309	282	264	274	2075	3151	7
9th "				4	101	34		1	140	149	1 9	123	127	133	144	123	123	118			4	205	60	2	271	231	249	235	237	226	220	208	187	193	1339	2257	4
10th "					47	34		1	82	98	87	84	85	79	77	68	58	80			2	115	39	1	157	158	160	151	183	168	168	148	149	116	798	1558	5
11th "				1	35	21			57	43	49	55	41	36	41	40	37	42			1	58	51		110	90	98	95	103	76	111	82	81	70	441	916	2
12th "					20	20			40	28	20	23	23	26	23	22	22	26				31	42	1	74	47	80	43	51	65	65	49	58	74	253	606	2
13th "					8	5			13	25	15	10	10	16	17	12	13	13				13	20		33	52	54	41	24	36	50	34	43	42	144	409	1
14th "					4	6			10	8	2	7	7	3	7	8	2	8				11	24		35	22	19	19	23	20	22	20	16	21	62	217	
15th "					2	4			6	6	4	5	2	2	5	4	4	1				4	12		16	16	19	12	14	12	11	13	11	11	39	135	
16th "					4	1			5	2			3		3	3	2					1	6		7	3	7	5	5	4	6	4	4	7	18	52	
17th "					1	2			3			1		1									2		2	3	1	3	4	5	3	4	2	5	5	32	
18th "												1											2		2	4	4	3	1	2	1	2		1	1	20	
19th "										1																1	4	2	3				1		1	11	
20th "					1				1																	1	1		1		1			2	1	6	
21st "																																	1			1	
22d "																																	1			1	
23d "																															1					1	
Bet. 10th and 20th											23	18	13	23	9	1	3	1								15	74	59	51	121	9	14	12	9	91	364	
No. not stated				18	9	3		29	59	42	27	63	38	44	36	35	33	16		4	26	19	2	32	83	44	41	100	75	2	43	29	39	111	393	567	116
Total	6	131	409	5688	3444	460	1	90	10229	10109	10494	10009	10237	10239	10079	9710	9153	9252	52	248	5226	4318	509	90	10443	10249	10690	9740	9939	9759	9291	8503	7762	7511	99511	93887	351

TABLE XXVII.—DIVORCES GRANTED IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT BY THE SUPERIOR COURT DURING 1898.

CAUSES.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.
Adultery	16	22	3	18	----	9	----	2	70
Adultery and cruelty	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Cruelty	9	28	2	8	4	4	3	3	61
Cruelty and desertion	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Cruelty and intemperance	4	7	----	----	----	2	----	1	14
Desertion	43	67	20	43	6	15	9	13	217
Intemperance	9	25	6	13	4	2	2	----	61
Imbecility	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1
Epileptic and feeble-minded	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Fraudulent contract	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	2
Total	82	151	31	84	14	34	14	19	429

TABLE XXVIII.—DIVORCES FOR PAST 10 YEARS.

COUNTIES.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.
Hartford	82	103	62	75	93	62	76	104	76	93
New Haven	151	131	161	127	69	110	128	122	166	150
New London	31	32	44	54	33	46	59	43	54	62
Fairfield	84	75	95	105	88	107	132	98	94	146
Windham	14	20	23	10	27	10	27	24	39	21
Litchfield	34	17	34	24	32	26	37	43	23	29
Middlesex	14	13	16	14	13	15	19	22	9	12
Tolland	19	12	14	8	12	14	23	19	16	23
Total	429	403	449	417	367	390	501	475	477	536

DEATHS.

The registered mortality in 1898 exclusive of still-births numbered 14,170, which was 255 more than in the preceding year.

Upon the estimated population, 893,060, the death rate was 15.8 per 1,000 living population.

The death of males on record numbered 7,340 ; of females, 6,827 ; of 3 decedents the sex is not stated.

The greatest mortality was registered in August and reached 1,407. The smallest mortality was in June, amounting to 983.

The annual rates represented by the deaths registered in each quarter were as follows :

				Total Deaths.
First quarter,	15.5	per 1,000	of living population	3474
Second "	14.8	"	"	3319
Third "	17.8	"	"	3992
Fourth "	15.1	"	"	3385
				14170

The annual death rate was 15.8.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The deaths registered, of which no cause was given, in 1898, was 32 out of a total of 14,170, being 0.21 of total mortality.

Among so many thousand deaths there will inevitably occur a small percentage respecting which the causes cannot be ascertained.

DEATHS FROM UNKNOWN OR UNSPECIFIED CAUSES OF DEATH AND PERCENTAGES, 1878–1898. (21 YEARS).

Year.	Total.	Deaths from causes not stated.	Percentage of Total Mortality.
1878	9,352	624	6.6
1879	9,394	545	5.8
1880	10,408	536	5.1
1881	10,907	502	4.6
1882	11,662	390	3.3
1883	11,926	369	3.1
1884	11,351	377	3.4
1885	12,033	437	3.6
1886	11,616	305	2.6
1887	12,385	215	1.7
1888	12,980	99	.8
1889	12,529	71	.5
1890	13,665	33	.2
1891	14,385	38	.2
1892	15,170	26	.3
1893	14,901	30	.2
1894	13,699	32	.2
1895	14,546	22	.1
1896	15,025	20	.1
1897	13,915	24	.1
1898	14,170	32	.2

CAUSES OF DEATH CONSIDERED BY CLASSES.

Class I.—Zymotic Diseases.

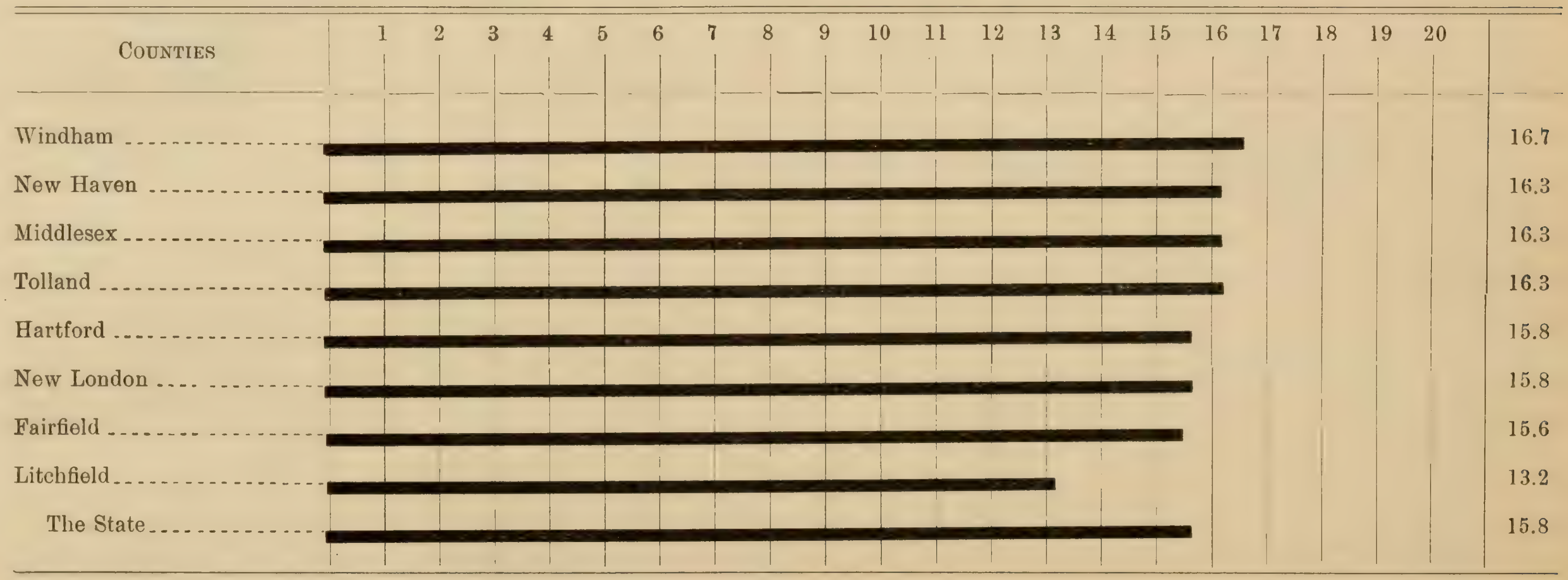
The deaths from zymotic diseases registered in 1898 amounted to 2768 or 19.53 per cent. of the total mortality. The deaths from this class of diseases were 456 more than in the year before.

From the causes of death as registered under the different classes the percentage of each was as follows :

	Deaths.	Percentage of Total Mortality.
From the Zymotic	2768	19.53
" Parasitic	2	.01
" Dietetic	89	.62
" Constitutional	2394	16.89
" Developmental	825	5.82
" Local	6807	48.03
" Violence	736	5.19
" Unclassified and not stated	549	3.87
	14170	100.00

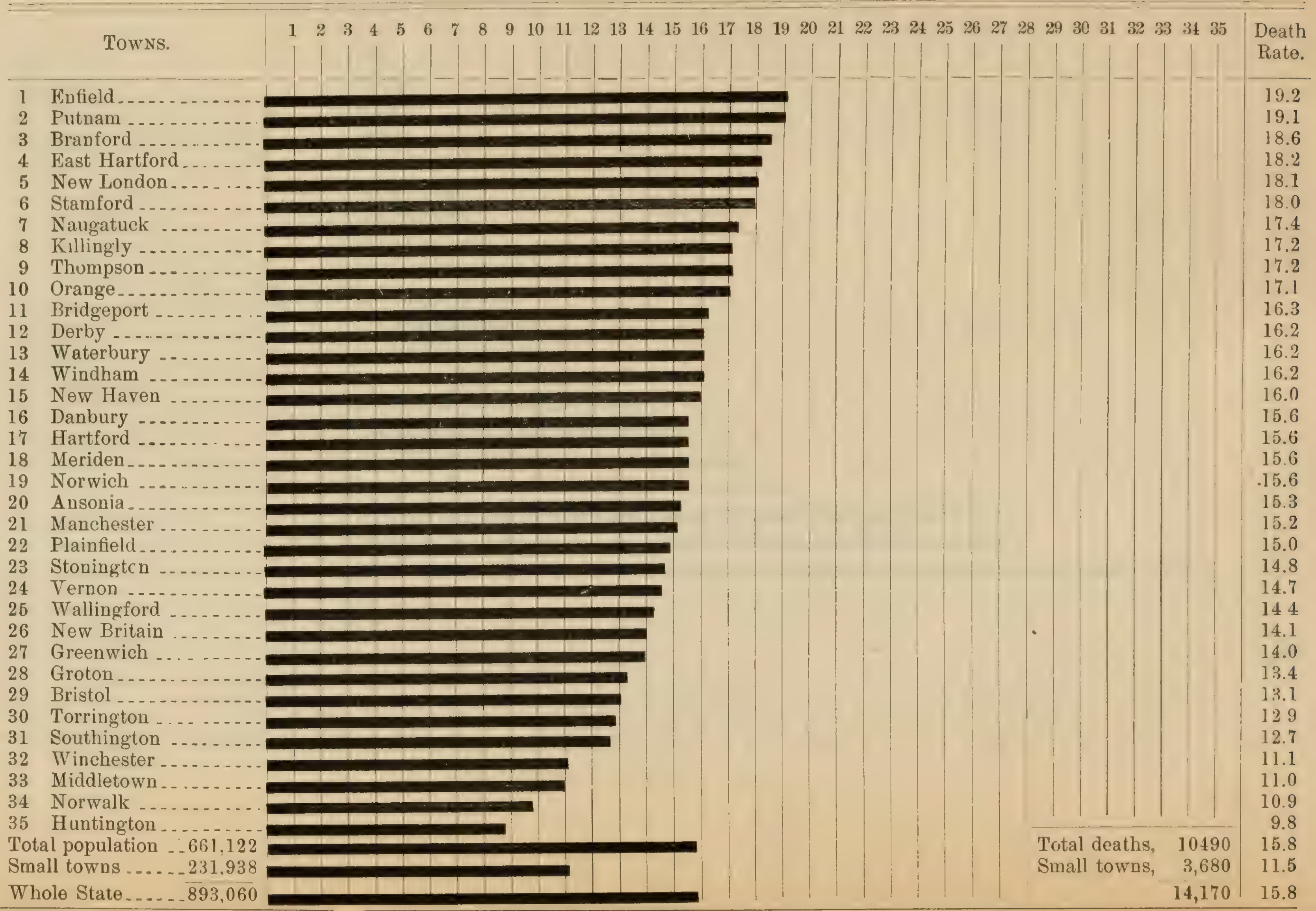
DEATH RATE, 1898.

DIAGRAM C, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS TO EACH 1,000 OF THE POPULATION BY COUNTIES.



DEATH RATE, 1898.

DIAGRAM D, SHOWING THE DEATH RATE TO EACH 1000 OF THE POPULATION IN EVERY TOWN OF OVER 5000 INHABITANTS, AND OF THE REMAINDER OF THE STATE.

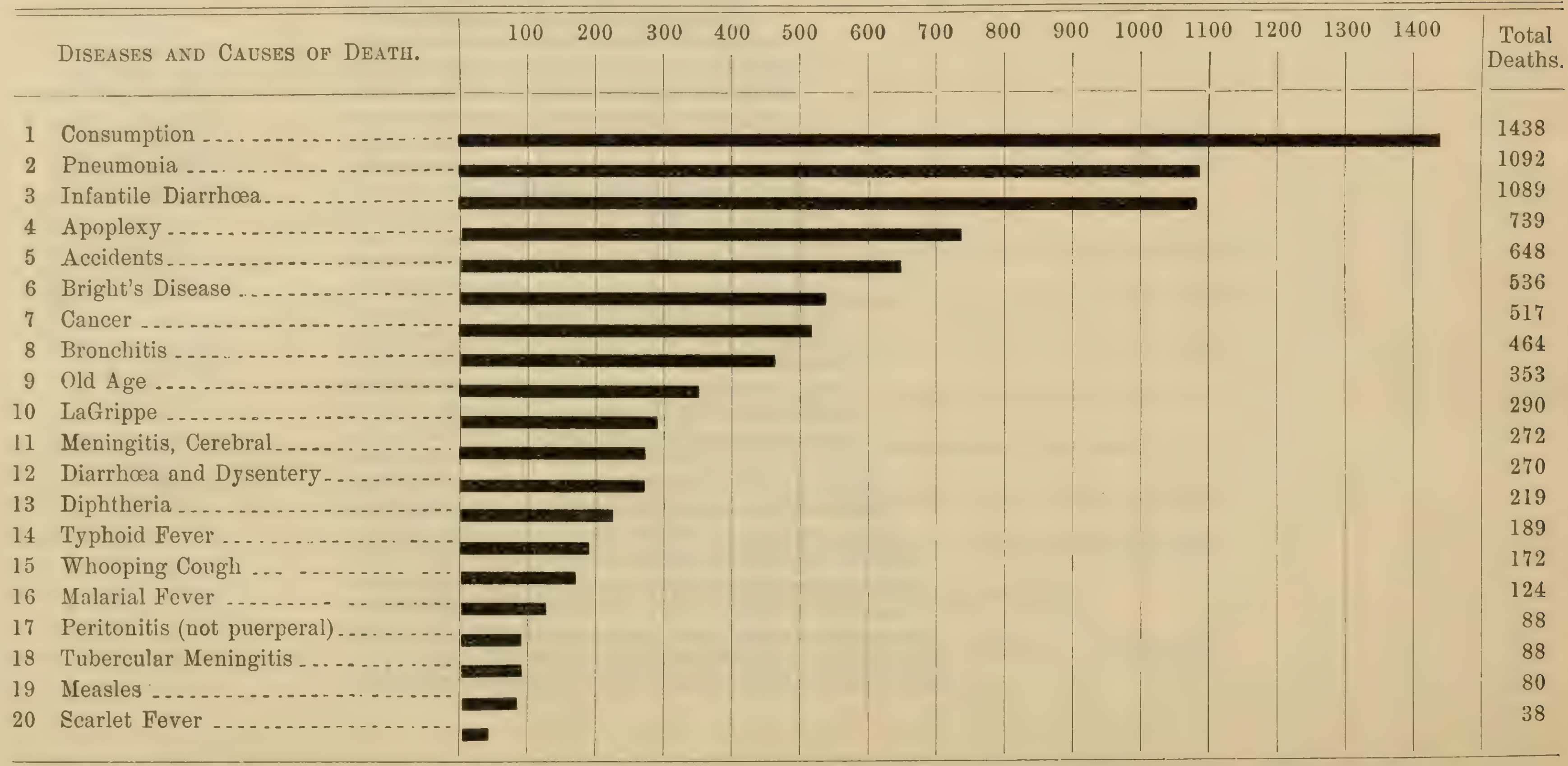


	Towns.	Death Rate.
1	Enfield	19.2
2	Putnam	19.1
3	Branford	18.6
4	East Hartford	18.2
5	New London	18.1
6	Stamford	18.0
7	Naugatuck	17.4
8	Killingly	17.2
9	Thompson	17.2
10	Orange	17.1
11	Bridgeport	16.3
12	Derby	16.2
13	Waterbury	16.2
14	Windham	16.2
15	New Haven	16.0
16	Danbury	15.6
17	Hartford	15.6
18	Meriden	15.6
19	Norwich	15.6
20	Ansonia	15.3
21	Manchester	15.2
22	Plainfield	15.0
23	Stonington	14.8
24	Vernon	14.7
25	Wallingford	14 4
26	New Britain	14.1
27	Greenwich	14.0
28	Groton	13.4
29	Bristol	13.1
30	Torrington	12 9
31	Southington	12.7
32	Winchester	11.1
33	Middletown	11.0
34	Norwalk	10.9
35	Huntington	9.8
Total population	661,122	15.8
Small towns	231,938	11.5
Whole State	893,060	15.8

Total deaths, 10490
Small towns, 3,680
14,170

DEATH RATE, 1898.

DIAGRAM E, EXHIBITING THE COMPARATIVE MORTALITY, BY ABSOLUTE NUMBERS, FROM TWENTY OF THE MOST PROMINENT CAUSES OF DEATH IN CONNECTICUT IN 1898.



The following table gives the percentage by classes for 21 years, 1878–1898:

Years.	Zymotic.	Parasitic.	Dietetic.	Constitutional.	Developmental.	Local.	Violence.
1878	22.61	----	.37	20.39	10.72	31.83	4.50
1879	18.72	----	.41	19.49	11.52	37.34	4.34
1880	22.82	.06	.45	19.12	10.36	37.85	3.95
1881	23.03	----	.57	20.27	11.79	36.03	3.53
1882	24.70	.02	.48	18 92	11.42	36.76	4.25
1883	23.69	.02	.38	18.43	11.78	35.47	4.20
1884	21.27	.02	.41	19.43	12.73	35.69	3.72
1885	19.36	.01	.41	18.40	12.34	38.71	4.11
1886	19.31	.01	.55	17.80	12.69	37.80	4.10
1887	21.40	.01	.38	17.45	7.99	40.45	4.24
1888	21.40	.09	.34	17.73	7.25	42.55	4.25
1889	20.07	.01	.45	17.72	7.98	41.44	4.63
1890	19.45	----	.54	17.38	6.56	46.22	4.09
1891	21.55	.01	.59	16.57	6.81	44.42	4.51
1892	22.74	.03	.51	15.02	6.31	45.26	4.52
1893	20.84	----	.48	15.94	5.85	46.68	4.89
1894	19.69	----	.39	16.70	6.13	46.57	5.02
1895	18.85	----	.42	16.74	6.45	47.76	4.89
1896	19.04	.01	.40	15.66	6.25	48.21	4.55
1897	16.61	.01	.48	16.93	6 32	49.63	5.10
1898	19.53	.01	.62	16.89	5.82	48.03	5.19

A brief reference to some of the special diseases of the Zymotic class may be of interest.

Measles.—This disease caused 80 deaths, against 52 in the previous year.

They were fatal

In 6 towns in Hartford County with 16 deaths.
" 7 " New Haven " " 44 "
" 4 " New London " " 7 "
" 5 " Fairfield " " 8 "
" 1 " Windham " " 2 "
" 2 " Middlesex " " 2 "
" 1 " Tolland " " 1 "

Scarlet Fever was fatal in 38 instances during the year, which was 31 less than in the year before.

The fatal prevalence of scarlet fever in the counties was as follows:

Hartford	County,	7	deaths in	4	towns.
New Haven	"	13	"	5	"
New London	"	4	"	4	"
Fairfield	"	9	"	4	"
Windham	"	1	"	1	"
Litchfield	"	2	"	2	"
Middlesex	"	1	"	1	"
Tolland	"	1	"	1	"
State,		38		22	

The mortality from *La Grippe* occurred in counties as follows:

Hartford	County,	57	deaths in	18	towns.
New Haven	"	97	"	15	"
New London	"	16	"	7	"
Fairfield	"	49	"	17	"
Windham	"	21	"	7	"
Litchfield	"	17	"	11	"
Middlesex	"	25	"	10	"
Tolland	"	8	"	5	"
State,		290		90	

The mortality from *Diphtheria and Croup* occurred in counties as follows:

Hartford	County,	34	deaths in	11	towns.
New Haven	"	65	"	12	"
New London	"	18	"	5	"
Fairfield	"	67	"	8	"
Windham	"	19	"	5	"
Litchfield	"	9	"	6	"
Middlesex	"	4	"	3	"
Tolland	"	3	"	1	"
State,		219		51	

Whooping Cough was fatal in 172 instances.

Hartford	County,	21	deaths in	10	towns.
New Haven	"	102	"	9	"
New London	"	13	"	8	"
Fairfield	"	19	"	9	"
Windham	"	3	"	2	"
Litchfield	"	10	"	3	"
Middlesex	"	4	"	4	"
State,		172		45	

Typhoid Fever was fatal in 189 instances during the year, which was 38 more than in the year before.

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER BY COUNTIES.

FOR 44 YEARS—1855-1898.

	Hartford County.	New Haven County.	New London County.	Fairfield County.	Windham County.	Litchfield County.	Middlesex County.	Tolland County.	Total.	Per cent. to known causes.
1855	58	62	32	15	25	28	27	20	273	5.50
1856	47	62	31	16	29	30	20	15	256	4.62
1857	61	58	28	15	27	35	29	14	267	4.55
1858	68	68	25	35	25	34	16	24	285	4.89
1859	78	55	25	48	26	36	17	22	307	5.30
1860	59	91	24	28	35	40	20	17	314	5.60
1861	92	74	32	34	42	32	23	31	360	5.25
1862	99	83	45	46	24	36	24	24	381	5.10
1863	112	96	61	39	19	45	28	27	427	5.71
1864	97	117	52	43	18	54	29	32	442	5.44
1865	129	97	80	50	60	57	42	27	548	7.79
1866	77	79	49	37	36	20	15	19	332	4.95
1867	117	105	38	38	25	46	19	28	415	6.39
1868	81	104	32	33	31	30	30	25	366	5.54
1869	84	130	35	59	38	48	38	30	458	5.63
1870	87	124	31	54	37	44	35	25	427	5.49
1871	64	111	25	53	31	34	29	5	352	4.93
1872	134	134	37	67	39	39	32	24	506	5.76
1873	114	117	37	43	33	41	24	21	430	5.00
1874	69	109	48	31	32	32	28	21	370	4.68
1875	103	119	38	45	40	44	32	28	449	3.11
1876	76	79	42	42	25	32	12	20	328	3.58
1877	80	80	33	40	25	26	17	28	329	3.32
1878	39	55	30	28	27	27	25	15	346	2.70
1879	30	24	34	26	14	15	5	11	169	1.77
1880	40	47	32	31	34	21	19	18	242	2.51
1881	52	68	23	32	30	18	19	15	257	2.45
1882	64	76	35	35	37	28	24	25	325	3.10
1883	49	118	26	29	28	18	14	20	292	2.14
1884	61	93	29	30	25	11	16	16	281	2.47
1885	66	56	22	31	18	19	8	7	227	1.09
1886	50	70	19	30	29	21	13	12	244	2.15
1887	33	51	15	37	19	14	12	14	135	1.16
1888	75	95	16	31	28	21	15	11	292	2.21
1889	62	62	26	68	20	21	6	16	281	2.25
1890	64	103	24	42	17	21	31	10	312	3.28
1891	76	77	23	49	26	15	24	11	301	2.09
1892	93	85	35	45	14	10	18	9	309	2.03
1893	72	76	21	42	17	24	16	7	275	1.84
1894	83	66	23	21	18	18	13	8	250	1.82
1895	61	72	8	75	13	20	6	4	259	1.78
1896	45	61	21	32	18	17	10	3	207	1.37
1897	39	49	9	28	8	7	5	6	151	1.08
1898	58	69	15	21	6	9	6	5	189	1.33

MORTALITY FROM PROMINENT ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

10 YEARS.

YEARS.	DISEASES.										
	Small Pox & Varioloid.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	La Grippe.	Typhoid Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Infantile Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Total.
1889		62	81	4	281	92	584	133	763	146	2142
1890	12	18	67	185	312	137	435	122	879	98	2080
1891	1	115	149	366	301	79	410	156	967	101	2279
1892	4	49	280	564	309	64	369	173	968	105	2321
1893	3	69	217	252	275	122	264	203	972	119	2244
1894	16	30	64	214	250	130	206	162	943	185	1986
1895	3	26	65	275	259	127	262	126	889	177	1934
1896		259	82	118	207	53	375	124	930	136	2166
1897		52	69	161	151	130	310	106	809	118	1745
1898		80	38	290	189	172	219	64	1089	204	2345
Aver'ge	3.	76.	111.	242.	253.	110.	343.	136.	920.	138.	2124.

The deaths from the above ten principal diseases registered in 1898 form 16.5 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, and are equal to 26.2 deaths in every 10,000 of the population.

CLASS II. PARASITIC DISEASES.

Although the diseases of this class are seldom fatal, they are by no means insignificant and are often the occasion of much suffering. Only two fatal events were attributed to them during the year.

CLASS III. DIETETIC DISEASES.

There were 89 deaths registered in this class, all but 4 of which were certified to be due to the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants.

CLASS IV. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

The deaths registered in this class as resulting from diseases termed constitutional, numbered 2394, that is 16.8 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, 37 more than was reported in this class last year.

Consumption and other tubercular diseases constituted 1592 of the whole class.

In the light of recent discoveries, tubercular diseases are infectious and should be included among the zymotic class, but for the present are retained in Class IV, in accordance with long usage.

CLASS V. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.

In this class were registered 825.

Of these 353 were ascribed to old age, 357 to premature birth, 37 to cyanosis, 39 to congenital malformation, and 39 to other causes.

Still-births are not included in this class, but are enumerated separately. See Table XXII.

Still-births are not enumerated as deaths in any part of this report.

CLASS VI. LOCAL DISEASES.

The deaths of this class always exceed those of any other. The registered number in 1898 was 6807, or 48.0 per cent. of the total mortality of the year. This class of diseases are subdivided into orders, according to the different portions of the body in which the diseases are located.

Diseases of the Nervous System were registered as fatal in 1851 instances, of which 739 were apoplexy, 272 by inflammation of the brain or its membranes ; 193 by "convulsions," a term of very indefinite meaning ; 49 by softening of the brain ; 62 by insanity ; and 536 by various other disorders of the nervous system.

Diseases of the Circulatory System caused 1216 deaths, of which 1101 were recorded as from various diseases of the heart, which is a little more than 7.7 per cent. of the total mortality in the State.

Diseases of the Respiratory System were the cause of death in 1721 cases. Of these 1092 were credited to pneumonia, 464 to bronchitis, and 26 to pleurisy.

Diseases of the Digestive System—this group contributed 912 to the total mortality of the year. They included 123 from enteritis, 88 from non-puerperal peritonitis, 72 from appendicitis, 213 from various diseases of the liver, 416 from diseases of the stomach, etc.

Diseases of the Urinary System occasioned 889 deaths, of which Bright's disease and nephritis caused 765 deaths, and 18 deaths were ascribed to uræmia.

The remaining deaths from "Local Diseases" comprise 18 deaths from diseases of the eye, ear and nose, *organs of Special Sense ;* 17 from the *Lymphatic System ;* of the *Reproductive System*, 39 ; of diseases and accidents incident to *Parturition*, 127 ;

of the *Locomotory System*, none ; and of the *Integumentary System*, 17.

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL LOCAL DISEASES—10 YEARS.

YEARS.	DISEASES.										
	Apoplexy.	Paralysis.	Insanity.	Convulsions.	Heart Disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Peritonitis.	Bright's Disease, Nephritis, and other Kidney Diseases.	Totals.
1889	498	82	47	287	764	324	915	38	122	403	3480
1890	542	78	76	281	857	455	1430	31	120	422	4292
1891	588	36	58	290	825	481	1442	31	136	482	4369
1892	607	29	60	329	851	546	1493	38	163	514	4630
1893	631	41	56	300	926	521	1465	38	128	591	4697
1894	583	34	63	250	896	446	1118	34	153	520	4097
1895	689	54	56	327	1016	539	1289	44	129	605	4748
1896	683	43	76	320	942	525	1361	42	118	688	4798
1897	744	60	77	255	1007	391	1284	41	108	725	4692
1898	739	41	62	193	1101	464	1092	26	88	786	4592
Aver'ge	630.	49.	63.	283.	918.	469.	1288.	36.	126.	573.	4439

CLASS VII. VIOLENCE.

The number of deaths caused by violence or negligence during the year, as registered, was 736, being 25 more than the year before, which was 5.1 per cent. of the total mortality of the year. Accident or negligence caused 648 ; homicide and suicide, 87 ; injuries on railroad resulted fatally in 132 cases ; 108 were accidentally drowned.

Of the suicides 8 chose drowning and 20 hanging as a means of exit from life. The remaining 54 selected various modes.

CLASS VIII. UNCLASSIFIED.

This class is an enumeration of deaths in which no cause is stated, or, if stated, it is in terms so general as to prevent proper classification. There were 549 in the list, in 32 of which no cause of death was given.

The remaining 517 were described as due to "Tumors," "Debility," and a few even to "Heart Failure," or some equivalent expression, none of which causes are sufficiently definite to admit of classification.

STATEMENT OF BIRTHS FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1898.

COUNTIES.	SEX.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total for 10 yrs.
Hartford	Male	1,743	1,691	1,832	1,937	2,049	2,058	1,956	2,152	2,205	2,229	19,852
	Female	1,466	1,508	1,646	1,774	1,910	1,824	1,930	2,051	2,060	2,107	18,276
	Not stated	22	19	13	25	25	16	15	12	23	14	184
	Total	3,231	3,218	3,491	3,736	3,984	3,898	3,901	4,215	4,288	4,350	38,312
New Haven	Male	2,901	2,762	3,105	3,262	3,354	3,649	3,510	3,674	3,560	3,662	33,439
	Female	2,758	2,781	2,849	3,114	3,171	3,057	3,168	3,369	3,328	3,366	30,961
	Not stated	19	42	42	41	91	62	54	20	23	19	413
	Total	5,678	5,585	5,996	6,417	6,616	6,768	6,732	7,063	6,911	7,047	64,813
New London	Male	778	811	872	908	915	923	887	1,001	911	967	8,973
	Female	749	753	792	837	884	838	838	843	823	855	8,212
	Not stated	8	3	4	4	3	----	3	----	3	4	32
	Total	1,535	1,567	1,668	1,749	1,802	1,761	1,728	1,844	1,737	1,826	17,217
Fairfield	Male	1,766	1,871	1,954	2,106	2,227	2,089	2,045	2,323	2,107	2,213	20,701
	Female	1,610	1,794	1,902	2,076	1,973	2,016	1,882	2,104	1,931	1,915	19,203
	Not stated	16	27	29	36	40	61	51	46	26	30	362
	Total	3,392	3,692	3,885	4,218	4,240	4,166	3,978	4,473	4,064	4,158	40,266
Windham	Male	503	512	503	567	555	619	526	623	538	549	5,495
	Female	468	468	480	550	493	580	483	538	501	503	5,064
	Not stated	11	10	5	6	2	3	4	1	3	1	46
	Total	982	990	988	1,123	1,050	1,202	1,013	1,162	1,042	1,053	10,605
Litchfield	Male	534	545	537	558	566	580	581	602	660	618	5,781
	Female	462	474	536	520	542	604	584	604	604	656	5,580
	Not stated	7	7	10	7	2	3	6	8	7	2	59
	Total	1,003	1,026	1,083	1,085	1,110	1,187	1,171	1,214	1,271	1,270	11,420
Middlesex	Male	400	404	446	446	455	439	452	426	420	406	4,294
	Female	396	393	451	399	451	397	427	384	380	382	4,060
	Not stated	4	----	2	2	2	3	----	1	2	2	18
	Total	800	797	899	847	908	839	879	811	802	790	8,372
Tolland	Male	294	281	307	324	311	270	283	279	222	253	2,825
	Female	254	238	240	248	273	254	243	259	239	272	2,520
	Not stated	7	----	1	2	2	----	3	4	4	4	27
	Total	555	519	548	575	586	524	529	542	465	529	5,372
Total for the State	Male	8,919	8,877	9,556	10,109	10,432	10,627	10,240	11,080	10,623	10,897	101,360
	Female	8,163	8,409	8,896	9,518	9,697	9,570	9,555	10,152	9,866	10,050	93,876
	Not stated	94	108	106	123	167	148	136	92	91	76	1,141
Grand Total		17,176	17,394	18,558	19,750	20,296	20,345	19,931	21,324	20,580	21,023	196,377

STATEMENT OF DEATHS FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1898.

COUNTIES.	SEX.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total for 10 yrs.
Hartford ----	Male ------	1,310	1,411	1,490	1,622	1,522	1,339	1,437	1,570	1,506	1,544	14,751
	Female ---	1,245	1,335	1,445	1,482	1,524	1,221	1,390	1,411	1,378	1,394	13,825
	Not stated	2	----	1	1	1	----	----	6	7	1	19
	Total----	2,557	2,746	2,936	3,105	3,047	2,560	2,827	2,987	2,891	2,939	28,595
New Haven-	Male ------	1,769	2,053	2,107	2,190	2,271	2,100	2,199	2,352	2,170	2,178	21,389
	Female ---	1,607	1,894	1,943	2,009	2,170	1,917	2,032	2,172	1,894	2,140	19,778
	Not stated	7	1	----	2	----	----	1	1	3	----	15
	Total----	3,383	3,948	4,050	4,201	4,441	4,017	4,232	4,525	4,067	4,318	41,182
New London	Male ------	644	753	713	755	721	717	720	720	650	716	7,109
	Female ---	609	691	684	725	720	698	665	717	722	612	6,843
	Not stated	2	----	----	1	1	----	1	1	----	----	6
	Total----	1,255	1,444	1,397	1,481	1,442	1,415	1,386	1,438	1,372	1,328	13,958
Fairfield -----	Male ------	1,354	1,356	1,566	1,642	1,607	1,472	1,543	1,636	1,507	1,465	15,148
	Female ---	1,228	1,268	1,393	1,444	1,424	1,339	1,516	1,414	1,302	1,341	13,669
	Not stated	1	2	3	3	7	6	10	3	3	1	39
	Total----	2,583	2,626	2.962	3,089	3,038	2,817	3,069	3,053	2,812	2,807	28,856
Windham----	Male ------	401	409	438	433	437	432	432	438	419	410	4,249
	Female ---	439	434	408	456	425	441	482	439	404	397	4,325
	Not stated	2	----	----	1	3	----	----	----	1	1	8
	Total----	842	843	846	890	865	873	914	877	824	808	8,582
Litchfield----	Male ------	398	426	438	501	473	490	480	479	432	423	4,540
	Female ---	371	433	450	499	396	409	462	445	455	403	4,323
	Not stated	5	3	4	1	----	----	2	4	1	----	20
	Total----	774	862	892	1,001	869	899	944	928	888	826	8,883
Middlesex ---	Male ------	348	413	430	459	378	391	373	402	341	403	3,938
	Female ---	369	391	394	453	362	342	352	367	317	337	3,684
	Not stated	4	1	----	1	1	----	----	1	1	----	9
	Total----	721	805	824	913	741	733	725	770	659	740	7,631
Tolland ------	Male ------	237	195	252	257	235	226	234	224	215	201	2,276
	Female ---	174	196	225	233	223	159	215	223	185	203	2,036
	Not stated	3	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	6
	Total----	414	391	478	490	458	385	449	447	402	404	4,318
Total for the State- ----	Male ------	6,461	7,016	7,434	7,859	7,644	7,167	7,418	7,821	7,240	7,340	73,400
	Female ---	6,042	6,642	6,942	7,301	7,244	6,526	7,114	7,188	6,657	6,827	68,483
	Not stated	26	7	9	10	13	6	14	16	18	3	122
Grand Total-	------------	12,529	13,665	14,385	15,170	14,901	13,699	14,546	15,025	13,915	14,170	142,005

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.—PREPARED BY L. M. TARR, OBSERVER U. S. WEATHER BUREAU.

Observations taken at U. S. Weather Office, in New Haven, Conn., during 1898.

1898. MONTH.	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE. Monthly mean Barometer.	Highest Barometer during month.	Lowest Barometer during month.	Range of Pressure during month.	TEMPERATURE. Monthly mean Temperature.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Range.	HUMIDITY. Monthly mean Rel. Humidity. Per cent.	PRECIPITATION. Amount of Rain and Melted Snow.	No. of days on which .or inch Precipitation occurred	WIND. Prevailing Direction.	Highest Velocity.	Total number of miles of movement.
January	29.88	30.44	29.18	1.26	29.4	55	0	55	74	4.96	15	N.	44	7,497
February	29.96	30.50	29.11	1.39	31.2	57	2	55	79	4.55	13	N.	40	6,452
March	30.12	30.62	29.60	1.01	42.4	64	23	41	78	2.54	14	N.	40	6,036
April	29.83	30.22	29.38	.84	45.4	70	23	47	72	4.43	13	N. E.	40	8,685
May	26.85	30.23	29.48	.75	55.8	84	35	49	79	8.03	23	S.	45	6,700
June	29.87	30.23	29.44	.79	66.9	90	47	43	74	.21	6	S.	38	6,757
July	29.94	30.30	29.59	.71	72.0	97	51	46	79	5.03	9	S.	33	5,646
August	29.89	30.15	29.61	.54	72.4	90	54	36	84	6.65	12	S. W.	30	5,178
September	29.94	30.30	29.58	.72	66.6	93	42	51	79	2.30	8	S. W.	36	5,431
October	30.00	30.34	29.41	.93	54.0	81	33	48	82	7.22	12	N. W.	34	7,087
November	29.92	30.44	29.13	1.31	41.0	60	20	40	79	5.69	12	N. W.	45	7,780
December	29.92	30.41	29.20	1.21	31.1	53	2	51	77	2.11	10	S. W.	54	6,900
For the year	Mean 30.05	Highest 30.62	Lowest 29.11	Mean Range .96	Mean 50.7	Highest 97	Lowest 0	Mean Range 47	Mean. 78	Total. 57.89	Total. 147	Prevailing Direction N.	Highest 54	Total 80,149

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Taken by the U. S. Weather Bureau in New Haven, Conn., since 1873.

YEAR.	COMPARATIVE TEMPERATURES.												Annual means	COMPARATIVE PRECIPITATION.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1873	24.1	26.4	33.1	44.1	56.7	67.1	72.4	69.1	62.4	52.3	33.1	32.3	47.8	7.42	3.45	4.01	4.95	6.27	2.07	1.55	9.90	2.12	6.18	4.73	4.41	57.06
1874	31.3	28.0	34.1	40.0	57.2	67.6	72.3	68.1	64.9	52.5	41.2	33.2	49.2	4.29	3.86	1.34	7.89	4.92	3.41	4.90	12.99	4.07	1.68	3.44	2.85	55.82
1875	22.7	24.0	31.8	43.2	58.5	68.1	73.0	71.9	62.3	52.3	37.5	31.9	48.2	2.72	3.98	3.24	3.28	2.71	3.50	4,42	5.56	2.10	3.18	7.44	1.39	43.52
1876	33.7	30.9	35.3	47.2	58.9	72.2	77.2	72.6	61.6	50.5	43.8	24.3	50.7	1.54	4.29	10.15	7.65	3.12	1.86	11.05	1.20	5.34	1.12	4.43	2.38	54.13
1877	27.1	35.6	37.7	48.3	59.3	69.3	73.5	74.1	65.6	54.8	45.3	38.0	52.4	2.60	1.07	8.09	3.44	2.14	6.17	2.37	5.69	1.13	10.09	7.11	1.46	51.36
1878	31.3	33.5	43.4	52.4	59.0	65.8	75.1	72.1	65.4	56.9	42.5	33.8	52.9	6.80	6.40	4.18	5.08	3.75	2.62	2.53	4.93	7.67	2.33	6.33	5.50	58.12
1879	26.5	27.1	37.0	46.1	61.4	68.5	73.4	69.7	62.1	58.7	41.9	36.0	50.7	2.69	3.89	5.82	6.08	3.22	4.62	9.50	9.40	2.13	1.41	2.33	4.41	55.50
1880	37.5	35.2	36.3	49.3	64.0	70.6	73.6	70.2	64.3	51.5	39.3	27.6	51.6	3.75	3.80	5.68	3.69	1.24	1.21	4.90	8.14	3.73	4.07	2.82	3.49	46.52
1881	21.4	26.8	35.8	44.1	58.6	63.4	70.5	71.2	69.5	55.9	43.1	37.6	49.8	4.79	6.17	10.42	1.71	3.89	5.14	3.53	2.51	1.45	2.78	4.18	4.75	51.32
1882	26.8	31.6	36.9	43.5	51.4	66.2	71.6	69.7	64.5	55.3	37.8	29.0	48.7	5.91	4.52	3.59	1.55	5.05	2.74	3.03	.26	13.43	3.54	1.31	2.99	47.92
1883	23.8	27.6	29.9	44.2	56.5	68.3	71.1	67.3	60.1	49.0	42.1	29.7	47.5	3.60	5.00	1.64	2.23	4.52	1.83	5.67	1.26	2.43	5.87	1.56	3.85	39.46
1884	23.2	31.7	33.6	44.9	55.9	66.8	67.8	69.1	66.4	53.2	40.9	31.5	48.7	4.63	5.57	4.15	2.36	3.32	5.26	5.89	5.60	1.41	2.49	2.24	6.41	49.33
1885	26.8	19.7	26.9	46.0	54.9	65.2	72.1	67.8	60.7	51.6	42.4	33.3	47.3	4.05	3.15	1.19	2.31	2.61	1.43	2.51	8.13	.77	5.37	3.49	3.31	38.32
1886	25.4	26.1	34.4	48.3	56.6	63.1	70.1	68.2	63.2	52.8	42.7	27.3	48.2	3.53	5.95	3.20	3.21	2.74	2.84	4.69	4.56	2.35	1.95	3.83	3.47	42.32
1887	25.2	29.8	31.3	44.4	60.5	65.5	74.5	67.8	59.7	51.1	40.4	32.6	48.6	4.24	6.22	4.22	2.75	.18	5.62	4.66	4.80	2.21	3.24	2.85	3.09	44.08
1888	20.5	27.8	29.4	44.0	55.0	67.8	68.3	69.2	59.4	46.4	41.4	31.6	46.7	5.48	3.16	7.46	2.57	6.03	2.15	1.76	7.10	7.68	6.46	4.73	5.68	60.26
1889	34.2	25.0	38.7	48.6	59.6	67.4	70.0	68.5	63.0	48.8	44.2	38.8	50.6	4.47	2.08	1.44	4.01	3.81	3.17	17.08	4.38	4.98	3.96	7.78	2.62	59.78
1890	35.4	35.5	34.2	47.0	56.8	65.9	69.4	69.1	62.8	51.3	41.7	26.6	49.6	3.07	3.19	6.60	2.89	4.24	3.12	6.59	2.67	5.38	7.63	.67	2.90	48.95
1891	30.8	32.3	35.1	48.6	56.0	66.2	67.6	70.6	66.4	50.8	40.8	39.2	50.4	6.77	5.88	3.68	2.35	1.92	1.90	4.52	3.14	3.96	4.62	2.21	3.74	44.69
1892	27.1	31.2	32.8	47.0	56.1	68.9	71.6	70.6	61.7	52.4	40.2	28.4	49.0	5.39	1.56	3.07	1.31	5.11	2.36	4.33	4.99	1.54	.94	5.46	1.72	37.78
1893	20.2	25-9	33.7	45.2	56.8	66.4	70.9	70.6	60.1	54.2	41.0	30.8	48.0	3.47	6.23	4.50	3.84	7.08	2.07	1.89	4.86	2.24	4.75	2.56	3.22	46.71
1894	30.5	26.0	41.4	47.3	57.6	68.0	73.1	68.9	65.6	53.2	37 2	32.1	50.1	2.74	4.23	1.15	2.24	4.49	.49	2.40	1.70	4.63	6.11	4.23	3.33	37.74
1895	26.7	22.4	34.4	46.2	58.6	68.4	69.0	71.4	66.4	48.6	43.6	35.4	49.3	5.13	.99	2.36	3.11	1.70	2.41	3.77	3.91	2.51	3.32	4.84	1.91	34.96
1896	25.0	28.6	30.8	48.2	61.9	65.2	72.2	71.3	62.9	49.8	46.3	29.4	49.3	1.82	5.65	5.61	1.19	3.67	2.96	3.86	2.57	3.42	2.91	2.33	2.40	38.39
1897	27.9	30.0	37.7	47.8	58.2	64.0	72.2	68.8	63.0	53.4	41.9	33.8	49.9	3.85	2.00	3.66	2.44	5.03	2.47	16.63	6.81	2.42	1.25	5.72	5.61	57.89
1898	29.4	31.2	42.4	45.4	55.8	66.9	72.0	72.4	66.6	54.0	41.0	31.1	50.7	4.96	4.55	2.54	4.43	8.03	.21	5.03	6.65	2.30	7.22	5.69	2,11	53.72
Mean 26 years	27.5	28.9	34.9	46.2	57.8	67.0	71.7	70.0	63.9	52.3	41.3	32.1	49.4	4.22	4.11	4.39	3.42	3.88	2.83	5.35	5.15	3.59	4.02	4.01	3.43	48.29

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State of Connecticut.
PUBLIC DOCUMENT.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.

ORDERED PRINTED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

MERIDEN, CONN.:
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1899.

State of Connecticut.

Office Inspector of Factories,
Hartford, Conn., November 30, 1899.

To His Excellency George E. Lounsbury, *Governor of the State of Connecticut:*

Sir — I have the honor to submit herewith my report for the year ending September 30, 1899.

Very respectfully yours,

GEO. L. McLEAN,
Inspector of Factories.

State of Connecticut.

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES.

Office of the Inspector of Factories,
Hartford Conn., November 30, 1899.

To His Excellency George E. Lounsbury, *Governor of the State of Connecticut:*

Sir—In accordance with the law under which this office was organized, the Inspector of Factories herewith respectfully submits his report of the conditions as respects safety to life and health of the employes in factories and bakeshops visited, together with a detailed statement of inspections made and orders issued by this office during the year ending September 30, 1899.

In submitting the thirteenth annual report of this department, it gives me pleasure to state that most of the changes recommended in regard to ventilation, sanitary conditions, and guarding dangerous machinery, have been promptly complied with, and the inspector courteously received.

During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1899, 1,466 factories and 214 bakeshops have been visited and their conditions are reported in tables. This does not include the visits to many places where the manufacture of clothing, cigars, and artificial flowers is carried on, the inspection of which was added to the duties of this department by the General Assembly of 1899.

The following table will show the number of factories inspected, and also the number of operatives employed from the year 1889 to 1899 inclusive and will give the general public an idea of the increased work done by this department:

	No. of Factories Inspected.	No. of Operatives in Places Inspected.
1889 (5 months),	255	42,089
1890 (1 year),	489	63,140
1891 "	435	55,982
1892 "	414	51,966
1893 "	476	68,098
1894 "	1,154	93,428
1895 (10 months),	1,091	93,467
1896 (1 year),	1,461	135,909
1897 "	1,426	131,700
1898 "	1,425	132,180
1899 "	1,466	151,152

BAKESHOPS.

Number of bakeshops visited:

1897, - - - - - - -	254
1898, - - - - - - -	211
1899, - - - - - - -	214

FACTORY INSPECTION.

Factory inspection was first begun in this State in the year 1887, and the records of the office show that the first inspection was made on November 23 of that year. There is no doubt that much good has been accomplished by the enactment of this law.

In the first years of the existence of this office considerable opposition was shown by some manufacturers regarding the new law. They did not understand its true purport, but considered it an infringement on their private rights. The General Assemblies of the different years have passed more stringent laws for the bettering of the conditions as respects safety to life and health of the employes. They have now become accustomed to these laws, and many speak highly of the work, as they realize that it is for their own interest, as well as for the interest of their employes, that the factory laws are enforced.

Requests are often made to this office for plans of fire escapes, such as have been found to be satisfactory, also for the different methods employed in guarding dangerous machinery.

VENTILATION.

Increased attention has been given to the ventilation of factories within the past few years. In places where much dust is created in the manufacture of goods, exhaust systems have been put in to remove the excessive dust, and where the air is vitiated by fumes of acids or volatile liquids, ventilating fans, which change the atmosphere of the room, have come into general use.

In some of the early constructed factories, the rooms are low and hard to ventilate. The dropping of a window in cold weather often causes severe colds to the operatives, as the air from the outside of the building passes directly on to their bodies. But in the factories of new construction the rooms are of good height, with proper means of heating and ventilation.

There are some industries, however, in which good ventilation can not be secured without destroying or removing the product. In the hatting industry of this State, many methods for removing the excessive steam from plank and dyeing rooms, are found to be in use. In some places, ventilating fans are placed in the wall at one end of the room, and warm air is introduced at the opposite end, sometimes near the floor, but usually about seven or eight feet above.

Without the introduction of warm air at one end of the room a ventilating fan placed in the wall does not seem to carry out the excessive steam in extreme cold weather. In other rooms, where similar work is carried on, hoods are placed over the kettles, containing hot water or dyes, and connected with a central ventilating shaft running through roof of building. This system works fairly well in ordinary weather. One of the most effective methods found in use, consists of a system of hoods, placed over kettles containing boiling liquids, and connected by pipes to an exhaust blower, the discharge from which goes through roof of building to the outside air. The density of the air outside, which often interferes to some extent with the first two systems mentioned, does not seem to make any difference whatever with the last named, as the exhaust blower connected with pipes and hoods over kettles, is bound to force the steam outside of buildings, and leave the rooms in fairly clear condition.

The past year has been a hard one to enforce orders in factories where exhaust systems have been required. The activity in the steel and iron trade has been such that it has somtimes been impossible to place contracts for exhaust systems in less than six months' time from the placing of the order. The present law gives three months' time to make changes, but in many instances the work could not be done inside of six months at the earliest, and, upon learning the facts, the time has been extended.

The following illustrations show the methods used in ventilating the plank and dye rooms of some of our large hat factories :

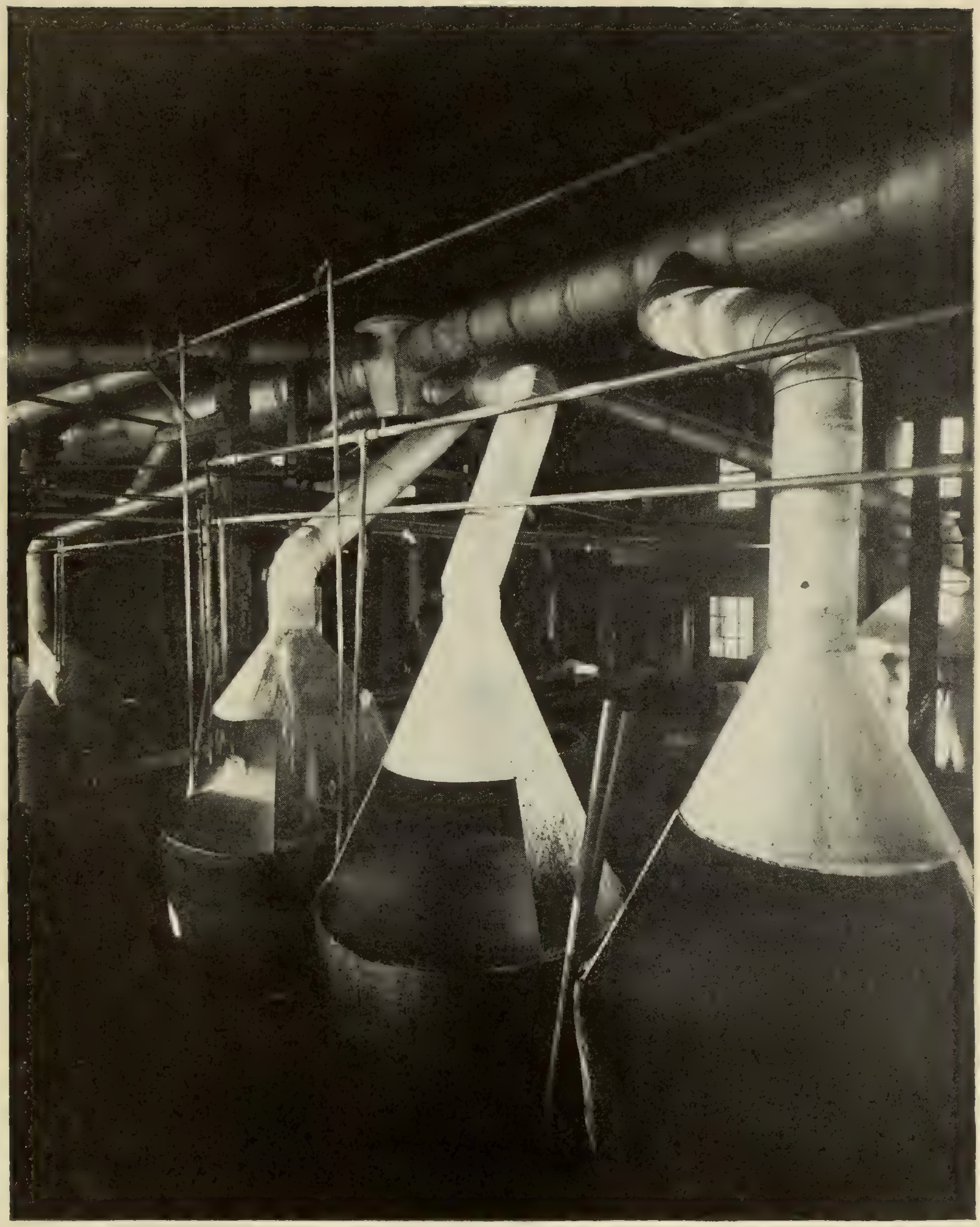
WELL-LIGHTED WORK ROOMS.

At the last session of the Legislature, Section 2265 of the General Statutes was amended by the word "lighted." Complaints had been made to this office in regard to poor light, but under the old law no authority was given the Inspector of Factories, whereby poor light in factories could be ordered remedied.

The factory laws of other States usually require well-lighted work rooms. In one factory visited, where corrugated glass was used as a side light, sixteen men employed at fine machine work stated that the light from the glass had injured their sight. A good oculist was called into the factory, and he stated that, in his opinion, the light from this glass was injurious to the men who were employed near the window at fine work. The owners of this factory have changed the glass, putting in clear lights. The use of corrugated glass is advocated by a prominent official connected with one of the Mill Mutual Insurance Companies. Circulars have seen giving the good points claimed for this light.

One advantage of its use is stated by some men to be "that the employes can not see out on the street and neglect their work." Another claim is made that the light is more evenly distributed around the room. The face of this glass is corrugated and has both a convex and a concave surface. The light is distributed by refraction. The rays of light cross one another at many places, producing too many focal points which dazzle and injure the eye. It is noticed that this light affects persons who work near the windows where a side light is obtained. Towards the center of the room the light is softened and does not seem to affect the eyes. Complaint is made only by persons who work within twelve or fifteen feet from side windows. As an overhead light such as is given in a roof of saw-tooth construction, no complaint of this glass has been made. The distance is usually from eighteen to twenty-five feet from the roof of such buildings to the floor, and the light seems softened by the distance it travels, so it does not effect the eye.

Complaints have been made from other factories where men work near the windows which have corrugated glass. Many new factories which have been built during the past year have been visited, and the owner's attention has been called to the injury said to be produced on the eyes of employes if fine or trying



work is carried on under such a light. Such visits have usually resulted in substituting clear glass for corrugated, if their plans call for same.

It is the opinion of the writer, formed after a number of years' experience at trying work for the eyes, that an employe should have a chance to glance out doors, as it rests the eye very much.

Wherever this privilege is abused and the work neglected, the party at fault should be discharged. In some factories visited the window lights are covered with a deposit of dust and grease which produces a peculiar yellow light. This is especially noticeable in metal polishing rooms. No ordinary washing will remove this deposit, and if a grit is used, it is apt to scratch the glass before removing the deposit.

One of the best methods known, is to take a shallow wooden box large enough to put the sash in, and make it tight so that it will hold water; take one part of hydrofluoric acid and nine parts water, and fill the box so that the sash can be dipped in; place the sash in the solution, which will loosen any deposit on glass without injuring paint; rinse in running water. Care should be taken in handling the pure acid not to get it on the hands or clothing.

ELEVATORS.

A careful inspection has been given the elevators in our factories during the last year. The cables have been examined carefully, and if found cut or crystallized to any great extent, new ones have been ordered provided.

Safety appliances have been ordered on cars not already provided with such appliances, and those found equipped already, have been carefully tested to see that the appliances worked properly.

Very few accidents have been reported by the press as occurring on elevators in factories. One fatal accident occurred in one of our large factories, whereby a young lady received injuries from which she died. She was said to have been fooling with another girl, and dodged across the automatic hatches of an elevator just as the car was coming through the opening. She was thrown against the side post, and caught between it and the door as the elevator came up, receiving injuries from which she died.

GUARDING OF ELEVATOR OPENINGS.

Automatic hatches and self-closing gates have been found to be the best protection of an elevator opening, as when the car is away, they are in place. Gates which raise and lower by hand are many times found nailed or blocked up, so that they do not afford any protection to the elevator opening. Chains are sometimes used, but they are apt to be found slack so as to work easily, or out of place. One accident occurred which was caused by a man backing up to the chain which was stretched across the opening. There was so much slack to this chain, that he slipped beneath it and went down into the elevator well. This was a second accident that occurred in this building, and the owners were perfectly willing to put in automatic gates. Bars are sometimes used, which, if kept in place, are a protection against an accident occurring by an employe falling down an elevator well. But, if such bars are not kept in place, they are no protection whatever, and usually, if the Inspector finds the openings unguarded the second year, orders are given to provide self-closing hatches or automatic gates.

GUARDING OF DANGEROUS MACHINERY.

Great improvement has been made by the manufacturers of machinery in placing guards over exposed gears.

In machinery manufactured thirty years ago, but little attention was paid to the guarding of dangerous parts, but the factory laws of different States have required many changes in factories where machinery is in operation, and the owners, when placing orders for any new machinery have insisted, in many instances, that such and such a part, which they have found dangerous, be properly guarded. Of course there is no way in which machinery can be guarded so as to prevent accidents from extremely careless persons. In fact, men have been found who have been injured twice on the same machine by their own carelessness. It would seem as if one injury ought to caution a person, so that it would not occur again.

Very many ingenious ways are found whereby certain dangers in the operation of a machine are overcome. Many times it is not until an accident to an operative occurs that the necessity of a certain guard is brought to the attention of the owner of the factory.

Factory inspection becomes of practical value when such machinery situated in other factories is required to be guarded in like manner so that accidents can be prevented. In the manufacture of steam mangles a safety strip is placed before the rolls, so that operatives in feeding on the carrier can not run their fingers into the rolls and have them crushed and burned. Such a guard can be placed before the rolls that are apt to catch the hand, on many different kinds of machinery. Builders of textile machinery have shown much care in covering dangerous parts, and by displaying signs at dangerous moving parts, reading "hands off."

Punch and drop presses are the cause of destroying the fingers of many operatives in metal working factories.

No fixed guard is known by which machines can be supplied by which an accident can not occur. Many times the work will catch in the dye, and the operative employed at the machine, will use his fingers to release the work rather than a piece of wire, and at the same time, press the treadle. On piece-work, the quickest way is often taken.

FIRE ESCAPES.

The enforcement of the fire-escape law in factories is placed in the hands of the Building Inspector of each city, the warden of each borough not having a building inspector, or the first selectman of each town. They are required by law to visit such places, at least once a year between April and October and see that the law is properly observed. Violations of this law are frequently found, and the proper authorities to enforce the law are notified. In places where a Building Inspector is found the law is usually enforced, but in some other smaller towns the selectmen seem loath to take any action. Sometimes the inspector is told "I shall get out of office in a short time and I will leave that for the other fellow." This seems to be the trouble in enforcing the law in small places.

There are, however, many selectmen found who are not afraid to do their duty. If a fire should occur in any of our factories whereby there should be a loss of life, more stringent legislation would be passed by the next General Assembly. When a building is found which is not supplied with proper means of egress the proper authorities to enforce the law are notified, and a press copy kept of notification.

SUITABLE WATER CLOSET ACCOMMODATIONS.

Section 2267 of the General Statutes requires owners of factories to provide suitable water closet accommodations for employes.

The word "suitable" is sometimes looked at in different ways by employers of labor. In one instance a factory was found in which seventy-five operatives were provided with one closet. It was learned that there were two closets for this room originally, but the lessee had torn out one to make more room. He was obliged to put in an extra closet. During the last year the water supply has been low in many places, and the pressure unfit to flush out closet bowls properly. Nothing could be done by the Inspector to remedy this evil.

In many places visited, outside earth closets had been abandoned, and inside flush water closets provided, which can be more easily kept in a good sanitary condition.

PROJECTING SET SCREWS IN COLLARS ON SHAFTING.

Several accidents have been reported as being caused by an employe getting caught on a set screw in collar on shafting, either in oiling machinery, or throwing on or off belts. It is a well-known fact that a person can be easily caught by having the clothing wound round a perfectly plain, smooth shaft, but more accidents have been reported to this office as occurring from projecting set screws.

New shafting is usually put in with collars containing counter-sunk set screws. In many places visited the previous year no projecting set screws were found on collars, but one year later quite a number were observed, and the Inspector was told that the counter-sunk set screws would not hold the collars at such and such a point, so that an old-fashioned projecting set screw, whereby a mechanic with a wrench could set the point of screw into the shafting and make it hold, were provided.

If the shaft is spotted, a counter-sunk set screw will usually hold.

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.

Wood working machinery, such as circular, band, gang, scroll saws, planing machines and moulding machines are the cause of a great many accidents in wood working factories, owing to the great velocity with which they run. Saw guards, which minimize the danger in the use of rip or cross-cut saws, are sometimes used, but many operatives are found who do not care about using any guard. Buzz planers cause a great many accidents, but there are effective guards which can be used to reduce the danger to the operative. Cuts of such guards have been shown in previous yearly reports. There is a guard used on wood joiner which is in general use in Hartford, and is spoken of very highly. An idea of the great velocity with which wood working machinery is run is given below: Circular saws at periphery six to seven thousand feet, band saws 2,500 too 3,000 feet, scroll saws from 300 to 1,000 feet per minute, planing machine cutters 4,000 to 6,000 feet per minute, molding machine cutters 3,500 to 4,000 feet per minute, wood carving drills 5,000 revolutions per minute, machine augurs 900 to 1,200 revolutions per minute. Where a guard can be used on such machines without interfering with the work it should be provided. There are few employes in general wood working establishments who have not been injured by having a part of a hand maimed or marked by such machinery.

INSPECTION OF WORKSHOPS.

At the last session of the General Assembly a law was passed regulating the manufacture of coats, vests, trousers, knee pants, overalls, skirts, shirts, ladies' waists, artificial flowers, purses, cigars, cigarettes, or any articles of wearing apparel intended for sale. This law was intended to regulate manufacturing of such goods in tenements. It was stated that the sweat shops located in New York City were being moved into Connecticut and practicing the same system of sweating as was carried on in New York City. The Hon. Daniel O'Leary, a former Factory Inspector of the State of New York, was asked if he knew of any cases where persons who were conducting sweat shops in New York were known to have moved to Connecticut and engaged in the same line of business. He said that he did not know of any such instance. The present law, however, may act as a preventative against any such shops being located here. After the passage of the law diligent inquiry was made among members of the cigar makers' union, clothing unions, and other labor organizations intended for the improvement of the working classes, to see if in their knowledge any sweat shops, as defined by the law, were known to exist. Such inquiry failed to bring forth proof of the existence of any such shops. Many places, however, were visited which made clothing. The shops were found located on the first floor, and the sanitary conditions as good as in any ordinary tailor shop. Factories where ladies' shirt waists, skirts, etc., having steam or water as a motive power have previously come under the inspection of the department if they employed five or more hands. A large number of stores were visited where the firms manufacture part of their stock of clothing. It is cut very often in the store and given out to people to make into garments. No outside help other than members of the family were found employed. It gave the family a small extra income. Places where men or women received work from stores or jobbers and employed help other than members of the family, crowding them in ill-ventilated rooms, were not found to exist. It is believed that these conditions are only incident to such work in large cities where the rents are high and space has to be economized. Sometimes, upon inquiry among people who did not understand the law, the writer was told that there was a sweat shop at a certain place, but, on a visit to the same, found that it was a little tailor shop or shop making ladies' garments, located on the first floor, fairly ventilated, and not crowded. We find many such places in the Jewish quarters of our large cities, but they do not come under the intent of the law, as they are not in the tenements. At one place visited a bright woman said: "I have worked in sweat shops in New York and other cities, but in this city there are no such places." In the manufacture of cigars most of the shops are union shops, and it is stated that there is no tenement labor employed at trade. Complaint is sometimes made of the ventilation in cigar factories, and before the passage of this law complaints had been made to this department, but no authority was given the Inspector of Factories, or to his deputies to visit factories where no power was employed except hand power. The new law has resulted in improving the ventilation in some such factories, as the owners seem perfectly willing to make any improvements necessary and reasonable.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. L. McLEAN,
Inspector of Factories.

LAWS

RELATING TO

Workshops and Fire Escapes.

CONNECTICUT.

(Public Acts of 1899.)

CHAPTER CLXLIX.

Concerning Workshops, and Providing for Inspection of the Same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The Inspector of Factories, shall, as often as practicable, carefully examine all buildings, apartments, rooms, and places in any tenement or dwelling-house used for residential purposes and used in whole or in part other than by the immediate members of the family therein, for the manufacture of coats vests, trousers, knee pants, overalls, cloaks, skirts, shirts, ladies' waists, artificial flowers, purses, cigars, cigarettes, or any articles of wearing apparel intended for sale.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of persons engaged in the manufacture of such goods in such premises within thirty days after beginning such manufacture, and, in cases where persons are now engaged in such manufacture in such premises, within thirty days after the taking effect of this act, to notify said Inspector of the location of said workroom or workrooms, the nature of the work there carried on, and the number of persons therein employed.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the person operating said workroom or workrooms to keep the same at all times in a thoroughly clean and sanitary condition and to have the same properly lighted and ventilated and fit for the occupancy of the persons engaged in work therein.

SEC. 4. The Inspector or any of his deputies shall notify the owner or owners of such premises, and the person using the same for the purposes set forth in section one of this act, in the manner provided in section 2270 of the General Statutes, to provide or cause to be provided ample means for lighting or ventilating such workroom or workrooms, and to put the same in a thoroughly clean, sanitary, and fit condition for occupancy for said work; and, if said notification be not complied with in thirty days after the service of such notice, said Inspector or any of his deputies shall cause complaint to be made to any grand juror or prosecuting officer of the city, borough, or town in which such workroom or workrooms are located, to the end that violators of the provisions of this act may be prosecuted.

SEC. 5. Any person, firm, or corporation owning, using, or occupying any workroom or workrooms used for the purposes specified in section one of this act shall, for any violation of the provisions of this act, be fined not more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 6. The expense incurred by the Inspector of Factories or any of his deputies, while in the performance of their duties under this act shall, together with the services of the deputies under this act, be paid by the comptroller, on approval of the Inspector of Factories.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect on and after the first day of July, 1899.

(House Bill No. 237.)

CHAPTER CCLIV.

An Act concerning Fire Escapes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Every story above the first story of any building used or occupied as a schoolhouse, orphan asylum, insane asylum, reformatory of any kind, opera house, hall rented or used for public assemblies of any kind, boarding-house accommodating more than twelve persons, or tenement house occupied by more than five families, shall be provided with more than one way of egress, by stairways on the inside or fire escapes on the outside of such building. And said stairways and fire escapes shall, at all times, be kept free from obstruction, and shall be accessible from each room in every story above the first story.

SEC. 2. If any of the above-named buildings, or any workshop, manufactory, hotel, boarding house, tenement house, or other building used, in whole or in part, for any of the purposes above specified, or in which more than twenty persons shall be employed above the first story, shall be more than two stories in height, it shall be provided with at least one fire escape, of iron or other incombustible material, on the outside of said building; and if such building shall be more than one hundred and fifty feet in length, then it shall be provided with one such fire escape for every one hundred and fifty feet, or fractional part thereof exceeding fifty feet in length of such building; and such fire escapes shall be conveniently accessible from each story of said building.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the owner of every such building to provide such fire escapes and means of egress, or cause the same to be provided, and if he shall neglect so to do, for a period of three months after the passage of this act, or for a period of three months after notice so to do from the Building Inspector or other proper authority, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Building Inspector of each city, the warden of each borough, and the first selectman of each town not having a building inspector, either by himself or by some proper person appointed by him, to inspect all of the above-named buildings at least once each year, between April first and October first, and to see that the provisions of this act are complied with; and for such purpose he shall have the right to enter any of said buildings in the daytime, between the hours of nine and five o'clock. And said city, borough, or town shall fix and pay the compensation for all services under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. This act shall not impair or affect the provisions of Chapter XXIV of the public acts of 1893 concerning fire escapes in hotels.

SEC. 6. Sections 2645, 2646, and 2647 of the general statutes, and Chapter CLIV of the public acts of 1889, and Chapter CV of the public acts of 1893, are hereby repealed.

Approved, June 29, 1895.

(Senate Bill No. 194.)

CHAPTER CCCXLVI.

An Act amending an Act concerning Fire Escapes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section two of Chapter CCLIV of the acts of this assembly, approved June 29, 1895, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "building" where it occurs the second time in said section, the words, "unless it shall be made to appear to the Building Inspector or other proper authority, as provided in section four of this act, that said building is already supplied with a sufficient number of safe and proper means of egress."

Approved, July 9, 1895.

RECORD OF INSPECTION

OF

FACTORIES.

Inspection and Orders from October 1, 1898, to September 30, 1899.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employes. M.	F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
1	Cotton Cloth & Fancy Goods,	120	110	No orders.	
2	Cotton Yarn,	50	50	No orders.	
3	Cotton Cloth,	35	40	No orders.	
4	Satinets,	20	20	No orders.	
5	Woolen Goods,	70	20	Thoroughly clean water closet and use sufficient water to keep same in good sanitary condition.	Complied.
6	Woolen Goods,	75	25	No orders.	
7	Spools and Bobbins,	6		No orders.	
8	Cotton Cloth,	150	100	No orders.	
9	Fine Cotton Goods,	200	150	No orders.	
10	Cotton Yarn,	50	50	No orders.	
11	Woolen and Worsted Goods,	100	150	No orders.	
12	Worsted Yarn,	25	100	No orders.	
13	General Woodwork,	20		No orders.	
14	Brass Goods,	50	110	No orders.	
15	Brass & Brass Goods,	400	50	No orders.	
16	Brass Goods,	800	1200	No orders.	
17	Brass Goods,	800	25	No orders.	
18	Cotton Cloth,	125	75	Provide one new cable to elevator.	Complied.
19	Silk Throwing,	15	75	No orders.	
20	Laundry Work,	3	12	No orders.	
21	Machinery & Casti'gs,	80		No orders	

22	Wood Type,	5	2	No orders.	
23	Buffs,	3	4	No orders.	
24	Spokes, Rims and Wheels,	8		No orders.	
25	Cotton Cloth & Fancy Goods,	400	260	No orders.	
26	Candle Wicking,	7	3	No orders.	
27	Cotton Yarn,	80	85	(1) Replace boxes to main belt on third floor, or guard same by railing. (2) Repair pipes and put in good order water closets and provide sufficient flow of water to properly flush the same.	Complied.
28	Cotton Yarn,	20	6	No orders.	
29	Cotton Yarn,	30	16	No orders.	
30	Cotton Yarn,	30	27	Provide new cable to elevator in mill No. 3.	Complied.
31	Bleaching, Dyeing & Printing,	340	25	No orders.	
32	Fancy Cotton Goods,	260	240	(1) Provide new cable to elevator in carding room. (2) Extend box to main belt in weave room to post as suggested.	Complied.
33	Cotton Cloth,	125	150	No orders.	
34	Roller Covering,	5		No orders.	
35	Cotton Yarn,	6	20	No orders.	
36	Straw Board & Builders' Paper,	18		Guard fly wheel by substantial railing.	Complied.
37	Cotton Sheeting,	85	70	No orders	
38	Denims,	50	50	No orders.	
39	Thread,	50	54	No orders.	
40	Thread,	265	415	Provide one cable to elevator in dye house of No. 2. mill.	Complied.
41	Thread,	141	235	No orders.	
42	Thread,	73	96	No orders.	
43	Spools,	36		No orders.	
44	Silk Dress Goods,	50	75	No orders.	
45	General Wood Work,	15		No orders.	
46	Worsted and Woolen Goods,	40	12	No orders.	
47	Electric Power,	8		No orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employes. M.	F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
48	Fire Arms,	180		Provide better ventilation in buffing room.	Complied.
49	General Wood Work,	12		No orders.	
50	Steam Boilers,	80		No orders.	
51	Monuments,	10		No orders.	
52	Laundry Work,	2	12	No orders.	
53	Monumental Work,	10		No orders.	
54	Cabinet Work,	10		No orders.	
55	Machine Cut Corks,	11	8	No orders.	
56	Picture Cord,	5	30	No orders.	
57	Bicycle Chains,	20		No orders.	
58	Laundry Work,	2	10	No orders.	
59	Laundry Work,	10	15	No orders.	
60	Fancy Cotton Goods,	550	950	No orders.	
61	Tanning & Finishing Leather,	58		No orders.	
62	Nickel & Brass Goods,	25		No orders.	
63	Fire Arms,	75		No orders.	
64	Special Machinery,	10		No orders.	
65	General Machine Work,	10		No orders.	
66	General Machine Repairing,	6		No orders.	
67	Castings & Machinery,	28		No orders.	
68	Plumbers' Supplies,	9		No orders.	
69	Electric Power,	6		No orders.	
70	Book & Lithograph Paper,	135	40	No orders.	
71	Tanning & Finishing,	30		No orders.	

72	Denims, Tickings and Cotton Cloth,	250	300	No orders.	
73	Colored Cover Paper,	25	7	No orders.	
74	Bleaching, Dyeing & Printing,	425	75	(1) Provide one new cable to tower elevator in No. 3 mill. (2) Put up guard so as to prevent the passing between No. 3 printing machine and engine.	Complied.
75	Thread,	125	200	No orders.	
76	Printing Presses,	300		No orders.	
77	General Wood Work,	10		No orders.	
78	Paper Cutters & Wood Washers,	5		No orders. No orders.	
79	Fancy Cotton Goods,	175	225	No orders.	
80	Gas & Electric Light Station,	5		No orders.	
81	Silk Velvet,	50	7	No orders.	
82	Silk Machinery,	150		No orders.	
83	Castings,	8		No orders.	
84	Worsted Goods,	50	20	No orders.	
85	Silk Velvet,	100	40	No orders.	
86	Twine,	6		No orders.	
87	School Furnishings,	3	2	No orders.	
88	Silox,	10		Guard or cover gears to the three west grinding machines.	Complied.
89	Paper Cutters & Embossing Machinery,	45		No orders.	
90	Spools,	25		No orders.	
91	Soap,	10	25	No orders.	
92	Piano Stools,	45	7	No orders.	
93	Edged Tools,	75	10	No orders.	
94	Brass Goods,	6		No orders.	
95	Pianos,	12		No orders.	
96	Pruning Shears,	10		No orders.	
97	Elastic Webbing,	75	25	No orders.	
98	Carriage Cloth,	32	5	No orders.	
99	Acids,	48		No orders.	
100	Baby Carriages,	8	2	No orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employes. M.	F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
101	Plumbers' Supplies,	150	75	No orders.	
102	Printing,	14		No orders.	
103	Buttons,	200	100	No orders.	
104	Watches & Cyclometers.	240	240	No orders.	
105	Buckles,	246	137	(1) Provide new cable for elevator. (2) Repair water closets for male employes and keep the same in good sanitary condition.	Complied.
106	Button Backs,	15	17	No orders.	
107	Paper Boxes,	15	57	No orders.	
108	Steam & Gas Pipes,	25		No orders.	
109	Clock Cases,	80	7	No orders.	
110	Clocks,	800	450	Put up guard in front of band saw in spelter room of building "J."	Complied.
111	Machinery & Tacks,	12		Thoroughly clean out closet vaults and keep the same in good sanitary condition.	Complied.
112	Elastic Webbing,	50	150	No orders.	
113	Silver Plated Ware,	100	15	No orders.	
114	General Wood Work,	11		No orders.	
115	Brass Goods,	400	200	Put safety catches on all elevators in proper working order.	Complied.
116	Acids,	10		No orders.	
117	Lager Beer,	10		No orders.	
118	Silver Plated Ware,	150	70	No orders.	
119	Colored Fancy Cotton Goods,	200	300	No orders.	
120	Woolen Goods,	90	30	No orders.	
121	Woolen Dress Goods,	100	50	No orders.	
122	General Wood Work,	28		No orders.	
123	Rasps and Files,	20		No orders	

124	Bed Quilts,	100	40	No orders.	
125	Silk Ribbons,	10	60	No orders.	
126	Belting and Strips,	30	10	No orders.	
127	Guns,	74		No orders.	
128	General Wood Work,	20		No orders.	
129	Soda & Mineral Waters,	7		No orders.	
130	Machinery.	75	2	No orders.	
131	Silk Thread,	1	58	No orders.	
132	Blank Books,	18	4	No orders.	
133	Cutlery,	50	5	No orders.	
134	Brass Goods,	90	20	No orders	
135	Pins,	225	98	No orders.	
136	Underwear,	35	100	No orders.	
137	Wire,	275	25	No orders.	
138	Lamps & Bedsteads,	164	60	No orders.	
139	Brass Goods,	400		No orders.	
140	Dress Stays,	8	14	No orders.	
141	Corset Stays,	10	45	No orders.	
142	Brass Goods,	18		No orders.	
143	Brass and Copper,	460	20	No orders.	
144	Machinery,	550		No orders.	
145	Clock Trimmings,	20	6	No orders.	
146	Brass Goods,	9	10	No orders.	
147	Insulated Wire,	30	60	No orders.	
148	Copper.	60		No orders.	
149	Braids & Shoestrings,	25	22	No orders.	
150	Woolen Dress Goods,	15	6	No orders.	
151	Silk Ribbon,	15	100	No orders.	
152	Table Cutlery,	70		No orders.	
153	Carpet Linings,	5		No orders.	
154	Heavy Paper,	85		(1) Provide substantial railing to oil run in machine room of new building. (2) Guard by railing passage way from machine room, new building, towards dock, as far as machine and belts extend. (3) Guard opening to well hole for pumps in new building.	Complied.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employes. M.	F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
155	Woolen Dress Goods,	18	10	No orders.	
156	Stoves, Furnaces & Heaters,	180		No orders.	
157	General Wood Working,	75		No orders.	
158	Woolen Dress Goods,	80	20	No orders.	
159	Bicycle Chains,	35	15	No orders.	
160	General Wood Working,	26		No orders.	
161	Electric Lighting Station,	6		No orders.	
162	Steam Boilers & Repairing,	15		No orders.	
163	Machine Repairing,	15		No orders.	
164	Crackers,	165	75	(1) Repair and thoroughly clean water closets in old factory and keep the same in good sanitary condition. (2) Guard intermediate gears to No, 2, 6, and 7 cracker machines where same connect with large gears.	Complied.
165	Laundry Work,	8	4	No orders.	
166	Dyeing and Laundry Work,	8	4	No orders.	
167	Job Printing,	23	2	No orders.	
168	Silk Throwing,	50	100	No orders.	
169	Embroidery Silk,	8	23	No orders.	
170	Paper Boxes,	10	30	No orders.	
171	Cotton Cloth,	60	30	No orders.	
172	Woolen Goods,	80	50	No orders.	
173	Silk Dress Goods and Embroidery Silk,	200	400	No orders.	

174	Bed Quilts & Carpet Lining,	100	50	No orders.	
175	Job Printing.	5	5	No orders.	
176	Machinery,	9		No orders.	
177	Nail Clipper,	8		No orders.	
178	Eyelets,	80		No orders.	
179	Printing,	28	1	No orders.	
180	Combs,	40	5	No orders.	
181	Pins,	12		No orders.	
182	Paper Boxes.	2	8	No orders.	
183	Hosiery and Knit Goods,	150	300	No orders.	
184	Corsets,	6	60	No orders.	
185	Illuminating Gas,	12		No orders.	
186	Planes,	20		No orders.	
187	Pianos,	65		No orders.	
188	Silver Plated Ware,	160	25	No orders.	
189	Silk Ribbons,	8	25	Guard by boxing main belt on second floor.	Complied.
190	Carriage Bolts,	25		Guard by railing front of fly wheel to air pump in forge room at least three feet high.	Complied
191	Typewriters,	100	15	No orders.	
192	Guns and Shells,	360	10	Guard by railing dynamo belts in shop No. 2.	Complied.
193	Keys,	30		No orders.	
194	Castings (iron),	200		No orders.	
195	Electric Power,	10		No orders.	
196	Dress Stays,	15	75	Guard by railing fly wheel and belt to engine in engine room.	Complied.
197	Pianos and Organs,	250		No orders.	
198	Laundry Work,	8	9	No orders.	
199	Monumental Work,	6		No orders.	
200	Cotton Gins & Printing Presses,	250		No orders.	
201	Chucks,	85		No orders.	
202	Gray Iron Castings,	60		No orders.	
203	Marine Engines and Boilers,	30		No orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employes. M.	F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
204	Sawing and Planing Lumber,	25		Guard fly wheel and belt to engine.	Complied.
205	Monumental Work,	12		No orders.	
206	Electric Power,	5		No orders.	
207	Bicycles and Bicycle Parts.	10		No orders.	
208	Iron Vises,	15		No orders.	
209	Ship Building & Repairing,	8		No orders.	
210	Sheet Brass,	16		No orders.	
211	Buttons,	30	60	Thoroughly clean out and disinfect earth closets and keep same in good sanitary condition.	Complied.
212	Wagons,	5		No orders.	
213	General Wood Work,	15		No orders.	
214	Hinges,	10	4	No orders.	
215	Fertilizer,	12		No orders.	
216	Ship Building & Repairing.	250		No orders.	
217	Car Repairing,	40		No orders.	
218	Satinett,	70	30	No orders.	
219	Marine Repairing,	40		No orders.	
220	Rope and Twine,	5		No orders.	
221	Printing.	10	6	No orders.	
222	Brass Novelties,	35	6	Guard by railing belt of dynamo engine in engine room, place one rail 18 inches high and one rail three feet high.	Complied.
223	Woolen Goods,	55	20	No orders.	
224	Brass Goods,	175	30	No orders.	
225	Doors, Sash & Blinds,	60		No orders.	

226	Lawnmower Handles	9		(1) Box driving belt to Whitney lathe. (2) Box driving belt to moulding machine.	Complied.
227	Electric Power,	5		No orders.	
228	Upholstering Nails,	18	9	No orders.	
229	Laundry Work,	6	8	No orders.	
230	Hardware,	400	12	No orders.	
231	Needles,	343	240	No orders.	
232	Bicycles,	350		No orders.	
233	Rope and Manila Paper,	12		No orders.	
234	Wool Scouring,	8		No orders.	
235	Candle Wicking and Cord,	4	4	No orders	
236	Woolen Goods,	80	25	No orders.	
237	Furniture Paper,	8		No orders	
238	General Wood Work,	6		No orders	
239	Reeds,	5		No orders.	
240	Hosiery.	3	10	No orders.	
241	Cotton Cloth,	200	450	No orders.	
242	Bleached & Absorbent Cotton,	12	10	No orders.	
243	Wrapping Paper,	9		No orders.	
244	Bed Quilts,	50	40	No orders	
245	Box Paper,	18		No orders.	
246	Paper Boxes,	28	22	No orders.	
247	Heavy Wall Paper,	8		No orders	
248	Candle Wicking,	13	10	No orders.	
249	Fancy Cotton Goods,	40	60	No orders.	
250	Dye,	15		No orders.	
251	Brass,	240		No orders.	
252	Sheet Brass,	1000		Guard by railing opening in passage way between dynamo No. 3 and large fly wheel in electric power room.	Complied.
253	Machinery,	350		No orders.	
254	Wood Turning and Sawing,	9		No orders.	
255	Locks,	350	52	No orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employes. M.	F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
256	Iron Castings,	125		No orders.	
257	Clocks,	324	188	No orders.	
258	Bells,	43	2	No orders.	
259	Thread and Silk,	25	75	No orders.	
260	Cotton & Linen Netting,		10	No orders.	
261	Bells & Bicycle Sundries,	8		No orders.	
262	Nut and Belt Machinery,	8		No orders.	
263	Nickel Plating,	5		No orders.	
264	Bells, Toys & Bicycle Sundries.	8		No orders.	
265	Bells and Bell Toys,	25		No orders.	
266	Bells,	20		No orders.	
267	Bells,	70	15	No orders.	
268	Paper Boxes,	5	5	No orders.	
269	Paper Boxes,	4	10	No orders.	
270	Hammers, Hardware, Bells and Padlocks,	40	6	Introduce and operate three months from the date of this order such appliances or devices as may be necessary to remove the excessive dust generated from buffing wheel.	Complied.
271	Soap,	15	2	No orders.	
272	Dress Shields,	10	30	No orders.	
273	Toys, Bells and Novelties.	10	5	No orders.	
274	Cut Glass	15		No orders.	
275	Cereal Grinding,	5		No orders.	
276	Electric Power,	10		No orders.	

277	Galvanized & Enamel Ware,	585	75	No orders.	
278	Steam Governors,	60		No orders.	
279	Denims & Tickings,	110	115	Provide new cable to elevator at north end of stone mill.	Complied.
280	Files and Rasps,	7		No orders.	
281	Machine Repairing & Jobbing,	10		No orders.	
282	Padlocks, Hammers, and Hardware,	69	6	No orders.	
283	Bone Goods and Fertilizer,	40	30	No orders.	
284	Laundry Work,	4	9	No orders.	
285	Wagons,	10		No orders.	
286	Castings, Hardware, and Iron Toys,	74	12	No orders.	
287	Suspender Webbing,	30	76	No orders.	
288	General Wood Work,	8		No orders.	
289	Cotton Yarn, Webbing and Belting,	50	30	No orders.	
290	Hatters, Webbing & Suspenders,	134	140	No orders.	
291	Straps & Suspenders,	5	150	No orders.	
292	Job Printing.	10		No orders.	
293	Suspender Webbing,	50	53	No orders.	
294	Broad Silk,	30	30	No orders.	
295	Sewing, Floss Silks and Twist,	26	100	No orders.	
296	Pumps,	153		No orders.	
297	Silver Plated Ware,	125	1	No orders.	
298	Bicycles & Carriages,	130	20	Guard fly wheel to engine in power house.	Complied.
299	Rubber Boots and Shoes,	154	82	No orders.	
300	Pocket Cutlery,	15	3	No orders.	
301	Pocket Cutlery,	15	2	No orders.	
302	Cutlery,	40	4	No orders.	
303	Sewing Silk,	16	48	No orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employes. M.	F.	Orders	Compliances.
304	Silk Thread,	50	150	Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.
305	Umbrella Trimmings and Mouse Traps,	48	16	No orders.	
306	Machinery,	12		No orders.	
307	Hairpins.	2	12	No orders.	
308	Hardware,	16		No orders.	
309	Brass Goods & Pins,	125	125	No orders.	
310	Printing and Book Binding,	7	2	No orders.	
311	Bicycles,			No orders.	
312	Bicycle Bells,	8		No orders.	
313	Light Household Hardware,	5		No orders.	
314	Marine Hardware,	160	10	No orders.	
315	Gun Sights.	17	5	No orders.	
316	Tin Ware and Boxes,	24		No orders.	
317	Cotton Yarn,	20	22	No orders.	
318	Spirit Levels, Nippers and Pistols,	10		No orders.	
319	Bone Goods and Fertilizers,	32	18	No orders.	
320	Hatters' Furs,	50	10	Thoroughly clean and disinfect water closets used by male employes and keep the same in good sanitary condition.	Complied.
321	Straw Hats,	25	45	No orders.	
322	Silk Ribbon,	30	20	(1) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collar on shafting. (2) Repair water supply pipes to water closets for male employes.	Complied.

323	Laundry Work,	3	7	No orders.	
324	Hats in the Rough,	80		No orders.	
325	Shoes,	175	75	No orders.	
326	Hats,	50		No orders.	
327	Hatters' Tools,	8		No orders.	
328	Hats,	80	45	Cover or sink flush or otherwise guard projecting set screws on couplings on low shafting running under bench in finishing room.	Complied.
329	Wire Machinery,	8		No orders.	
330	Boxes,	10		No orders.	
331	Hats,	150	100	No orders.	
332	Builders' Hardware,	200	10	(1) Thoroughly clean and disinfect water closets for male employes and keep the same in good sanitary condition. (2) Repair seats in water closets for male employes.	Complied
333	Hats,	12	8	No orders.	
334	Hats,	70	8	Repair water supply pipe in water closet for female operatives.	Complied.
335	Hats,	70	30	No orders.	
336	Woolen Blankets,	30	10	No orders.	
337	Rubber Webbing,	40	80	No orders.	
338	Hammocks, Nettings and Screens,	87	65	No orders.	
339	Cotton Yarn,	30	40	No orders.	
340	Agricultural Implements,	25		No orders.	
341	Plyers, Nippers and Small Tools,	5		No orders.	
342	Planters' Hoes,	33		No orders.	
343	Planters' Hoes,	16		No orders.	
344	Planters' Hoes,	20		No orders.	
345	Planters' Hoes,	20		No orders.	
346	Wire Noveltles,	40	2	No orders.	
347	Organ Stops & Ivory Plates,	4	3	No orders.	
348	Cut Glass,	5		No orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employes. M.	F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
349	Gimblet Bits,	12		Introduce and operate three months from the date of this order such appliances or devices as may be necessary to remove the excessive dust generated in the polishing room.	
350	Augur Bits,	40		Introduce and operate three months from the date of this order such appliances or devices as may be necessary to remove the excessive dust generated in the polishing room.	
351	Augur Bits.	8		No orders.	
352	Organ and Piano Key Boards,	225	15	No orders.	
353	Ivory Keys & Combs,	25	3	No orders.	
354	Variety Wood Turning,	18		No orders.	
355	Laundry Work,	2	8	No orders.	
356	Augur Bits.	6		No orders.	
357	Gimblet Bits & Novelties,	7		Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order such appliances or devices as will remove the excessive dust generated in the polishing room.	
358	Gimblet Bits,	5		No orders.	
359	Augurs and Gimblet Bits.	13		(1) Guard main belt in wheel room. (2) Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order such appliances or devices as may be necessary to remove the excessive dust generated in the polishing room.	
360	Axe, Pick and Hammer Handles,	5		No orders.	
361	Brushes,	4	3	No orders.	
362	Fancy Bone Goods,	8	4	No orders.	

363	Bright Iron Goods,	20	28	No orders.	
364	Paper & Wood Boxes,	25	60	No orders.	
365	Ice Tools,	6		No orders.	
366	Ground Silicate,	21		Guard by railing on both sides steps leading to office door.	Complied.
367	Hats,	25	25	No orders.	
368	Stiff Hats,	8		Repair plumbing of water closet on first floor. Keep the same in good sanitary condition.	Complied.
369	Hat Forms,	21		No orders.	
370	Shirt Waists & Shirts	25	210	No orders.	
371	Straw Hats,	50	100	No orders.	
372	Heaters and Steam Boilers,	40		No orders.	
373	Corsets,	65	750	No orders.	
374	Electricity for Lighting,	5		No orders.	
375	Locks and Builders' Hardware,	150	10	Guard by boxing or railing at least three feet in height three diving ropes in second floor of polishing room.	Complied.
376	Sash, Doors & Blinds,	10		No orders.	
377	Hatters' Furs,	20	10	No orders.	
378	Air Compressors,	150		No orders.	
379	Drop Forgings, Spoons and Forks,	5	2	No orders.	
380	Silver Plated Ware,		2	No orders.	
381	Netting and Twine,	20	17	No orders.	
382	Twine,	18	12	Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting in Atlantic mill.	Complied.
383	Ducking and Yarn,	14	7	No orders.	
384	Twine,	18	9	Replace covers to the gears on spinning frames formerly covered at east mill.	Complied.
385	Twine.	10	10	No orders.	
386	Twine Winding Machinery,	5		No orders.	
387	Incubators & Brooders,	10		No orders.	
388	Cotton Yarn,	22	18	No orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employes. M.	F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
389	Paints,	5		No orders.	
390	Fancy Wood Turning	68	4	Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.
391	Steel and Brass Novelties,	12	3	No orders.	
392	Twine and Cord,	9	5	No orders.	
393	Twine and Cord,	10	7	No orders.	
394	Twine,	10	10	No orders.	
395	Twine and Yarn,	5	8	No orders.	
396	Twine,	11	9	No orders.	
397	Ivory Goods,	33		No orders.	
398	Piano Brackets,	5		No orders.	
399	Piano & Organ Key Boards,	379	75	No orders.	
400	Augurs & Extension Bits,	24		No orders.	
401	Electricity,	6		No orders.	
402	Monuments,	20		No orders.	
403	Iron Castings,	50		No orders.	
404	Iron Castings,	30		No orders.	
405	Elastic Webbing,	25	15	No orders.	
406	General Wood Work,	6		No orders.	
407	Hammers,	8		No orders.	
408	Tin and Japan Ware,	20	10	No orders.	
409	Bicycle Parts & Machine Tools,	21	3	No orders.	
410	Elastic Supplies,	5		No orders	
411	Wood Turning and Planing,	10		No orders.	

412	Table Cutlery,	380	40	(1) Construct gates to elevator in main factory so that they will be self-closing when the levator is away from openings. (2) Provide some means to operate the shipping cable of new elevator second floor without crossing over automatic hatches.	Complied.
413	Household Hardware & Brass Goods	185	25	Repair guard to elevator hatches on second floor so as to prevent crossing same.	Complied.
414	Wire Goods,	200	11	No orders.	
415	Woolen Goods,	90	50	No orders.	
416	Toilet Papers,	10		No orders.	
417	Felt Cloth,	70		No orders.	
418	Worsteds & Woolens,	75	35	Replace boxing around main belts in gig and felt rooms and keep them in place.	Complied.
419	Typewriter Supplies,	30	3	No orders.	
420	Paper Boxes,	10	30	No orders.	
421	Cereal Grinding and Artificial Ice,	5		No orders.	
422	General Wood Work,	30		No orders.	
423	Electricity for Light and Power,	9		No orders.	
424	Men's Underwear,	82	200	No orders.	
425	Carpenters' Tools,	415	25	No orders.	
426	Builders' Hardware, Chucks & Pumps,	200		No orders.	
427	Lathe Chucks,	31		No orders.	
428	Special Machinery,	50		No orders.	
429	Shirts,	5	35	Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.
430	Builders' Hardware,	1200	225	No orders.	
431	Cabinet Locks, Hardware and Screens,	150	50	No orders.	
432	Grinding Cereals,	5		No orders.	
433	Knitting & Machine Needles,	6		No orders.	
434	Paper Boxes,	12	40	No orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employes. M.	F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
435	Laundry Work and Carpet Cleaning,	2	8	No orders.	
436	Lavine & Soap Dust.	3	4	Guard elevator openings on second floor by gates, chains or bars, and keep them closed when elevator car is away.	Complied.
437	Malleable Iron Castings,	165		No orders.	
438	Builders' Hardware and Locks,	675	54	No orders.	
439	Wood Screws.	260	125	No orders.	
440	Newspapers and Job Printing,	18		No orders.	
441	Job Printing.	13		No orders.	
442	Bedsteads and Wire Mattresses,	15		No orders.	
443	Harness Trimmings & House Furnishings	11	1	No orders.	
444	Suspender Buckles & Trimmings,	125	175	Provide extra water closet accommodation for the extra male employes.	
445	Harness Hardware,	250	125	Guard by boxing or railing at least three feet high fly wheel to new engine.	Complied.
446	Brass Smelting,	6		No orders.	
447	Music Stands,	5		No orders.	
448	Malleable Iron Castings,	80	6	No orders.	
449	Underwear.	60	80	(1) Guard by railing driving belt and wheel to extractor in dye house. (2) Guard by railing main belt from water wheel in dye house.	Complied.

450	Copper Ball Floats,	7		Guard by railing main belt and driving wheel to engine.	Complied.
451	Rubber Goods and Shoes,	600	350	No orders.	
452	Paper Boxes,	12	30	No orders.	
453	Curtain and Screw Rings,	5	5	No orders	
454	Rubber Goods,	550	700	No orders.	
455	Rubber Clothing,	25	25	No orders.	
456	Rubber Reclaiming,	100		No orders.	
457	Curtain and Screw Rings,	5	7	No orders.	
458	Men's & Ladies' Underwear,	125	375	No orders	
459	Builders' Hardware and Paper Boxes,	540	316	No orders.	
460	Plumbers' Supplies,	30	2	No orders.	
461	Builders' Hardware and Pocket Cutlery,	125	75	No orders.	
462	Newspapers and Job Printing,	20		No orders.	
463	General Wood Work,	6			
464	Typewriters,	126	16	No orders.	
465	Ground Minerals,	20		No orders.	
466	Gray Iron Castings,	48		No orders.	
467	Electricity,	5		No orders.	
468	Ice,	15		No orders.	
469	Wood Trimmings,	100		No orders.	
470	Bronze,	40		No orders.	
471	Thread,	10	41	No orders.	
472	Hatters' Furs,	160	25	Put up board guard in front of pulleys on left of three passage ways between machines in brush room.	Complied.
473	Bolts and Nuts,	340	55	No orders.	
474	Woolen Goods,	150	150	No orders.	
475	Street Railway Supplies,	20		No orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employes. M.	F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
476	Telephones and Gas Engines,	40		No orders.	
477	Locks,	825	130	No orders.	
478	Shoes,	40	25	No orders.	
479	Piano Plates,	210		No orders.	
480	Cereal Grinding,	5		No orders.	
481	Pianos,	25		No orders.	
482	Safety Pins,	7	5	No orders.	
483	Buttons,	12	25	No orders.	
484	Buttons,	10	3	No orders.	
485	Malleable Iron Castings,	350		No orders.	
486	Electric Power,	7		No orders.	
487	Brass Eyelets,	5		No orders.	
488	Augur Bits,	28	2	No orders.	
489	Sheet Copper and Augur Bits,	100		No orders.	
490	Special Machinery,	7		No orders.	
491	Book Paper,	6	2	No orders.	
492	Bicycle Parts and Stove Trimmings.	44	8	No orders.	
493	Horse Shoe Nails,	30	22	No orders.	
494	Edged Tools and Agricultural Implements, Etc.,	625		Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.
495	Machinery and Nuts,	7		No orders.	
496	Hardware & Lining Paper,	30		No orders.	

497	Cotton Yarn & Batting,	22		No orders.	
498	Water Meters and Clock Movements,	11	6	Guard by boxing shafting in doorway.	Complied.
499	Hot Air Furnaces & Stoves,	5		No orders.	
500	Men's Underwear,	25	75	No orders.	
501	Clock Cases,	200	25	(1) Provide one new cable for double cable elevator in case department. (2) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.
502	Marine Clocks,	20	6	No orders.	
503	Clock Movements,	90	50	No orders.	
504	Clock Dials,	12	4	No orders.	
505	Marbleizing and Japanning,	100		No orders.	
506	Plush Goods,	75	25	No orders.	
507	Brass & German Silver,	215		No orders.	
508	Augur Bits,	5		No orders.	
509	Augur Bits,	50		No orders.	
510	Hard Rubber Goods,	48	30	No orders.	
511	Carpenters' Tools.	25		No orders.	
512	Elastic Rubber Goods,	70	8	No orders.	
513	Hat Machinery,	15		No orders.	
514	Hatters' Machinery,	8		No orders.	
515	Hats,	6	14	No orders.	
516	Hats,	150	90	No orders.	
517	Special Machinery,	6		Guard fly wheel to engine by iron railing or boxing same.	Complied.
518	General Wood Work and Hat Boxes,	16	10	No orders.	
519	Hatters' Machinery,	15		No orders.	
520	Silk Ribbon,	6	6	No orders.	
521	Hats,	100	36	No orders.	
522	Hats,	90	60	No orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employes. M.	F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
523	Silver Plated Ware,	100	50	No orders.	
524	Hats,	5	3	No orders.	
525	Silk Ribbon,	5	55	No orders.	
526	Soft and Stiff Hats,	125	90	No orders.	
527	Soft Hats,	190	50	No orders.	
528	Hatters' Furs and Shoddy,	30		(1) Thoroughly disinfect and clean water closets and keep the same in good sanitary condition. (2) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	 Complied.
529	Folding Bicycles,	25		No orders.	
530	Hats,	5	3	No orders.	
531	Hat Machinery,	20		No orders.	
532	Hat Wires,	5		No orders.	
533	Hats,	30	12	Cover or box sleeve couplings to upright finishing machines.	Complied.
534	Hats,	160	65	Cover or box sleeve couplings to upright finishing machines.	Complied.
535	Hats,	240	80	No orders.	
536	Hat Machinery,	8		No orders	
537	Soft Hats,	100	25	No orders.	
538	Hatters' Machinery,	40		No orders.	
539	Hat Wires,	5		No orders.	
540	Hat Wires,	5		No orders.	
541	Bicycle Sundries,	175	75	No orders.	
542	Steel Fishing Rods,	30	5	No orders.	
543	Trunk Hardware,	50	2	No orders.	
544	Flat Ware,	120	30	(1) Introduce and operate three months from the date of this order such appliance or devices as may be necessary to remove the excessive dust generated in the silver buffing room.	

				(2) Provide suitable water closet accommodations for male employes on first floor.	Complied.
545	Rolled Brass,	75		No orders.	
546	Gray Iron Castings,	350		No orders.	
547	Shears and Bells,	65	7	(1) Introduce and operate three months from the date of this order such appliances or devices as may be necessary to remove the excessive dust generated in the buffing room.	
				(2) Guard by casing or railing large belt running through floors in polishing rooms.	Complied.
548	Steel Springs,	25	6	No orders.	
549	Paper Boxes,	22	3	No orders.	
550	Small Springs,	40	40	No orders.	
551	Small Hardware,	12		No orders.	
552	Glass Cutting,	5		No orders.	
553	Elastic Novelties,	1	11	No orders.	
554	Small Hardware,	12		Guard by covering projecting bolt heads in plate couplings on shafting on second floor.	Complied.
555	Underwear,	35	70	No orders.	
556	Hats,	22	18	No orders.	
557	Hats,	20	20	No orders.	
558	Doors, Sash & Blinds,	10		Guard fly wheel to engine by railing from partition to center of wheel.	Complied.
559	Wood & Paper Hat Boxes,	72	28	No orders.	
560	Hats,	150	50	No orders.	
561	Hats,	175	75	No orders.	
562	Electric Light & Gas	7		No orders.	
563	Hats,	200	100	No orders.	
564	Soft Hats,	25	5	No orders.	
565	Hats,	75		No orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employes. M.	F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
566	Hats,	115	60	(1) Provide guards to elevator hatches on second and third floors so as to prevent crossing same. (2) Guard by covering sleeve coupling to one upright lathe. (3) Provide suitable water closet accommodation for male employes. (4) Strengthen timbers to third floor where bakers and pressing machines are located.	Complied.
567	Hats,	90	35	No orders.	
568	Printing,	25	20	No orders.	
569	Hatters' Furs,	18		No orders.	
570	Hats,	70	30	No orders.	
571	Hats,	35	20	No orders.	
572	Hats,	12	5	No orders.	
573	Hats,	40	30	No orders.	
574	Hats,	20		No orders.	
575	Shirts,	20	40	Remove boxes from trap-door second floor so that door can be opened readily at all times; also remove all obstructions so that door at foot of back stairway can be opened readily in case of fire.	Complied.
576	Manila Paper,	15		No orders.	
577	Hatters' Furs,	75	10	No orders.	
578	Hatters' Furs,	10		No orders.	
579	Brass Goods,	12		No orders.	
580	Pianos,	20		No orders.	
581	Chemicals,	35		No orders.	
582	Rubber Goods,	25	15	No orders.	
583	Clock Cases,	80		No orders.	
584	Japanning,	10		No orders.	
585	Clock Movements,	150	20	No orders.	

586	Hosiery,	50	100	(1) Provide new cable for large elevator. (2) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.
587	Light Hardware,	15		No orders.	
588	Drill Presses,	5		No orders.	
589	Hardware,	30		No orders	
590	Electric Supplies,	5		No orders.	
591	Wood Turning,	5		No orders.	
592	Wood Turning and Electric Buttons,	18		No orders.	
593	Hardware,	40		No orders	
594	Brass Castings,	20		No orders.	
595	Light Hardware and Nickel Plating,	9		No orders.	
596	Ceiling Plates and Bicycle Grips,	32	2	No orders.	
597	Saws,	13		No orders.	
598	Bicycle Bells,	80	20	No orders.	
599	Hardware Specialties	10	10	No orders.	
600	Hats,	125	50	No orders.	
601	Hats,	70	30	No orders.	
602	Paper and Wood Hat Boxes,	6	6	No orders.	
603	Paper and Wood Hat Boxes,	5	5	No orders.	
604	Hats,	125	50	No orders.	
605	Hats,	10	5	No orders.	
606	Hats,	105	35	No orders.	
607	Corsets,	2	6	No orders.	
608	Leather Sweat Bands	5	3	No orders.	
609	Sheep Leather,	60	10	No orders.	
610	Hatters Engraving & Printing,	8		No orders.	
611	Hats,	115	60	No orders.	
612	Forming Hats,	16	4	No orders.	
613	Hat Wires,	5		No orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employes. M.	F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
614	Shoes,	30	15	No orders.	
615	Sieves,	7		No orders.	
616	Shirts and Overalls,	3	6	No orders.	
617	Shoes,	60	15	No orders.	
618	Carriages,	10		No orders.	
619	Underwear,	3	35	No orders.	
620	Flour and Feed,	7		No orders.	
621	Glove Lining,	2	5	No orders.	
622	Shears,	90	8	Guard by boxing at least three feet high belt running through floor in center of room second floor.	Complied.
623	Cassimeres,	25	6	No orders.	
624	Cutlery,	15		Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.
625	Tacks and Bolts,	75	10	No orders.	
626	Brass Goods,	175	60	No orders.	
627	Silk Velvets,	85	55	No orders.	
628	Iron Bedsteads,	75	20	No orders.	
629	Paper Boxes,	50	75	No orders.	
630	Rubber Reclaiming,	100		No orders.	
631	Pins,	40	85	Provide new cable for elevator.	Complied.
632	Paper,	70	5	No orders.	
633	Printing Presses,	80		No orders.	
634	Drop Forgings,	70	1	(1) Guard main overhead belt in forge shop so as to prevent same from slipping off pulley. (2) Repair and adjust stops on shipper rod to machine shop elevator so that said elevator will work properly.	Complied.
635	Press Board,	6		No orders.	
636	Webbing and Tapes,	12	16	No orders.	
637	Silk Braid and Cord,	6	9	No orders.	

638	Woolen Goods,	85	40	No orders.	
639	Shoddy,	15		No orders.	
640	Cotton Thread,	50	75	No orders.	
641	Shoddy,	13		No orders.	
642	Woolen Goods,	60	25	No orders.	
643	Woolen Goods,	40	20	No orders.	
644	Woolen Goods,	50	10	No orders.	
645	Woolen Goods,	100	25	No orders.	
646	Woolen Goods,	40	5	No orders.	
647	Woolen Goods,	40	20	No orders.	
648	Turbine Water Wheels,	8		No orders.	
649	Lathe Chucks,	5		No orders.	
650	Woolen Goods.	33	10	No orders.	
651	Woolen Goods,	75	25	No orders.	
652	Worsted Yarn,	50	75	No orders.	
653	Woolen Goods,	105	35	Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars and couplings on shafting.	Complied.
654	Flocks,	10		No orders.	
655	Cutlery,	100	7	No orders.	
656	Writing Paper,	30	40	No orders.	
657	Bolts, Nuts & Rules,	100	45	(1) Provide new cable for large elevator in rule shop. (2) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.
658	Hardware and Paper Boxes,	3	8	No orders.	
659	Lamps & Trimmings,	75	85	No orders.	
660	Screw Machines,	6		No orders.	
661	Cotton Goods,	125	125	No orders.	
662	Hosiery and Underwear,	52	100	No orders.	
663	Razors and Strops,	2	10	No orders.	
664	Silver Plated Ware,	90	7	No orders.	
665	Buttons,	30	40	No orders.	
666	Buckles,	38	63	No orders.	
667	Printing,	10		No orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employes. M.	F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
668	Buckles,	10	33	No orders.	
669	Pianos,	107		No orders.	
670	Hacksaws,	8		Box main belt running through first floor at least three feet high.	Complied.
671	Iron Building Material,	40		No orders.	
672	Conduits,	25		No orders.	
673	Wool Extracting and Shoddy,	23		No orders.	
674	Silk Throwing,	15	35	No orders.	
675	Silk Throwing,	3	20	No orders.	
676	Silk Throwing,	3	15	No orders.	
677	Cotton Cloth,	50	50	No orders.	
678	Electrotyping and Printing,	21	13	No orders.	
679	Novelties,	12	3	No orders.	
680	Confections,	24	25	No orders.	
681	Crackers,	45	5	No orders.	
682	Corsets,	2	5	No orders.	
683	Century Corsets,				
684	Confections,	38	15	No orders.	
685	Bicycle Repairing,	8		No orders.	
686	Book Binding and Printing,	13	3	No orders.	
687	Paper Boxes and Envelopes,	6	40	No orders.	
688	Refrigerators & Cabinet Work,	15	2	No orders. No orders.	

689	Sewing Machine Attachments,	75		No orders.	
690	Job Printing,	8		No orders.	
691	Job Printing,	13	3	No orders.	
692	Printing and Book Binding,	60	10	No orders.	
693	Starch,	3	5	No orders.	
694	Laundry Work,	10	10	(1) Guard belt to engine by railing or boxing. (2) Provide separate water closet accommodation for female employes.	Complied.
695	Corsets,	3	10	No orders.	
696	Hard Rubber Goods,	10		No orders.	
697	Printing and Book Binding,	50	10	No orders.	
698	Wire Guards and Screens,	6		No orders.	
699	Enameled Bath Tubs,	5		No orders.	
700	Special Machinery,	8		No orders.	
701	Corsets,	30	330	No orders.	
702	Paper Boxes,	5	32	No orders.	
703	Corsets,	30	170	Cover shafting at the end of sewing machine table on third floor.	Complied.
704	Machine Repairing,	5		No orders.	
705	Shoes,	20	10	No orders.	
706	Leather Belting,	8		No orders.	
707	Street Railway Registers,	20	2	No orders.	
708	Paper Boxes,	5	35	No orders.	
709	Tricycles,	10		No orders.	
710	Electric Power,	10		No orders.	
711	Casket Hardware & Iron Toys,	30	10	No orders.	
712	Carriages and Lamps,	10	5	Repair and put in proper working order exhaust system for buffing rooms.	Complied.
713	General Wood Work,	6		No orders.	
714	General Wood Work,	20		No orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employes. M.	F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
715	Hard Wood Work,	8		No orders.	
716	Cabinet Work,	10		No orders.	
717	Hats,	85	40	No orders.	
718	Paper and Wood Hat Boxes,	6	6	No orders.	
719	Wood Work,	15		No orders.	
720	Hardware Specialties	15		No orders.	
721	General Wood Work,	20		No orders.	
722	General Wood Work.	100		Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.
723	Carriages, Hardware and Lamps,	130	15	Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order such appliances or devices as may be necessary to remove the injurious gases arising from compound acid jars in dip room.	Complied.
724	Wood Turning and Cabinet Work,	10		No orders.	
725	Carriages,	125	1	No orders.	
726	Hats,	100	50	Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.
727	Carriage Springs and Saddlery Hardware	246		Guard driving belt to engine by boxing or railing.	Complied.
728	Buck Boards and Carriages,	50		No orders.	
729	Carriages,	40		No orders.	
730	Carriage Wood Work	14		No orders.	
731	Steam Boilers,	20		No orders.	
732	Carriages,	35		No orders.	

733	Hardware Specialties and Tools,	65		No orders.	
734	Metal and Cloth Buttons,	10	30	No orders.	
735	Gasoline Motors,	15		No orders.	
736	Carriage Hardware,	5		No orders.	
737	Table Cutlery,	20		Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order, such appliances or devices as may be necessary to remove the excessive dust generated in the polishing and buffing rooms.	
738	Carriages,	75	2	No orders.	
739	Medicines,	4	8	No orders.	
740	Carriages,	25		No orders.	
741	Special Machinery,	30		No orders.	
742	Special Machinery,	12		No orders.	
743	Carriages,	25		No orders.	
744	Carriage Wood Work	30		No orders.	
745	Harness Hardware,	150	20	No orders.	
746	Carriages,	30		No orders.	
747	Plumbers' Supplies,	275	25	No orders.	
748	Pianos,	200		No orders.	
749	Dyes,	275		No orders.	
750	Cod Liver Oil,	12		No orders.	
751	Axes,	30		No orders.	
752	Sewing Machine Attachments,	250	25	Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.
753	Machine Tools,	45		No orders.	
754	Blotting Paper,	30	7	No orders.	
755	Dyeing and Cleaning,	30	7	No orders.	
756	Drop Forgings,	25	2	No orders.	
757	Machinery,	15		No orders.	
758	Bed Springs,	15		No orders.	
759	Machines,	7		No orders.	
760	Cabinet Work,	7		No orders.	
761	Wood Work,	10		No orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employes. M.	F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
762	Fish Hooks	10	14	No orders.	
763	Electro Plating,	10		No orders.	
764	Light Hardware,	7		No orders.	
765	Iron Castings,	50		No orders.	
766	Hardware Specialties	60		No orders.	
767	Special Machinery,	12		No orders.	
768	Corsets,	200	800	No orders.	
769	Steam Heaters,	20		No orders.	
770	Artificial Ice,	30		No orders.	
771	Guns,	200	4	No orders.	
772	Screws, etc.,	12		No orders.	
773	Wire Cutting Machines,	40		No orders.	
774	Mantles,	17		No orders.	
775	Store Fixtures,	10		Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.
776	Heaters, etc.,	45		No orders.	
777	Printing,	12		No orders.	
778	Hardware Specialties	12	1	No orders.	
779	Gas Stoves,	7		No orders.	
780	Builders' Hardware,	50	7	Repair and put in proper working order water closet used by males.	Complied.
781	Electricity,	11		No orders.	
782	Machinery and Tools,	20		No orders.	
783	Fire Brick,	35		No orders.	
784	Burr Stones,	7		No orders.	
785	Iron Castings,	35		No orders.	
786	Carriages,	175	3	No orders.	
787	Paper Boxes,	5	32	No orders.	

788	Sewing Silk,	8	40	No orders.	
789	Window Shades and Upholstering,	5		No orders.	
790	Machine Needles,	20	20	No orders.	
791	Special Machinery, Dyes and Tools,	25		(1) Guard fly wheel, crank, and driving rod to engine by substantial iron railing. (2) Guard by gates, bars, or chains openings to small elevator. (3) Provide chains to the opening on first floor for freight elevator.	Complied.
792	Brass Castings,	14		No orders.	
793	Ladies' Underwear,	1	30	No orders.	
794	Firearms and Hardware Specialties,	27		(1) Guard by boxing or substantial iron railing front of fly wheel to engine. (2) Provide some suitable mechanical device whereby the elevator car will be securely held in event of accident to hoisting machinery or shipper rope.	Complied.
795	General Wagon Repairing,	20		No orders.	
796	Book Binding and Printing,	42	8	No orders.	
797	Electrotyping,	20		No orders.	
798	Jewelry,	5		No orders.	
799	Wire Machinery,	10		No orders.	
800	Paper Boxes,	2	8	No orders.	
801	Coach Lamps and Trimmings,	25		Construct pipes and hoods in buffing room so as to remove the excessive dust generated there.	Complied.
802	Hand Cut Files,	6		No orders.	
803	Harness and Collars,	15		No orders.	
804	Carriage Hardware,	8		No orders.	
805	Buttons,	2	8	No orders.	
806	Job Printing,	10	11	No orders.	
807	Casket Hardware,	34	6	No orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employes. M.	F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
808	Rubber Boots and Shoes,	900	700	Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.
809	Brass Castings,	10		No orders.	
810	Nickel & Brass Plating,	5		No orders.	
811	Children's Carriages,	60		No orders.	
812	Cigar Boxes,	4	1	No orders.	
813	General Wood Work,	15		No orders.	
814	Dyeing Silk,	5		No orders.	
815	Job Printing,	5		No orders.	
816	Gray Iron Castings,	100		No orders.	
817	Electricity,	12		No orders.	
818	Caskets,	35	5	No orders.	
819	Kindling Wood,	5		No orders.	
820	Flour and Feed,	8		No orders.	
821	Machine Screws,	85	15	No orders.	
822	Iron and Brass Locks,	140	10	(1) Repair and put in proper working order pipes, hoods, and exhaust fan for polishing and buffing room No. 1. (2) Replace hoods to wheels and increase speed of blower so as to remove the excessive dust generated in polishing room No. 2. (3) Provide exhaust system so as to remove excessive dust generated in room No. 3. where strap and other polishing is carried on.	Complied.
823	Bent Carriage Work,	20		No orders.	
824	Steam Boilers,	125		No orders.	
825	Drop Forgings,	20		No orders.	

826	Iron and Brass Coils and Feed Water Heaters,	40		No orders.	
827	Machinery and Hardware Specialties,	45		No orders.	
828	Cotton Warps,	4	4	No orders.	
829	Electricity,	7		No orders.	
830	Ale and Lager Beer,	30		No orders.	
831	Oyster and Butter Tubs,	25		No orders.	
832	Plaster,	12		No orders.	
833	Rubber Goods,	13	12	Guard belt and fly wheel to engine where belt passes under wheel.	Complied.
834	Folding Boxes,	175	75	No orders.	
835	Rivets.	4		No orders.	
836	Lager Beer,	16		No orders.	
837	Special Machinery,	5		No orders.	
838	Drop Forgings,	8		No orders.	
839	Chucks and Watches,	660	140	No orders.	
840	Ale and Porter,	8		No orders.	
841	Plumbing and Gas Fitting,	15		No orders.	
842	Firearms and ammunition,	1700	1000	(1) Provide one new cable to elevator in paper shot shell department. (2) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shaft to engine in rolling mill.	Complied.
843	Mattresses and Upholstering,	20		No orders.	
844	Drop Forgings,	50		No orders.	
845	Carriage Wood Work	10		No orders.	
846	Toys and Games,	10		No orders.	
847	Brass Foundry,	6		No orders.	
848	Laundry Work,	1	5	No orders.	
849	Hosiery,	3	9	No orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employes. M.	F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
850	Brick Machinery and Elevators,	30		No orders.	
851	Starch,	50		Guard belt to engine from fly wheel to partition by substantial railing.	Complied.
852	Hardware Specialties and Machinery,	50		No orders.	
853	Brass Goods,	17		Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order such appliances and devices as may be necessary to remove the excessive dust generated in the buffing and polishing room.	Complied.
854	Repairing Cars,	180		No orders.	
855	Buckles,	70	70	No orders.	
856	Carriages,	30		Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.
857	Steam Engines and Cars,	650		No orders.	
858	Colophite,	4	15	Guard by boxing, belt running through floor.	Complied.
859	Gas Engines,	15		No orders.	
860	Chairs,	40		No orders.	
861	Machinery and Tools,	125		No orders.	
862	Iron Castings,	55		No orders.	
863	Bird Cages,	140	30	No orders.	
864	Butter,	3	7	No orders.	
865	Rubber Goods,	75	80	No orders.	
866	Hosiery,	320		No orders.	
867	Corsets,	6	25	No orders.	
868	Hardware,	1450	300	No orders.	
869	Laundry Work,	5	20	Guard belts to extractors by boxing same as high as the machine.	Complied.

870	Folding Boxes,	125	100	Provide guards to glue machines where small boxes are made in No. 2 factory, to prevent operatives from catching their fingers.	In process
871	Laundry Work,	8	35	No orders.	
872	Church Organs,	6		No orders.	
873	Photograph Supplies	79	6	No orders.	
874	Carriage Repairing,	12		No orders.	
875	Wire Doors, Screens, and Boxes,	15		No orders.	
876	Gun Parts,	75		No orders.	
877	Pumping Station,	6		No orders.	
878	Laundry Work,	8	27	No orders	
879	Car Repairing,	14		No orders.	
880	Carriages & Wagons,	12		No orders.	
881	Switch Boards and Repairing,	12		No orders.	
882	Tissue Paper & Book	22	9	Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order such appliances or devices as may be necessary to remove the excessive dust generated in rag-cutting room.	
883	Tissue Paper and Specialties,	75	10	No orders.	
884	Fancy Yarns,	25	50	No orders.	
885	Job Printing,	5		No orders.	
886	Special Machinery & Repairing,	6		No orders.	
887	Silk Throwing and Dyeing,	10	35	Thoroughly clean and disinfect water closet used by male operatives and keep the same in good sanitary condition.	Complied.
888	Hand Trucks,	18		No orders.	
889	Writing and Book Paper,	80	40	No orders.	
890	Spool and Skein Silk,	25	85	Thoroughly clean and disinfect outside water closets and keep the same in good sanitary condition.	Complied.
891	Chucks,	40		No orders.	
892	Tissue Paper,	35	10	No orders.	
893	Underwear,	50	125	No orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employes. M.	F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
894	Cotton Warps,	110	100	No orders.	
895	Gin,	6		No orders.	
896	Casket Hardware,	37	3	No orders.	
897	Hardware Specialties	15		Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order such appliances or devices as may be necessary to remove the excessive dust generated in the polishing room.	Gone out of business.
898	Electric Power,	6		No orders.	
899	Laundry Work,	3	3	No orders.	
900	Bicycle Parts,	118	32	(1) Provide better ventilation in plating room. (2) Adjust sheave to elevator in proper way so as to prevent wearing of the cable.	Complied.
901	Hydraulic Presses & Oil Machinery,	50		No orders.	
902	Electric Power,	5		No orders.	
903	Carpets and Rugs,	529	459	(1) Provide lift for rack elevator opening in No. 2 filling mill. (2) Provide lift or bar to elevator opening in No. 1 filling mill. (3) Guard all elevator openings where bars are used, by keeping same closed when elevator car is away from same.	Complied.
904	Paper Boxes,	6	10	No orders.	
905	Whip Sockets,	6		No orders.	
906	Woolen Goods,	42	8	No orders.	
907	Shoddy,	5		No orders.	
908	Wheels, Spokes, and Picker Sticks,	6		No orders.	
909	Bicycle Cement,	6		No orders.	
910	Laundry Work,	7	28	No orders.	
911	Paper Boxes,	40	25	No orders.	

912	Wire and Nails,	100		No orders.	
913	Rolled Metal,	250		No orders.	
914	Brass Castings,	16		No orders.	
915	Lager Beer,	130		No orders.	
916	Laundry Work,	2	8	No orders.	
917	Cigar Boxes,	5	8	No orders.	
918	General Wood Work,	10		No orders.	
919	Machine Screws,	25	1	No orders.	
920	Presses,	45		No orders.	
921	Sash, Doors & Blinds,	23		No orders.	
922	Special Machinery,	40		No orders.	
923	Bicycle Spokes,	100		No orders.	
924	Ale and Porter,	30		No orders.	
925	General Wood Work,	15		No orders.	
926	Wood Planing,	42		No orders.	
927	Machine Screws,	50		No orders.	
928	Cabinet Work and Wood Turning,	20		No orders.	
929	Steam Stone Cutting,	21		No orders.	
930	Machinery and Tools,	50		No orders.	
931	Machinery, Tools and Bicycle Chains,	47	12	No orders.	
932	Wood Screws,	25	25	No orders.	
933	Firearms and Presses,	550	2	No orders.	
934	Horse Shoes & Drop Forgings,	6		No orders.	
935	Collars and Cuffs,	4	10	No orders.	
936	Dynamos and Generators,	150	10	No orders.	
937	Shells,	40		Guard driving belt to engine by boxing or by substantial railing.	Complied.
938	General Wood Work,	12		No orders.	
939	Caskets,	20		No orders.	
940	Doors, Sash & Blinds,	5		No orders.	
941	Wood Patterns,	10		No orders.	
942	Newspapers,	55	3	Guard opening at the end of engine.	Complied.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employes. M.	F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
943	Special Machinery & Repairing,	10		No orders.	
944	Paper Boxes,	3	17	No orders.	
945	Brass Goods,	4	1	No orders.	
946	Brass Castings,	10		No orders.	
947	Iron Castings,	14		No orders.	
948	Plumbers' Supplies,	6		No orders.	
949	Cabinet Work,	29		No orders.	
950	Wood Boxes,	8		No orders.	
951	Dyes,	7		No orders.	
952	Bicycle Grips and Insulators.	4	3	No orders.	
953	Special Machinery,	8		No orders.	
554	Wagons and Trucks,	25		No orders.	
955	Mouldings,	12		No orders.	
956	Cabinet Work,	20		No orders.	
957	General Wood Work,	15		No orders.	
958	Horse Shoes & Drop Forgings,	16		No orders.	
959	Eyelets,	20		Provide new cable to elevator.	Complied.
960	Electric Power,	25		No orders.	
961	Boilers,	17		No orders.	
962	Silverware,	150	25	No orders.	
963	Water Closets and Plumbers' Supplies,	5		No orders.	
964	Envelope Printing & Bending,	50	150	Provide new cable for passenger elevator.	Complied.
965	GovernmentStamped Envelopes,	40	160	No orders.	

966	Printing & Binding,	150	50	Provide new cable for elevator in main building.	Complied.
967	Printing,	8		No orders.	
968	Electrotyping.	9		No orders.	
969	Plating & Polishing,	5		No orders.	
970	Lithographing,	25	1	Guard elevator openings on first and second floors of west building by gates, bars, or chains.	Complied.
971	Electric Light and Power,	10		No orders.	
972	Pins,	17	8	No orders.	
973	General Wood Work,	7		Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied
974	Leather Belting,	120	5	No orders.	
975	Telephone Pay Stations,	30		No orders.	
976	Cereal Grinding,	14		No orders.	
977	Beer, Ale, Porter and Ice,	38		Provide new bowl for water closet and repair plumbing in same.	Complied.
978	Electric Light Supplies,	33		No orders.	
979	Printing, Engraving and Binding,	40	15	(1) Guard by covering or sink flush projecting key on third job press. (2) Guard by covering or sinking flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting on north side of room.	Complied.
980	Overalls, Shirts and Coats,	3	28	No orders.	
981	Wood Patterns,	9		No orders.	
982	Air Compressors,	9		No orders.	
983	Paper Boxes,	2	8	No orders.	
984	Printing,	7		Provide one new lifting cable for elevator.	Complied.
985	Pocket Books,	15	25	No orders.	
986	Printing,	4	6	No orders.	
987	Printing,	5		No orders.	
988	Blank Books,	8	12	No orders.	
989	Knit Goods,	1	6	No orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employes. M.	F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
990	General Machine Works,	6		No orders.	
991	General Wood Work,	12		No orders.	
992	Silk Knit Goods,	1	26	No orders.	
993	Sulky Wheels & Voting Machines,	8		No orders.	
994	Electrical Supplies,	15		Provide automatic hatches or self-closing gates for elevator.	Complied.
995	Steam Heaters,	7	1	No orders.	
996	Sewing & Crocheting Machines,	25		No orders.	
997	Iron Bedsteads and Wire Mattresses,	95	8	No orders.	
998	Electric Switches,	20	100	Repair and securely fasten ways on side of elevator shaft in which safety catches fasten.	Complied.
999	Brass Valves & Boiler Feeds,	250	1	No orders.	
1000	Electrical Insulators and Packing,	56		No orders.	
1001	Bicycles,	500		No orders.	
1002	Special Machinery & Tools,	105		Cover or sink flush projecting set screw on collar of low shafting in grinding room.	Complied.
1003	Pumps and Water Heaters,	25		No orders.	
1004	Rubber Goods,	255	27	No orders.	
1005	Bicycles,	600	4	Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on main shafting.	Complied.
1006	Machinery and Machine Tools,	1200	6	No orders.	

1007	Lathe Chucks,	125		No orders.	
1008	Machinery & Turned Metal,	450	50	Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on main shafting.	Complied.
1009	Typewriters,	50	15	No orders	
1010	Machinery,	15		No orders.	
1011	Cyclometers,	40	110	No orders.	
1012	General Machinery,	16		No orders.	
1013	Plumbers' Materials,	15		No orders.	
1014	Beer and Porter,	35		Guard by railing or casing belt running from second to third floor near door in storage room.	Complied.
1015	Cereal Grinding,	24		(1) Guard by secure railing opening of stairway on second floor of elevator building. (2) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on main shafting in mill building. (3) Extend railing to end of stairway on third floor, west side of mill building.	Complied
1016	Printing & Binding,	8	4	No orders.	
1017	Knit Goods,	2	23	No orders.	
1018	Wood and Photo Engraving,	38		No orders	
1019	Drop Forgings,	230		No orders.	
1020	General Engine & Car Repairing,	235		No orders.	
1021	Printing & Publishing,	28		No orders.	
1022	Newspaper Printing,	47		No orders.	
1023	Job & Book Printing,	8	2	No orders.	
1024	Printing,	3	3	No orders.	
1025	Photo Engraving,	5		No orders.	
1026	General Railroad Repairs,	94		No orders.	
1027	Pneumatic Carriage Parts,	8		No orders	
1028	Machine Screws,	25	1	No orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employes. M.	F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
1029	Printing Presses and Special Machinery,	45		No orders.	
1030	General Wood Work,	15	1	No orders.	
1031	General Wood Work,	5		No orders.	
1032	Machine Repairing,	12		Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on main shafting.	Complied.
1033	Kindling Wood,	5		(1) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on main shafting. (2) Guard by casing back side of cut-off saw near passage way.	Complied.
1034	General Wood Work,	6		No orders.	
1035	Ladies' Wrappers,	6	30	Box belt running through first floor to a height of at least two feet.	Complied.
1036	Printing and Paper Boxes,	8		Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on main shafting.	Removed.
1037	Book Binding,	5	3	No orders.	
1038	Printing,	4	1	No orders.	
1039	Laundry Work,	9	13	(1) Guard by covering or sinking flush projecting set screws in coupling on main shafting in wash room, first floor, and ironing room, second floor. (2) Guard by railing or casing east side of balance wheel of engine.	Complied.
1040	Flavoring Extracts,	15	8	No orders.	
1041	Steam Boilers,	20		No orders.	
1042	Silverware,	90	50	Provide one new cable for elevator in stock room.	Complied.
1043	Lager Beer,	20		Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.
1044	Horse Shoe Nails,	125	125	No orders.	

1045	Car and Engine Repairing,	300		No orders.	
1046	Writing Paper,	22	22	Guard by railing or casing fly wheel of small engine near passage way in sizing room.	Complied.
1047	Writing Paper,	10	30	(1) Guard by casing or railing at least two feet in height belt running from boiler room to duster in shaving room. (2) Repair plumbing and connect the same with water closet on second floor used by females. (3) Provide some means to prevent employes from crossing over automatic hatches.	Complied.
1048	Book and Writing Paper,	51	31	(1) Guard openings to both elevators by gates, hatches, or bars. (2) Guard by railing openings in floor over stuff chest near passage way.	Complied.
1049	Woolen Goods,	135	65	Repair and put in proper working order safety catches on elevator.	Complied.
1050	Manila Paper,	6		Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting on main floor.	Complied.
1051	Paper,	19		No orders.	
1052	Electrical Instruments,	7		No orders.	
1053	Type Setting Machines,	80		Repair and put in proper working order safety catches on large elevator in main building.	
1054	Paper,	7		No orders.	
1055	Bonami,	15	6	No orders.	
1056	Manila and Board Paper,	40		(1) Guard by casings and railings all large gears on back line of shafting on north and south sides of machine room. (2) Provide new cable for engine room elevator.	Complied.
1057	Gas and Electricity,	5		No orders.	
1058	Worsted and Woolen Goods,	310	90	No orders.	
1059	Woolen Goods,	227	81	No orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employes. M.	F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
1060	Cotton Warp and Twine,	6	3	No orders.	
1061	Cotton Warp and Twine,	13	10	No orders. No orders.	
1062	Woolen Goods,	40	20	No orders.	
1063	Paper and Leather Board,	11		Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.
1064	Woolen Goods.	70	30	No orders.	
1065	Envelopes and Boxes,	50	125	No orders.	
1066	Worsted and Woolen Goods,	230	120	No orders.	
1067	Fleece & Knit Goods,	90	50	Provide new cable to elevator in No. 1 building.	Complied.
1068	Cotton Yarn,	7	13	No orders.	
1069	Fleece & Knit Goods,	30	20	No orders.	
1070	Sewing Silk,	84	189	No orders.	
1071	Cotton Warp,	29	20	No orders.	
1072	Fine Woolens,	178	73	No orders.	
1073	Woolen and Worsted Goods,	388	103	No orders.	
1074	Paper,	55		Provide some means by which the dust can be removed from the dusting and rag-cutting machines.	Complied.
1075	Paper.	20		No orders.	
1076	Paper,	15		(1) Guard elevator openings by gates or bars and keep the same in place when elevator is not in use. (2) Provide suitable closet for male employes.	Complied.
1077	Knit Goods,	20	30	No orders.	
1078	Knitting Machine Needles,	6	2	No orders.	

1079	Writing Paper,	25	25	No orders.	
1080	Paper,	15		(1) Guard by railing crank of driving rod of engine at east end. (2) Thoroughly clean and disinfect earth closet, or provide closet over race way.	Complied.
1081	Hardware Specialties	6	9	No orders.	
1082	Malleable Iron Goods	100	6	Put in proper working order fan in plating room used for ventilating.	Complied.
1083	Æolians and Music,	125	25	No orders.	
1084	Organs,	140	3	No orders.	
1085	Machinery and Tools,	17		No orders.	
1086	Nickel and Silver Novelties,	62	31	No orders.	
1087	Harness Trimmings,	71	14	No orders.	
1088	Bronze Goods,	125	15	Provide better light in polishing room by cleaning window lights.	Complied.
1089	Casters for Furniture	30	5	No orders.	
1090	Hardware Specialties	15		No orders.	
1091	Telephones and Telephone Equipment,	25	10	No orders.	
1092	Motor Carriages,	380		No orders.	
1093	Faience Mantels and Tiles,	12		No orders.	
1094	Seamless Tubing,	325		No orders.	
1095	Paper Boxes,	3	32	No orders.	
1096	Lithographing,	9		No orders.	
1097	Arc Lights and Gas Machines,	5		No orders.	
1098	Type Justifying Machines,	5		No orders.	
1099	Rules and Gauges,	60	60	(1) Guard elevator opening on second floor by gates, hatches, or lift. (2) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting in main building.	Complied.
1100	Brushes,	30	20	Repair and put in proper working order safety catches on elevator.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employes. M.	F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
1101	Cotton Duck,	150	575	No orders.	
1102	Cotton Duck,	50	50	No orders.	
1103	Silverware,	875	225	No orders.	
1104	Printing,	15	2	No orders.	
1105	Silver Plated Ware,	25		No orders.	
1106	Laundry Work,	4	8	No orders.	
1107	Photogravure Work,	19	4	No orders.	
1108	Paper Boxes,	10	40	No orders.	
1109	Newspapers,	60	10	No orders.	
1110	Fine Cut Glass,	112	38	No orders.	
1111	Presses.	16		No orders.	
1112	Doors. Sash & Blinds,	14		No orders.	
1113	Wooden Boxes,	12		No orders.	
1114	Power and Drop Presses,	6		No orders.	
1115	Cabinet Hardware & Castings,	207	87	No orders.	
1116	Machine Tools,	8		No orders.	
1117	Woolen Yarn,	13		No orders.	
1118	Optical Goods,	7		No orders.	
1119	Cutlery,	70	5	No orders.	
1120	Leather.	22		No orders	
1121	Silk,	35	80	Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on main and large counter shafts.	Complied.
1122	Edge Tools,	60		Provide new closet over raceway or have the old one moved back so that it will empty into same.	Complied.
1123	Brass & Steel Sheet Metal Goods,	50	10	Repair and put in good working order safety catches on elevator.	Complied.

1124	Wood Turning,	40	2	No orders.	
1125	Iron & Brass Goods,	40	40	(1) Repair and put in good working order safety catches on elevator (2) Guard by gate, bars, or chain elevator opening on top floor. (3) Close in water closets on top and provide some means of ventilation from each closet to outside.	Complied.
1126	Laundry Work,	5	4	No orders.	
1127	Laundry Work,	10	20	No orders.	
1128	Paper Boxes & Pins,	35	60	Close in tops of water closets and provide some means of ventilation for all closets to the outside of building.	
1129	Clocks,	240	60	Provide new cable for elevator in movement shop.	Complied.
1130	Metal Goods,	27	3	No orders.	
1131	Hosiery,	50	150	Provide one new cable for double cable elevator.	Complied.
1132	eather Shoes,	50	25	No orders.	
1133	Printing and Publishing,	12	3	No orders.	
1134	Laundry Work,	3	6	No orders.	
1135	Bicycles,	6		No orders.	
1136	Lamps, Burners and Heaters,	410	215	No orders.	
1137	Casket Hardware,	45	12	No orders.	
1138	Bolts and Screws,	60	8	No orders.	
1139	Scythes,	30		Repair and put in good working order the regulator governing water wheel.	Complied.
1140	Gas Fixtures, Lamps, and Art Goods,	614	54	No orders.	
1141	Hats,	75	50	No orders.	
1142	Ladies' Hats,	40		No orders.	
1143	Wood and Paper Boxes,	3	5	No orders.	
1144	Hats,	4	2	No orders.	
1145	Paper Boxes,	3	3	No orders.	
1146	Hats,	90	40	No orders.	
1147	Corsets,	3	12	No orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employes. M.	F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
1148	Hats,	60	30	Thoroughly clean and disinfect earth closet used by males, and keep the same in good sanitary condition.	Complied.
1149	Hats,	100	50	No orders.	
1150	Hats,	130	70	No orders.	
1151	Hand & Foot Power Printing Presses,	9	1	No orders.	
1152	Electricity for Lighting,	12		No orders.	
1153	Ale, Lager & Porter,	28	3	No orders.	
1154	Guns,	115	2	Provide suitable water closets for male employes.	
1155	Hollow Ware and Plated Table Ware,	65	3	No orders.	
1156	Curtain Fixtures,	120	40	No orders.	
1157	Ornamental Glass Ware.	16	10	No orders.	
1158	Hard White Metal Specialties,	22	3	No orders.	
1159	Spoons and Curtain Fixtures,	54	47	No orders.	
1160	Hats,	60	25	No orders.	
1161	Paper and Wood Boxes,	7	8	Guard main belt near boiler by casing at least three feet high.	Complied.
1162	Leather,	40	10	No orders.	
1163	Woolen Goods,	34	6	No orders.	
1164	Cutlery,	17	1	Box belt that runs drop in polishing room on second floor.	Complied.
1165	Cutlery and Shears,	90	10	(1) Guard by casing at least 4 feet in height upright shaft in north end of cutler's room. (2) Guard by casing or railing belt running through floor in north end of cutler's room.	Complied.

1166	Hat Bodies,	25	5	No orders.	
1167	Book Binding and Electrotyping,	12	4	(1) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting. (2) Cover or sink flush projecting key on shaft of Gordon press.	Complied.
1168	Lamps, Coffee Mills & Light Hardware,	347	58	No orders.	
1169	Piano Stools.	42	2	No orders.	
1170	Curtain Fixtures,	30	20	No orders.	
1171	Hats,	140	60	Guard by casing or railing at least three feet high main belt in stiffening room.	Complied.
1172	Laundry Work,	3	2	No orders	
1173	Couches & Lounges,	28	2	No orders	
1174	Steam Boilers,	9		No orders.	
1175	Paint & Wood Filler,	40		Provide two new cables for elevator in north end of main mill and repair and put in working order safety catches on same elevator.	Complied.
1176	Shears,	28	1	No orders.	
1177	Boring Implements, and Chisels,	80	1	No orders.	
1178	Piano Stools,	58	7	No orders	
1179	Coffee and Teapots, Spoons and Edged Tools,	90	10	No orders.	
1180	Table Cutlery,	140	10	No orders.	
1181	General Wood Work,	8		No orders.	
1182	Woolen Goods,	16	34	Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on main shafting in knitting room of knitting building.	Complied.
1183	Silk Thread,	14	36	No orders.	
1184	Pig Iron,	43		No orders.	
1185	Wood Work,	7		Guard by casing or railing both pulleys of planer on first floor in west end of building.	Complied.
1186	Wood Work,	6		No orders.	
1187	Cutlery Handles,	13		Repair and put in proper working order safety catches on elevator; also provide a new cable for the same.	Complied.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employes. M.	F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
1188	Cycle Specialties,	35		Guard by casing or railing large pulley on upright shaft in north end of building, basement floor.	Complied.
1189	Iron Castings,	90		No orders.	
1190	Cutlery,	25		No orders.	
1191	Coffee Pots & Household Goods,	126	8	Provide better ventilation in polishing and buffing rooms.	Complied.
1192	Woolen Goods,	75	100	No orders.	
1193	Silver Plated Ware,	242	8	No orders.	
1194	Wood Work,	15		(1) Guard by casing or railing balance and fly wheel of engine. (2) Guard by casing or railing pulley on rear end of moulding machine on first floor near passageway.	Complied.
1195	Rules,	40	10	No orders.	
1196	Slates,	8		No orders.	
1197	Cut Stone,	15		No orders.	
1198	Steam Boilers,	30		No orders.	
1199	Cork Specialties	56	16	No orders.	
1200	Machinery,	125		Guard elevator opening on second floor of main building by gates, bars or hatches.	Complied.
1201	Engines & Machinery	120		No orders.	
1202	Gun Implements and Sundries,	165	10	No orders.	
1203	Carriage Wheels,	23		Guard by casing lower wheel of band saw.	Complied.
1204	Electricity for Light and Power,	45		No orders.	
1205	Hats.	6	6	No orders.	
1206	Metal Goods,	5		No orders.	
1207	Machine Work,	6		No orders.	
1208	Brass Goods,	8		No orders.	

1209	Artificial Ice & Pork Packing,	25	2	Provide new cable for elevator.	
1210	Soap and Starch,	25	2	(1) Repair and put in good working order safety catches on elevator. (2) Repair and put in working order automatic device for opening and closing doors to elevator.	Complied.
1211	Gas,	31		No orders.	
1212	Paper Boxes,	12	24	No orders.	
1213	Metal Novelties,	30	70	No orders.	
1214	Clocks,	50	75	No orders.	
1215	Printing,	12	6	No orders.	
1216	Pocket Cutlery and Ink Erasers,	175	75	No orders.	
1217	Forks and Spoons,	85	2	No orders.	
1218	Spoons and Forks,	99	2	No orders	
1219	Silver, Brass & Steel Novelties,	34	30	No orders.	
1220	Brass Bedsteads and Hardware,	320	140	No orders	
1221	Mackintoshes & Rubber Goods,	29		No orders.	
1222	Insulated Wire,	95	23	No orders.	
1223	Paper Boxes,	1	15	No orders.	
1224	Novelties,	5	1	No orders.	
1225	Machinery,	12		No orders.	
1226	Ladies' Wrappers,	30	20	Thoroughly clean water closets on third floor and have the plumbing put in such working order that it will flush properly.	Complied.
1227	Carriages,	42		No orders.	
1228	Carpets,	25	150	No orders.	
1229	Lace for Coaches,	10	20	No orders.	
1230	Elastic Webb,	80	40	No orders.	
1231	Carriage Springs,	50		(1) Provide new cable for elevator. (2) Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order such appliances or devices as may be necessary to remove the excessive dust generated in the polishing room.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employes. M.	F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
1232	Coach Lamps,	50		(1) Provide better ventilation in dip room. (2) Provide new cable for elevator. (3) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.
1233	Carriages,	125		No orders.	
1234	Patent Leather,	40		No orders.	
1235	Spoons, Knives and Flat Ware,	521	178	No orders.	
1236	Corsets,	70	550	Provide one new cable for double cable elevator in shipping room.	Complied.
1237	Rubber Goods,	38	12	No orders.	
1238	Rubber Goods,	25	35	No crders.	
1239	Spoons, Forks and Hollow Ware,	100	4	No orders.	
1240	Corsets,	200	1200	(1) Provide two new cables for elevator in paper box building. (2) Provide one new cable for elevator in steel department and repair and put in proper working order safety catches on same elevator. (3) Provide one new cable for elevator in west wing building in shipping department and repair and put in good working order safety catches on same elevator.	Complied.
1241	Laundry Work,	1	4	No orders.	
1242	Sterling and Silver Plated Ware,	250	25	No orders.	
1243	Brass Trimmings,	200	15	No orders.	

1244	Hardware,	130		(1) Guard by casing large pulleys on jack shaft in east end of building, third floor, running polishing room. (2) Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order such appliances or devices as may be necessary to remove the excessive dust generated in polishing room.	
1245	Machinery,	260		No orders.	
1246	Brass & Iron Goods,	950	24	No orders.	
1247	Fire Works,	40	40	No orders.	
1248	Silver Plated Ware,	23	1	No orders.	
1249	Silver Plated Ware & Paper Boxes,	30	27	No orders.	
1250	Cotton Cloth,	175	250	(1) Provide new cable for freight elevator and put safety catches in good working order on same elevator. (2) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting. (3) Cover steam pipes near doorway to prevent coming in contact with the same	Complied. Complied.
1251	Silk Thread,	12	51	No orders.	
1252	Cotton Cloth,	95	78	No orders.	
1253	Cotton Cloth,	68	52	(1) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting. (2) Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in coupling near belt in slasher room.	Complied.
1254	Cotton Cloth,	76	50	(1) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting. (2) Thoroughly clean and disinfect closets in brick and stone mills and keep the same in good sanitary condition.	Complied.
1255	Shoes,	45	10	No orders.	
1256	Doors, Blinds and Sashes,	20		(1) Guard by casing lower wheel of band saw. (2) Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in coupling near bearing.	Complied.
1257	Cast Boilers & other Castings,	35		Provide new cable for elevator.	Complied.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employes. M.	F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
1258	Cotton Cloth,	77	66	Replace hand wheel on crank shaft of 210 and 212 looms in weave shop.	Complied.
1259	Spool Silk,	41	130	No orders.	
1260	Blinds, Doors and Sashes,	10		(1) Repair and keep in proper working order hatch over band saw. (2) Guard by casing lower wheel of band saw.	Complied.
1261	Paper Boxes,	2	4	No orders.	
1262	Shoes,	25	5	(1) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on main shafting. (2) Guard elevator opening on all sides by bars or gates and keep closed when elevator is away from same.	Complied.
1263	Woolen Cloth,	160	140	No orders.	
1264	Carpet Cleaning and Laundry Work,	3	6	(1) Provide better ventilation and light in wash room by placing sky-light in roof, which can be raised or opened.	Complied.
1265	Slippers,	6	3	No orders.	
1266	Cornices,	15		No orders.	
1267	Cane and Umbrella Handles,	12		No orders.	
1268	Brass Goods,	22	1	No orders.	
1269	Dolls and Doll Shoes,	17	3	No orders.	
1270	Brass Castings,	15		No orders.	
1271	Corsets,	6	70	No orders.	
1272	Shears,	31	5	(1) Guard belt running through second floor in pointing room by casing at least four feet high. (2) Guard by casing main belt near printing room door. (3) Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order an exhaust system to remove the excessive dust generated in polishing and buffing rooms.	Destroyed by fire.

1273	Silver Novelties,	85	15	Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order such appliances or devices as may be necessary to remove the excessive dust generated in buffing room.	
1274	Iron Goods,	25	25	Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on main shafting.	
1275	Emery Wheels and Grinding Machinery	25		(1) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on main shafting. (2) Put the uprights on each side of the elevator in proper position so that the safety catches can reach the notches in case of the cable breaking.	Complied. Complied.
1276	Brass Goods,	75		Connect buffing wheels with exhaust system of polishing room so as to remove the excessive dust generated in the buffing room.	Complied.
1277	Electro Plating,	12		No orders.	
1278	Lager Beer,	18		No orders.	
1279	Brass Novelties,	10	3	No orders.	
1280	Ales and Porter,	5		No orders.	
1281	Paper,	25		No orders.	
1282	Iron Castings,	700		No orders.	
1283	Hardware,	45	20	No orders.	
1284	Steel Railway Supplies,	20		No orders.	
1285	Toys,	10	5	No orders.	
1286	Pipe Cutting Machines,	50		No orders.	
1287	Wood Work,	30		(1) Guard by casing bottom wheel of band saw. (2) Guard by railing fly wheel of engine.	 Complied.
1288	Hardware,	42	3	Guard by secure railing two driving pulleys to upright emery wheels near door in south end of vise shop.	Complied.
1289	Machinery,	25		No orders.	
1290	Graphophones,	475	100	Repair and put in good working order safety catches on elevator in east building.	Complied.
1291	Metal Monuments,	40		No orders.	
1292	Typewriters,	350	50	No orders.	
1293	Silk Goods,	150	150	No orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employes. M.	F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
1294	Organs,	40	2	No orders.	
1295	Silk Goods,	1400	1000	Provide one new cable for double cable elevator in throwing room; also repair and put in proper working order safety catches on same elevator.	Complied.
1296	Table Cutlery and Bicycle Sundries,	222	81	Repair and put in proper working order safety catch on elevator.	Complied.
1297	Rolling Mill Supplies and Presses,	364		No orders.	
1298	Electricity,	15		No orders.	
1299	Brass Rods & Tubing,	300	6	No orders.	
1300	Brass Goods,	462	268	Provide new cable for single cable elevator in Bradley's room; also one for single cable elevator in plating room.	Complied.
1301	Brass and Copper Sheets and Rods,	1029	85	(1) Box in bevel gears overhead in wire room. (2) Replace in proper form sideways to elevator in tower to lamp department. (3) Put safety catches on elevator in south end tower in proper working order. (4) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied. Complied.
1302	Band Saws and Band Saw Machinery,	15		Thoroughly clean water closet on third floor and keep the same in good sanitary condition.	Complied.
1303	Machinery,	25		No orders.	
1304	Paper Boxes & Printing,	28	80	Guard by covering projecting key heads in driving shafts on printing presses.	Complied.
1305	Wood Work,	35		No orders.	

1306	Watches and Cyclometers,	240	240	No orders.	
1307	Special Machinery,	77		No orders.	
1308	Brass Goods, Lamps and Trimmings,	400	200	Adjust cam gears on elevator in proper way so that they will catch in case the cable breaks.	Complied.
1309	Copper Refining,	140		Guard by gates, bars, or chains elevator opening on second floor in silver refining room.	Complied.
1310	Rolled Steel,	150	2	No orders.	
1311	Steel Goods,	650		No orders.	
1312	Iron and Steel Forgings,	90		No orders.	
1313	Machinery and Tools,	50	15	No orders.	
1314	Piano & Organ Hardware,	72		No orders.	
1315	Electrical Specialties,	240	12	No orders.	
1316	Notions for Women's Wear,	50	250	Provide new cable for elevator.	Complied.
1317	Wood Work,	15	1	No orders.	
1318	Wood Work,	20		No orders.	
1319	Shirts,	30	420	No orders.	
1320	Machinery,	35	1	Guard by casing or railing main belt at least four feet high on second floor.	Complied.
1321	Steel,	75		No orders.	
1322	Velvets and Plushes,	300	225	No orders.	
1323	Brass Goods,	800	150	Provide a new cable for elevator in machine room, also repair and put in proper working order safety catches on same elevator.	Complied.
1324	Cutlery,	160	10	Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars on shaft in razor grinding room.	Complied.
1325	Paper Boxes,	15	60	(1) Provide new cable for elevator in three story main building. (2) Repair and put in proper working order gates to all elevator openings. (3) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on all shafting on second floor of office building.	Complied.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employes. M.	F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
1326	Safety Valves,	25		No orders.	
1327	Brass Goods,	30		No orders.	
1328	Steam Guages,	100		No orders.	
1329	Corsets,	100	500	Repair and put in proper working order safety catches on elevator in south end of main building.	Complied.
1330	Bicycles,	25		Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on main and all heavy counter shafting.	Complied.
1331	Brass and Paper Cartridges,	500	1000	Provide some means to carry off the fumes generated by lacquer tank in basement of building No. 16 to the outside of building.	Complied.
1332	Shoe Buckles,	50	20	No orders.	
1333	Machine Brass Goods	14		Provide new water closet and have the same kept in good sanitary condition.	Complied.
1334	Buttons,	17	9	No orders.	
1335	Brass Pipe and Umbrella Trimmings,	122	69	Provide new cable for elevator.	Complied.
1336	Brass Goods,	200	100	No orders.	
1337	Machinery,	59		No orders.	
1338	Machine Rivets, Studs and Screws,	50	18	No orders.	
1339	Sash, Doors, etc.,	64		No orders.	
1340	Carriages,	6		No orders.	
1341	Buttons,	50	100	Provide new cable for elevator in stair tower of three-story building.	Complied.
1342	Printing,	5	2	Protect dynamo and belt by railing and cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	
1343	Printing,	5		No orders.	

1344	Steel Chains and Springs,	45		No orders.	
1345	Bit Braces and Drills.	71		No orders.	
1346	Lacquers,	12		No orders.	
1347	Brass Goods,	6		No orders.	
1348	Guns, Projectiles and Ammunition,	300	4	No orders.	
1349	Silverware,	225	25	No orders.	
1350	Sausages,	5		No orders.	
1351	Sausages,	17		Guard by casing at least three feet in height belt running through third floor near drying room.	Complied.
1352	Wood Work.	15		No orders.	
1353	Wood Work,	100		No orders.	
1354	Shears and Spoons,	130	20	No orders.	
1355	Steam Gas Fitting Goods,	70	5	No orders.	
1356	Emery Wheels,	10		No orders.	
1357	Hardware,	60	12	Guard by gate, chain, or bar elevator opening on second floor.	
1358	Crucibles,	35		No orders.	
1359	Webbing & Buckles,	100	50	(1) Thoroughly clean and disinfect water closets used by males (2) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting. (3) Repair and put in good working order blower in buffing room and operate the same when buff wheels are in use.	Complied.
1360	Silk, Cotton and Mohair Braid and Cord	2	4	No orders.	
1361	Spool and Machine Silk Twist,			No orders.	
1362	Sash, Doors & Blinds,	12		No orders.	
1363	Flocks,	6		No orders.	
1364	Cotton Thread,	19	11	No orders.	
1365	Jewelry,	9	11	No orders.	
1366	Paper,	5		No orders.	
1367	Paper,	16		No orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employes. M.	F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
1368	Cotton Yarn,	8	8	(1) Guard outside doors in second story by placing bars across the same. (2) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	
1369	Yarns,	7	4	No orders.	
1370	Loom Supplies,	35		No orders.	
1371	Sash, Doors and Blinds,	6		No orders.	
1372	Cotton Goods,	275	360	No orders.	
1373	Cotton, Worsted and Woolen Goods,	50	16	No orders.	
1374	Printing,	17		No orders.	
1375	Laundry Work,	10	48	Repair and put in proper working order safety catches on elevator.	In process
1376	Printing,	7	1	No orders.	
1377	Printing & Publishing,	32		Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting on each floor of building.	Complied.
1378	Ales and Beer,	30		No orders.	
1379	Laundry Work,	3	5	No orders.	
1380	Lager Beer,	20		No orders.	
1381	Laundry Work,	5	20	No orders.	
1382	Printing,	30	5	No orders.	
1383	Printing,	10	1	No orders.	
1384	Printing,	25	5	No orders.	
1385	Wood Work,	200		No orders.	
1386	Cabinets,	356		No orders.	

1387	Sewing Machines,	1500	100	Provide better means for ventilating plating room so that steam from potash kettle and fumes from acid pot will be carried out from the room more effectually.	Complied.
1388	Scrim Cloth,	5	7	No orders.	
1389	Iron Castings,	10		Repair and keep in good sanitary condition closet used by male employes.	Complied.
1390	Dyeing & Finishing,	185	15	(1) Guard by railing belt to dynamo. (2) Guard by railing belt to engine in box shop.	Complied
1391	Satinets,	12	8	No orders.	
1392	Woolen Goods,	40	30	No orders.	
1393	Cotton Cloth,	600	450	No orders.	
1394	Cotton Cloth,	250	150	No orders	
1395	Pick Handles and Picker Sticks,	7		No orders	
1396	Cotton Goods,	9	2	(1) Repair flooring at foot of stairs leading to basement. (2) Replace railing around engine.	Complied.
1397	Worsted Goods,	154	72	No orders.	
1398	Woolen Cashmere,	26	10	(1) Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting. (2) Guard stairway leading to boiler room by hand rail on side.	Complied.
1399	Satinets,	12	8	No orders.	
1400	Laundry Work and Dyeing,	10	5	No orders.	
1401	Steel and Tin Spoons	12	10	No orders.	
1402	Fancy Cards,	1	8	No orders.	
1403	Auger Bits & Braces,	38	2	Guard belt in machine shop running through floor by casing at least three feet high.	Complied.
1404	Bolts, Screws & Rivets,	30	17	No orders.	
1405	Coach and Carriage Hardware,	62		No orders	
1406	Silk and Embroidery,	1	8	Guard bevel gears near passage way by wheel pit.	Complied.
1407	Axels,	38		Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.
1408	Mattresses,	5		No orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employes. M.	F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
1409	Leather Belting,	9		No orders.	
1410	Brass and Steel Tubing,	18		Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.
1411	Electric Power,	8		No orders.	
1412	Straw Hats,	71	98	(1) Guard by railing fly wheel and crank of new engine. (2) Guard dynamo belt by railing on side.	Complied.
1413	Electrical Supplies,	55	4	No orders.	
1414	Wood Work,	12		No orders.	
1415	Brass Goods,	45		No orders.	
1416	Brass Goods,	12		Cover or sink flush two large projecting set screws in collar on main shaft in north end of building.	Complied.
1417	General Wood Work,	6		No orders.	
1418	Shirts,	1		No orders.	
1419	Wood Work,	31		No orders.	
1420	Fuel Gas,	10		Repair and put in good working order plumbing in water closet in boiler room.	Complied.
1421	Embroidery,	5	15	No orders.	
1422	Binding,	5	3	No orders.	
1423	Harness,	20	1	Repair plumbing in closet for male operatives, thoroughly clean the same, and keep in good sanitary condition.	Complied.
1424	Automatic Machinery,	7		No orders.	
1425	Iron Goods,	120		Guard by boxing driving belt to saw on first floor in carpenters' shop, at least three feet high.	Complied.
1426	Paper Boxes,	10	24	No orders.	
1427	Steel & Tin Buttons,	30	30	No orders.	
1428	Mattresses,	5	1	No orders.	
1429	Scales,	10		No orders.	

1430	Wood Work,	6		Repair and put in good condition roof and floor to water closet or provide a new one in place of present one.	
1431	Hatters' Leather,	20	5	No orders	
1432	Paper,	26		Cover or sink flush two large projecting set screws in collars on counter shaft running press; also set screws in collars on counter shaft for new machine.	
1433	Starch,	16		No orders.	
1434	Embalmers' Supplies	17		Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting in instrument room.	Complied.
1435	Traveling Bags,	38	14	No orders.	
1436	Twine,	10	20	No orders.	
1437	Axes & Edged Tools,	30		No orders.	
1438	Gray Iron Castings,	75		(1) Guard elevator opening on top floor to hydraulic elevator by gate or bar. (2) Guard by leather tell tale or bell, which rings as the elevator descends, opening under outside elevator where employes cross under the same.	
1439	Carriage Wheels,	15		Thoroughly clean and disinfect outside earth closet and keep the same in good sanitary condition.	Complied.
1440	Canned Goods,	51	70	(1) Cover bevel gear and coupling on main shaft as directed. (2) Guard by railing hatchway in second story; also guard by railing head of stairs in second story.	Complied.
1441	Canned Goods,	25	40	No orders.	
1442	Malleable Iron Castings,	550	55	No orders.	
1443	Locks & Door Hardware,	525	30	No orders	
1444	Envelopes and Paper Bags,	50	59	Repair and put in proper working order automatic flushing apparatus in all water closets.	
1445	Wire Goods and Buckles,	19	6	No orders.	
1446	Saddlery Hardware,	5		No orders.	
1447	Carriage Wheels,	34		No orders.	
1448	Iron Bridges,	283		No orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employes. M.	F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
1449	Plyers and Tinners' Supplies,	84		(1) Guard by boxing belt in grinding room. (2) Clean out thoroughly all blow pipes to exhaust system. (3) Put bar to elevator opening in working order and keep the same in place when elevator car is away from same.	Complied.
1450	Pottery Ware,	44	2	Provide suitable water closet accommodations for male employes.	Complied.
1451	Coil Pipes and Feed Water Heaters,	45		No orders.	
1452	Woolen Goods,	5		No orders.	
1453	Combs and Buttons,		11	Thoroughly clean out water closet and keep the same in good sanitary condition ; also provide new stairway leading to same closet.	Complied.
1454	Rubber Belting,	224	6	No orders.	
1455	Horn Buttons,	6	9	Guard by casing or railing balance wheel of engine near passageway.	Complied.
1456	Jute Yarn,	8	18	No orders.	
1457	Safety Fuse,	45	49	No orders.	
1458	Lace Curtains,	25	40	No orders.	
1459	Paper,	15	2	No orders.	
1460	Tissue Paper,	13	9	Guard passageway to wheel pit by railing on side.	Complied.
1461	Worsted Yarns,	30	16	Provide new cable for elevator in mill No. 1.	Complied.
1462	Woolen Underwear,	25	40	No orders.	
1463	Paper,	20	10	No orders.	
1464	Grease, Tallow, Fertilizer and Soap,	7		Provide suitable water closet for employes.	Camplied.
1465	Machinists' Tools and Drop Forgings,	15		No orders.	
1466	Gray Iron Castings,	45	3	No orders.	

LAWS

RELATING TO

Factories and Factory Inspection

CONNECTICUT.

(General Statutes.)

CHAPTER CXLV.

SECTION 2264. The inspector of factories shall, as often as practicable, carefully examine all buildings and places where machinery shall be used, and shall have authority to enter such buildings and places at all proper times for the purposes of such inspection.

SEC. 2265. All factories and buildings where machinery shall be used shall be well ventilated, and kept as clean as the nature of the business will permit. The belting shafting, gearing, machinery, and drums of all factories and buildings where machinery shall be used, when so placed as, in the opinion of the inspector, to be dangerous to the persons employed therein while engaged in their ordinary duties, shall, as far as practicable, be securely guarded. No machinery other than steam engines in a factory shall be cleaned while running, after notice forbidding the same is given by the inspector to the owners or operators of the factory.

[*Amended by Chapter 119, Public Acts 1899, by inserting in second line of said section between the words "well" and "ventilated" the word "lighted."*]

SEC. 2266. The inspector may order the opening of all hoistways, hatchways, elevator-wells, and wheel-holes, upon every floor of any factory or other building where machinery shall be used, to be protected by good trap-doors, self-closing hatches, and safety-catches, or other safeguards, such as will insure the safety of the employes in such factory or other buildings where machinery shall be used, and all due diligence shall be used to keep such trap-doors closed at all times, except when in actual use by an occupant of the building having the use and control of the same.

(Amended by Chap. CXVIII, Public Acts, 1893.)

Sec. 2267. Every person or corporation managing or operating any factory, or owning or controling the use of any other building where more than five persons shall be employed at labor, shall provde suitable water-closet accommodations for the use of the persons employed, and shall keep the same in good sanitary condition.

Sec. 2268. It shall be the duty of the inspector to enforce the provisions of this chapter by giving proper orders or notices to the persons or corporations owning, operating or managing the factories or buildings inspected by him, and also to make complaint to the state's attorney in the several counties respectively of all violations of this chapter.

Sec. 2269. Any person, firm, or corporation being the owner, lessee, or occupant of any factory, or building included within the provisions of this chapter, or owning or controlling the use of any room in such building, shall, for the violation of any provisions of sections 2265, 2266, or 2267, forfeit to the use of the state not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and shall also be liable to any employe for all damages suffered by him by reason of such violation. It shall be the duty of the state's attorneys in the several counties to collect forfeitures under this chapter, but no suit shall be brought for any such violation, either in behalf of any person or the state, until four weeks after notice has been given by the inspector to such person, firm, or corporation of any changes necessary to be made to comply with the provisions of said sections, and not then, if in the meantime, such changes have been made in accordance with such notification. Nothing herein shall be construed as limiting in any way the right of a person injured to bring an action to recover damages for the same, as though this chapter had not been enacted.

(Amended by Chapter CCXXV, Public Acts, 1889.)

SEC. 2270. The orders and notices given by the inspector under this chapter shall be written or printed, and signed by him officially, and may be served by himself or any proper officer or indifferent person, by leaving an attested copy thereof with or at the usual place of abode of the person upon whom service is to be made; and the notice, properly endorsed with the doings of the persons or officer serving the same, shall be returned to the office of the town clerk of the town in which is located the factory, building, or business to which such notice appertains, where it shall be kept on file. Such notice, and copies thereof, duly certified by the town clerk shall be *prima facie* evidence that notice was given as therein appears. Notice to one member of a firm shall be notice to every member thereof, and notice to the president, secretary, or treasury of a corporation shall be notice to such corporation. The fees for serving such orders and notices, unless served by the inspector, shall be the same as for the service of process in civil action, and shall be included in the necessary expenses of the inspector and paid by the state.

SEC. 2271. It shall be the duty of the comptroller to provide suitable rooms in the Capitol at Hartford for the use of the inspector, and to furnish him blank forms for the purpose of giving notices and orders required by this chapter, and for annual reports to be made to the governor. The inspector shall keep, in books provided by the comptroller for that purpose, copies of all notices and orders given by him, and a record of all inspections and examinations made, and upon the expiration of his term of office shall file his books of record with the secretary of state.

SEC. 2272. The inspector may from time to time employ special agents to assist him in his inspections and examinations, who shall receive compensation for the time actually employed in such service only. The total amount expended under this section shall not exceed in any one year the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, which shall be paid by the state upon proper vouchers by the special agents, which shall be signed by the inspector.

(Amended by Chapter CCVI, Public Acts, 1893.)

(Public Acts of 1889.)

CHAPTER CLXXIII.

An Act concerning Printing of Reports of the Inspector of Factories.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The comptroller shall annually cause to be printed, at the expense of the state, five thousand copies of the report of the inspector of factories.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, June 4, 1889.

(Public Acts of 1889.)

CHAPTER CCXXV.

An Act Relating to Factories.

Be it enacted by the Senate and Honse of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 2269 of the general statutes is hereby amended by inserting betweens the words "sections" and the figures "2265" in the fifth line thereof, the figures "2264," so that the first sentence of said section as amended shall read as follows: Any person, firm, or corporation being the owner, or lessee, or occupant of any factory or building included within the provisions of this chapter, or owning or controlling the use of any room in such building, shall, for a violation of any provisions of sections 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, forfeit to the use of the state not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and shall also be liable to any employe for all damages suffered by him by reason of such violation.

Approved, June 19, 1889.

(Amended by Chapter CCVI, Public Acts, 1895.)

(Public Acts of 1893.)

CHAPTER LIX.

An Act concerning the Employment of Custodians of Elevators.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. No person, parternership or corporation shall permit or employ any person under the age of sixteen years to have the care, custody, operation or management of any elevator.

Sec. 2. Any person, partnership or corporation violating the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for each offense.

Approved, April 19, 1893.

(Public Acts of 1893.)

CHAPTER LXXVII.

An Act concerning Seats for Female Operatives.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1. Every person, partnership or corporation employing females, in any mercantile, mechanical or manufacturing establishment in this state, shall furnish and provide suitable seats for the use of all females so employed, and shall permit the use of such seats by said females when they are not necessarily engaged in the active duties for which they are employed.

Sec. 2. Any person, partnership, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offense.

Approved, April 19, 1893.

(Public Acts of 1893.)

CHAPTER CXVIII.

An Act concerning Elevators.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representavties in General Assembly convened:

Section 2266 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The inspector of factories may order the opening of all hoistways, hatchways, elevator-wells, and well-holes upon every floor of every factory, mercantile establishment, or other buildings where machinery shall be used, to be protected by good trap-doors, self-closing hatches, and safety-catches or other safe-guards, such as will ensure the safety of the employes in such factory, mercantile establishment or other building where machinery shall be used, and all due diligence shall be used to keep such trap-doors closed at all times, except when in actual use by an occupant of the building having the use and control of the same. All elevator cabs or cars, whether used for freight or passengers, shall be provided with some suitable mechanical devices, if considered necessary by the said inspector, whereby the cab or car will be securely held in the event of an accident to the shipper-rope or hoisting machinery, or from any similar cause, and said mechanical device shall at all times be kept in good working order.

Approved, May 18, 1893.

(Public Acts of 1893.)

CHAPTER CCIV.

An Act for the Preservation of the Health of Factory Employes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Whenever the inspector of factories, on the complaint of any person, after due investigation, shall find it necessary for the preservation of the health of the employes in any manufacturing establishment, factory, or mill in which is carried on the business of buffing, polishing, or grinding metal, or any operations in which an excessive amount of dust is generated, that the excessive dust resulting from said operations should be removed from the atmosphere of the rooms or apartments used for that purpose, he shall, in writing, direct the person or persons or corporation owning or occupying said premises, or carrying on business in such premises, within three months from the date of said order, to introduce and operate such appliances and devices as may be necessary to remove, so far as the nature of the business will permit, such excessive dust or foreign matter from the atmosphere of such mill, factory, or apartment used for the purposes aforesaid; provided such appliances or devices do not restrict or interfere with the aforesaid business or operations.

SEC. 2. Any violation of any proper order made or given by the inspector of factories, under the provisions of the preceding section, shall be punished in the manner provided in section 2269 of the general statutes.

Approved, June 14, 1893.

(Public Acts of 1893.)

CHAPTER CCVI.

An Act relating to Duties of the Inspector of Factories.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 2272 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The inspector may from time to time employ special agents to assist him in the performance of the duties of his office. Such special agents while so employed shall have the same power and authority as the inspector, subject to his approval. The total amount expended under this section shall not exceed in any one year the sum of three thousand dollars, which shall be paid in the same manner as the expenses of other departments of the state government, upon proper vouchers by the special agents, signed by the inspector.

Approved, June 14, 1893.

(Substitute for House Bill No. 263.)

Public Acts of 1895.

CHAPTER CCVI.

An Act concerning Inspection of Factories.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1. Section 2269 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Any person, firm, or corporation, being the owner, lessee, or occupant, of any factory or building included within the provisions of this chapter, or owning or controlling the use of any room in such building, shall, for any violations of sections 2265, 2266, or 2267 of the general statutes, or for obstructing or hindering the inspector of factories in carrying out the duties of his office, forfeit to the use of the state not more than fifty dollars. It shall be the duty of the state's attorneys in the several counties to collect forfeitures under this chapter, but no suit shall be brought for any such violation until four weeks after notice has been given by the inspector to such person, firm, or corporation of any changes necessary to be made to comply with the provisions of said sections, and not then if, in the meantime, such changes have been made in accordance with such notification. Nothing herein shall be construed as limiting in any way the right of a person injured to bring an action to recover damages for the same, as though this chapter had not been enacted.

SEC. 2. Any person, firm, or corporation aggrieved by any order of an inspector of factories may appeal to the superior court in the county where the person, firm or corporation owns, leases, or occupies the factory or building in relation to which said order relates, within four weeks after notice of such order shall be given. Said appeal shall operate as a supersedeas, shall be made in writing, and shall contain a brief statement of the facts and reasons of appeal and a citation to the inspector of factories to appear before said court, and said court or any judge thereof may direct the time of appearance and the manner of service. Said court may review the doings of the factory inspector, may examine the questions in issue, and may confirm, change, or set aside the doings of the factory inspector, and may make such orders in the premises, including orders as to costs, as it may find to be proper and equitable.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, July 9, 1895.

INSPECTION OF BAKESHOPS.

During the year ending September 30, 1899, two hundred and fourteen bakeshops have been visited and their conditions are found reported in tables of inspections. In previous years' inspections it was learned that there were many different causes which produced unsanitary conditions in bakeshops. Sometimes it was found to be the fault of the owner of shops, at other times it was found the landlord would not make necessary repairs in plumbing and ventilation. The employes themselves were sometimes to blame, as no care seemed to be taken whatever in regard to cleanliness of their clothing or in keeping the utensils of the shop clean. The inspector is sometimes told in excuse for the conditions found that the employes have to work from twelve to fifteen hours per day, and do not have time to keep the shop clean. At the last session of the General Assembly the bakeshop law of 1897 was changed, requiring every owner of a building, or buildings, occupied as a bakeshop, to cause the same to be properly drained, plumbed, lighted, and ventilated, and the occupant, tenant, or lessee is required to cause the same to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition and conducted with proper regard to the health of the operatives and the production of wholesome food. No cellar not now used as a bakery shall be hereafter used and occupied as a bakery, and a cellar heretofore used and occupied shall, when once closed, not be reopened for the purpose of use as a bakery. The intent of this law was to gradually bring all cellar bakeshops above ground. Many cellar shops which have been closed were not allowed to start again, and the owners of the buildings many times have raised up the ovens one story and used the first floor as a bakeshop. At other places the shops have been kept closed and new ones have been built level with the street. If this law is kept in force, in the course of a few years very few cellar shops will be found. Bakers who are required to build or lease shops above ground are taking considerable interest in the matter and report to this office any cellar shops that have been closed and in which other parties intend to reopen. One cellar shop located in New Haven had been leased by former owner for several months. The ovens had not been run nor had the cellar been used by lessees for storage purposes, their object being to do away with one more competitor in their line by leasing his premises. After leasing these premises for about six months they refused to pay rent for them any longer. The shop remained idle until the owner of building planned to start in business himself. He was notified by the inspector that it was contrary to law, as the place had been closed for baking purposes for many months, He employed at once good legal counsel and tried to defy the law by starting in cellar shop. Complaint was made by the inspector of factories to the local health officer of the city, who, on the 25th of October, served notice on this man, ordering him to close his shop within fourteen days. On refusal to comply with order he was arrested and brought before the city court of New Haven and fined twenty-five dollars and costs. An appeal was taken to the court of common pleas, criminal side, and will probably be tried early in February. The defendant, however, is moving into a shop located on the first floor which is in good condition, as it is a new shop. Whether the case will be settled before it comes to trial in the higher court has not been learned. There are many other cellar shops which have been closed, and in which parties intend to open a bakery, but have waited until this case was decided in the higher court. At all places where cellar shops have not been allowed to be reopened, the bakers have located in other buildings on the first floor.

BAKESHOP LAWS OF CONNECTICUT.

An Act concerning the Regulation of the Manufacture of Flour and Meal from Cereals into Food.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly Convened:

SECTION 1. Every building, room, or place, used in or in connection with the manufacture for sale of any article of food composed wholly or in part of flour or meal from cereals, shall be known under this act as a "bakeshop."

SEC. 2.* Every bakeshop shall be properly drained, plumbed, ventilated, and kept in a clean and sanitary condition, and conducted with proper regard to the health of the operatives and the production of wholesome food.

SEC. 3. Every bakeshop shall be provided with a proper washroom and water-closet or closets, apart from the bakeroom or rooms where the manufacturing of such food products is conducted, and no water-closet, earth closet, or privy shall be within the bakeroom of any bakery.

SEC. 2. The sleeping places for persons employed in a bakeshop shall be kept separate from the room or rooms where flour or meal food products are manufactured or stored.

SEC. 5. The factory inspector shall examine all bakeshops as frequently as may be necessary, to ascertain whether they are kept and conducted in the manner herein provided; and shall, in addition to such regulation as the factory inspector is by law now authorized to make, report in writing to the local health officer of any town, city, or borough, every bakeshop located within such jurisdiction found not kept and conducted as herein provided; and such health officer shall thereupon investigate, or cause to be investigated, by other health officer or officers, such unsanitary conditions so reported to him, and, if found to exist, shall cause the same to be removed in the manner now provided by the laws relating to public health, as provided in section 2592 of the general statutes.

Approved, May 25, 1897.

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*Amended by Act of 1899.

(Public Acts of 1899.)

An Act concerning the Manufacture of Food from Flour and Meal.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section two of chapter CLXXIV of the public acts of 1897 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Every owner of a building or buildings occupied as a bakeshop shall cause the same to be properly drained, plumbed, lighted, and ventilated, and the occupant, tenant, or lessee of any bakeshop shall cause the same to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition, and conducted with proper regard to the health of the operatives and the production of wholesome food. No cellar not now used as a bakery shall be hereafter used and occupied as a bakery, and a cellar heretofore so used and occupied shall, when once closed, not be reopened for the purpose of use as a bakery. Every room hereafter used for the maufacture of flour or meal food shall be at least eight feet in height.

SEC. 2. The word cellar as used in this act shall be construed to mean any room wholly or in part underground, except such rooms or basements as shall, in the judgment of the inspector of factories, be properly drained, plumbed, lighted and ventilated.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

RECORD OF INSPECTION

OF

BAKERIES.

Bakeries Inspected and Complaints Made

—TO—

LOCAL HEALTH OFFICERS.

Order No.	Location of Shop.	COMPLAINTS.
1	Basement,	There should be a hood over the oven and ventilating shaft through the roof to remove smoke and gas
2	First floor,	The sink is not trapped, enters into a cesspool that is covered and the odor from the sink is very strong. There should be a hood and ventilating shaft over the oven to remove the smoke and gas.
3	First floor,	No complaint.
4	Basement,	No complaint.
5	Basement,	No complaint.
6	First floor,	No complaint.
7	Basement,	The walls should be whitened and the floors kept clean.
8	First floor,	No complaint.
9	First floor,	No complaint.
10	First floor,	No complaint.
11	Basement,	No complaint.
12	Basement,	No complaint.
13	Basement,	No complaint.
14	First floor,	No complaint.
15	First floor,	The closet is about twenty-five feet from bakery and in filthy conditon.
16	Cellar,	Poor ventilation and very damp on account of water under floor.
17	First floor,	The sink empties into a covered cesspool and is not trapped.
18	First floor,	The water from the sink should be carried to the river by tile drain, and the nuisance of decayed meat in the summer time, thrown out within twenty feet of the bakery, should be forbidden.
19	Basement,	No complaint.
20	First floor,	No complaint.
21	First floor,	No complaint.
22	Basement,	The bakeroom is very dirty and should be thoroughly cleaned and walls and ceiling whitewashed.

BAKERIES INSPECTED.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Location of Shop.	COMPLAINTS.
23	Basement,	No complaint.
24	Basement,	The bakery is very dirty, poorly ventilated and offensive smelling. Much rubbish has accumulated. The pipes to closet leak and much water stands in the cellar. The closet system for the block should be better ventilated.
25	Basement,	No complaint.
26	Cellar,	The walls and ceiling are very dirty, should be scraped, cleaned and whitewashed. Hood should be placed over the oven to remove smoke and steam. The sink should be trapped. Water closet entirely inclosed and properly ventilated. There should be sufficient water to flush same.
27	Basement.	No complaint.
28	Basement,	Walls should be whitened. Water closet is in bakeroom, not inclosed, and ventilated improperly.
29	Basement,	Floor to bakeshop very dirty. Walls and ceiling should be cleaned and whitewashed.
30	Basement,	The bakery should be cleaned and whitened and better ventilated. The closet has a bowl, but no water except as they pump and put it in.
31	First second and third floors,	No complaint.
32	First floor,	No complaint.
33	First floor,	No complaint.
34	Basement,	No complaint.
35	First floor,	No complaint.
36	First floor,	No complaint.
37	Basement,	No complaint
38	First floor,	There is no pipe to the sink. The same should be connected with the sewer.
39	Seventh floor,	No complaint.
40	First floor,	No complaint.
41	First floor,	No complaint.
42	First floor,	The walls and ceiling should be cleaned and whitewashed
43	Basement,	No complaint.
44	Basement,	The bowl to the closet is broken ; also the flush pipe ; in fact, it is in no condition to be used.
45	Basement,	No complaint.
46	First floor,	No complaint.
47	First floor,	No complaint.
48	Basement,	No complaint.
49	First floor,	No complaint.
50	Basement,	No complaint.
51	Basement,	The floor should be repaired, and the bakery cleaned and the walls whitened.
52	Basement,	No complaint.

BAKERIES INSPECTED.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Location of Shops.	COMPLAINTS.
53	Basement,	No complaint.
54	First floor,	No complaint.
55	First floor,	No complaint.
56	First floor,	No complaint.
57	Basement,	No complaint.
58	Basement,	No complaint.
59	First floor,	No complaint.
60	Basement,	No complaint.
61	Cellar,	Bakeshop should be cleaned. Ceiling repaired and whitened. Water closet repaired and put in good condition, and better ventilation provided for the bakery.
62	First floor,	No complaint.
63	Basement,	Bakery should be cleaned. Walls and ceiling painted and whitened.
64	Basement,	Sink does not appear to be trapped. Bakery should be cleaned. Walls and ceiling painted or whitened.
65	First floor,	No complaint.
66	First floor,	No complaint.
67	First floor,	Bakery and store rooms should be cleaned thoroughly and kept so. They are in an unwholesome condition.
68	Basement,	No complaint.
69	Basement,	No complaint.
70	Basement,	No complaint.
71	Basement,	No complaint.
72	Basement,	No complaint.
73	Basement,	No complaint.
74	Basement,	No complaint.
75	Basement,	No complaint.
76	Basement,	Water closet should be put in good repair and some means for proper ventilation provided.
77	First floor,	No complaint.
78	First floor,	No complaint.
79	First floor,	No complaint.
80	First floor,	No complaint.
81	Basement,	No complaint.
82	Basement,	No complaint.
83	Basement,	No complaint.
84	Basement,	No complaint.
85	Basement,	Some means should be provided to remove the gas and smoke from oven to better ventilate bake room. Portions of the walls and ceiling should be plastered and the walls and ceiling should be whitened.
86	First floor,	No complaint.
87	Basement,	No complaint.
88	Cellar,	No complaint.
89	First floor,	No complaint.
90	First floor,	No complaint.
91	First floor,	No complaint.
92	Basement,	No complaint.

BAKERIES INSPECTED.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Location of Shop.	COMPLAINTS.
93	Basement,	No complaint.
94	Basement,	No complaint.
95	Basement,	No complaint.
96	Basement,	No complaint.
97	Fourth floor	No complaint.
98	Basement,	No complaint.
99	Cellar,	No complaint.
100	Basement,	No complaint.
101	Basement,	Side walls and ceiling need whitening; otherwise in good shape.
102	First floor,	No complaint.
103	Basement,	No complaint.
104	First floor,	No complaint.
105	First floor,	No complaint.
106	Basement,	No complaint.
107	First floor,	No complaint.
108	Basement,	No complaint.
109	Cellar,	Water closet adjoining bakeroom should be removed, or closed in, to keep odor from bakeroom.
110	First floor,	Scrapings from floor, with ashes, thrown in a pile under pastry bench. Place should be kept clean. Side walls and ceilings should be whitened.
111	Cellar,	Ceiling and side walls should be whitened.
112	First floor,	Sink underneath dirty, should be cleaned. Drain pipe is stopped up, should be opened so water could pass into same. Ceilings should be scraped and whitened and hood placed over cruller kettle.
113	First floor,	This is a dirty and unwholesome bakery. The floors are dirty and filthy. Plumbing leaky. Vermin plenty. Walls and ceiling black. Present occupant is going to move. Place should be thoroughly cleaned and repaired before another occupant is allowed to move in.
114	Basement,	The side walls and ceilings are dirty and smoked badly. Party occupying same is going to move at once. The walls should be whitened before new occupant moves in.
115	First floor,	No complaint.
116	Basement,	No complaint.
117	Basement,	Water closet would not flush. Bakeroom dirty. Ceilings and side walls black and need whitening. Everything in bakeroom dirty and unwholesome in appearance. Ventilation and light poor.
118	Basement,	No complaint.
119	Basement	This shop is very dirty and should be cleaned and put in good condition. Side walls and ceilings black and full of cobwebs.
120	Basement,	Only one window for ventilation.

BAKERIES INSPECTED.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Location of Shop.	COMPLAINTS.
121	Basement,	Side walls and ceiling should be whitened and windows cleaned so as to give more light.
122	Basement,	No complaint.
123	First floor,	Ceilings and side walls need whitening. Supply cellar unwholesome and should be given a general cleaning up. Ventilation poor, but cannot be bettered under present circumstances.
124	First floor,	No complaint.
125	Basement,	No complaint.
126	Basement,	No complaint.
127	First floor,	No complaint.
128	Basement,	Ceiling and side walls dirty. Should be whitened. Floor near cruller kettle and molasses barrel needs scraping and cleaning up.
129	Basement,	No complaint.
130	Basement,	Side walls and ceiling black and should be whitened. Ceiling about seven feet from floor. Shop is dark in rear end.
131	Basement,	No complaint.
132	Basement,	Floor of bakeroom should be cleaned and the walls and ceilings whitened.
133	Basement,	No complaint.
134	Basement,	No complaint.
135	First floor,	No complaint.
136	Basement,	This bakery is dirty and dark. There is no floor in part of cellar. Everthing seems covered with dust and smoke. The windows are covered with dust and give little light. The closet in the back yard is in a very unsanitary condition. There is no sink under faucet, but a wooden box is used in place of it.
137	First floor,	No complaint.
138	First floor,	No complaint.
139	Basement,	No complaint.
140	First floor,	No complaint.
141	First floor,	No complaint.
142	Cellar,	Bakery should be cleaned out thoroughly and walls whitened.
143	Cellar,	No complaint.
144	Cellar,	Floor needs scraping in places, and side walls and ceilings whitened.
145	First floor,	No complaint.
146	Cellar,	Side walls and ceilings should be whitened.
147	First floor,	No complaint.
148	Cellar,	Side walls and ceilings need whitening.
149	First floor,	The ceilings of this room are papered. It is torn and black, and should be taken off, and the side walls and ceilings scraped and whitened.
150	Cellar,	Floor of bakeroom needs repairing or a new floor laid. Side walls need whitening.
151	Cellar,	No complaint.

BAKERIES INSPECTED.—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Location of Shop.	COMPLAINTS.
152	Cellar,	Side walls in cruller bakeroom need whitening. Walls and ceilings in bakeroom need whitening, and floor near sink scraped and cleaned.
153	Cellar,	Floor needs scraping, barrels of refuse removed. Side walls and ceilings smoked badly. Should be whitened and a general cleaning up given to entire shop and supply cellar.
154	Cellar,	The bakeroom is dark. Windows should be cleaned, and one more window provided near cruller stove.
155	First floor,	Water closet is a good one, but is in one corner of bakeroom and is not closed in on top, but ventilates into room.
156	Cellar,	Two windows for light. Ceilings low and room dark. Ceilings should be whitened.
157	Cellar,	No complaint.
158	Cellar,	Walls and ceilings dirty. They should be whitened. One window for light, which is covered with dirt. It should be cleaned to admit more light.
159	Cellar,	Ceiling is low and room poorly ventilated.
160	Cellar,	Side walls and ceilings should be whitened.
161	Cellar,	Floor of bakeroom should be repaired. Wood work of sink removed so as to leave plumbing exposed.
162	Cellar,	Floor needs repairing in places. Glass should be put in cellar windows. Side walls should be repaired. Wood work around sink should be torn out so as to leave plumbing exposed. Cockroaches should be destroyed. Ceiling needs scraping, and both walls and ceiling whitened.
163	Cellar,	No complaint.
164	First floor,	This shop is a good one but, the owner has a bed in it which is used. This is contrary to law.
165	Basement,	Floor needs scraping in places, walls repaired and ceilings scraped and whitened. Closet needs cleaning out and drip from refrigerator taken care of.
166	Cellar,	Floor needs scraping in places. Ceilings repaired and whitened. No sink under faucet, but water allowed to run under floor.
167	Cellar,	This shop is a low, cellar shop, and has been vacant some time before the present occupant moved in, which is in violation of Chapter 140 of the Public Acts of 1899.
168	Cellar,	This bakeroom is very dark. There should be another window in bakeroom on west side. Walls need whitening.
169	Cellar,	Water closet is not closed in on side. It should be closed in on top and ventilated properly.
170	Basement,	Brickwork in bakeroom needs whitening.

BAKERIES INSPECTED.—Continued.

Order No.	Location of Shop.	COMPLAINTS.
171	First floor,	This bakeroom is dirty. Brush are scattered about the room. Floor is old and is broken, and everything has a dirty appearance. Side walls need whitening.
172	Basement,	Side walls need whitening. There are three windows in this bakeroom, but the light is shut off by adjoining building.
173	Basement,	Side walls need whitening and bakeroom and supply cellar needs a thorough cleaning. There is much dust and refuse scattered in both rooms.
174	Cellar,	There is no drain pipe for sink, and waste water has to be carried out of the shop in pails. There are no windows in bakeroom. There should be at least two windows put in so as to give proper light and ventilation. The side walls are falling in and the tenant says they are dangerous.
175	Basement,	There is much dirt collected under sink and bread troughs. Side walls need whitening. Water closet is very filthy and should be cleaned and repaired.
176	Cellar,	The ceiling is broken in many places and needs repairing.
177	Cellar,	Walls of bakeroom should be repaired and whitened.
178	First floor,	Plumbing in water closet should be repaired.
179	Cellar,	Walls of bakeroom need whitening and the shop thoroughly cleaned.
180	Cellar,	Supply cellar needs cleaning. Walls of shop whitened. Water closet is in one corner of bakeroom, not closed in on top. Side walls and ceilings of bakeroom need whitening.
181	Cellar,	Tenant is going to move in a short time. Shop should not be opened again.
182	Celler,	Side walls of bakeroom should be whitened.
183	First floor,	This bakeroom is very dirty and should be cleaned. Walls need whitening. Plumbing of water closet should be repaired.
184	Cellar,	Bakeroom is very dirty and should be thoroughly cleaned and put in good condition. Water closet should be repaired.
185	Cellar,	Floor and windows need cleaning. Ceilings and side walls should be whitened.
186	Cellar,	This bakeroom should be thoroughly cleaned out. Side walls should be whitened. Ceiling over bread trough should be repaired.
187	Cellar,	Ceiling and side walls should be repaired.
188	Basement,	Side walls and ceilings should be whitened and windows cleaned.
189	First floor,	Sink pipes are not connected with sewer; waste water is carried out in pails.
190	Cellar,	Side walls need whitening.

BAKERIES INSPECTED.—CONCLUDED.

Order No.	Location of Shop.	COMPLAINTS.
191	Cellar,	Plumbing of sink should be repaired and put in good sanitary condition.
192	Basement,	No complaint.
193	Cellar,	No complaint.
194	First floor,	No complaint.
195	Cellar,	No complaint.
196	First floor,	No complaint.
197	Cellar,	No complaint.
198	First floor,	No complaint.
199	First floor.	No complaint.
200	Cellar,	No complaint.
201	First floor,	No complaint.
202	First floor,	No complaint.
203	First floor,	No complaint.
204	First floor,	No complaint.
205	Cellar,	No complaint.
206	First floor,	No complaint.
207	Cellar,	No complaint.
208	Basement,	No complaint.
209	First floor,	No complaint.
210	First floor,	No complaint.
211	First floor,	No complaint.
212	Cellar,	No complaint.
213	Basement,	No complaint.
214	First floor,	No complaint.

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STATE OF CONNECTICUT.
PUBLIC DOCUMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Sewerage Commission

TO THE

GOVERNOR

DECEMBER, 1899.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE.

REPORT OF THE

Connecticut State Sewerage Commission.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 30th, 1899.

To His Excellency, Geo. E. Lounsbury, *Governor of Connecticut:*

As required by Statute, the Connecticut State Sewerage Commission reports that it has been actively engaged since its appointment in studying the problems which it was created to investigate.

The Commission wishes to make no extended report at this time on these matters, but to defer this till its labors are finished and its final report is prepared. We have, however, thought it wise to issue at this time a circular of information on certain recent developments of methods of sewage disposal, a copy of which is transmitted herewith. All which is respectfully submitted.

Edward H. Jenkins, *Chairman.*
Robert A. Cairns, *Secretary.*
Lorrin A. Cooke.
Frank R. Gallaher.
John N. Woodruff.

CIRCULAR

ON

Promising Developments of Bacterial Processes

OF

SEWAGE PURIFICATION

ISSUED BY THE

CONNECTICUT STATE SEWERAGE COMMISSION

DECEMBER, 1899

CIRCULAR.

New Haven, Conn., December, 1899.

The attention of interested persons, municipal officers and others, is respectfully called to the following observations bearing on recent forms of Sewage Disposal.

The method of cleansing sewage by intermittent downward filtration through sand beds was fully discussed in the Report of the State Sewerage Commission to the last General Assembly.

The efficiency of this method was shown by the experience of a number of places in this State and in Massachusetts, where the system has been in satisfactory operation for a considerable number of years.

The conclusion reached by the Commission was as follows: "There may be cases where, for various reasons, this method is inapplicable and some other way must be found. But where suitable filter beds can be made, near at hand, and the sewage delivered to them at any reasonable cost, filtration with auxiliary sewage farming seems to offer the best solution of the question of sewage disposal for our larger towns and cities."

Unfortunately some of our towns and cities cannot get, near at hand, enough suitable land, or proper material for building the necessary sandbeds; and to carry the sewage to a place where these things can be got involves such heavy expense as to be extremely burdensome, if not quite prohibitory.

Yet it is clear that some of these places will be forced, by legal process, at no distant day to adopt some system for sewage disposal other than that of turning it into the rivers of the State. The experience of several Connecticut towns and cities during the present drought disproves the statement that our larger rivers will never be needed or used as a supplementary water supply and are to be regarded as definitely abandoned for use as carriers of sewage.

Recent experiment on a considerable scale, particularly in England, has shown that the principle which underlies the so-called "sand-filtration" process; viz: the cleansing of sewage by contact with certain bacteria in the presence of air, may also be successfully applied in modified form to artificial beds made of crushed stone, coke, or cinders and that by their use very much larger quantities of sewage may be handled per day and acre than have thus far been treated by the sand-filtration process; yielding an effluent free from all suspended matters and from the possibility of further putrefaction.

The purification is not as thorough as when a much smaller quantity of sewage per day and acre is treated by contact with sand, but it is in many cases quite sufficient to meet all reasonable demands.

Attention is therefore called to the following reports of experiments in England.

The unsatisfactory character of chemical treatment has been proven by the history of the carefully planned works for the treatment of the sewage of the great city of Manchester, England, including the Borough of Salford, by chemical precipitation.

Complaint was made because of very serious pollution of the waters of the great ship canal by the effluent* from these precipitation works, which made some change of method absolutely necessary.

Eminent scientists were engaged by the Manchester Council and after an extended series of experiments, lasting for some years, in which were carefully considered all the methods of sewage purification which had of late attracted attention, the experts, than whom none in England are more competent, devoted special study to a form of bacterial beds which they call "contact filters."

These are simply masonry tanks, filled with coarse material, such as coke, in particles about one inch to one quarter of an inch in diameter.

The sewage is applied by distributing pipes or troughs so as to slowly fill the tank to the surface of the coke.

After standing thus for some hours it is drawn off through pipes laid in the bottom of the tank, and the tank then stands empty for a longer or shorter period, until the interstices of the coke have become thoroughly charged with oxygen from the air, when the tank is again filled with sewage as before.

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* Sewage is simply foul water. All methods of treating it aim to remove or destroy as much of the foul matter as may be. The water itself which flows off after this partial purification, is called the "effluent." The effectiveness of the method is of course shown by the effluent. The cleaner and clearer it is, the more effective has been the system of treating the sewage.

The action taking place within the bed is substantially the same as in other bacterial processes.

The beds of coke become gradually charged with organisms which adhere to the surface of the particles of the filling material and which consume and render inert the organic impurities in the sewage.

They are themselves, however, dependent for continued existence upon the regular introduction of oxygen from the air.

A detail of this plan is to place the beds in pairs, passing the effluent from one, called the "primary" bed," to the next, or "secondary bed," in which the purification is made more complete.

Such good results have been obtained with these filters that the board of experts has advised the city of Manchester to spend the large amount necessary to change from chemical precipitation, and to treat all the sewage of the city on "contact filters."

The experiments indicate that a vastly better effluent can be got in this way than by the chemical precipitation process.

The expense of operation, moreover, will be lightened, as there are no chemicals to buy and no vast accumulations of sludge to be disposed of—often a most embarrassing problem.

Similar investigations have been carried on at Leeds, London and other places with like results. The second Report, by Prof. Frank Clowes to a Committee of the London County Council on The Bacterial Treatment of Crude Sewage, gives the following summary:

GENERAL RESULTS OBTAINED.

It may be stated that the general results obtained from about 10 months' experience of the coke-bed treatment point to the following conclusions:

(*a*) *Size of coke.*

The use of ordinary gas coke, in pieces about the size of walnuts, seems to be attended with the following advantages, as compared with the use of smaller coke. The larger coke enables the bed to hold a larger volume of sewage. The beds now in use had an original capacity for sewage which was nearly equal to the volume of the coke which they contained, in place of only 20 or 30 per cent. of that volume, as is shown by beds containing smaller coke. The use of the larger coke also allows the bed to be more rapidly filled and emptied, and to be more completely emptied and aërated.

(*b*) *Depth of coke.*

Coke-beds similar in character, but differing in depth, have been found to give practically identical purifying effects. At present experience has been obtained only with a four-foot and with a six-foot bed; but I am arranging to extend these depths considerably.

[June 21st, 1899—A bed 13 feet in depth has now been working satisfactorily for over nine weeks, and has given a purification approximately equal to that effected by the four-foot bed.]

(*c*) *Chemical purification effected by a single treatment.*

The sewage had been roughly screened before reaching the coke-beds, and it was free from larger matter usually described as "filth," and from coarse sand and heavy mineral road detritus, but it contained all the suspended solid matter usually termed "sludge."

During part of the period reported on, the coke-beds received only one charge of this raw sewage daily; but latterly all the coke-beds have received two charges daily of raw Crossness sewage.

The coke-beds have removed the whole of the suspended matter or "sludge" from the crude sewage; and they have yielded an effluent which occasionally shows a slight turbidity, apparently due in ordinary flow mainly to the presence of bacteria, but which is increased in storm flow by fine clay and mud.

Not only has the suspended matter been removed, but the removal of the dissolved oxidisable and putrescible matters of the raw sewage has been secured to the average extent of 51.3 per cent. by the single process, the four-foot coke-bed giving 52.7 and the primary six-foot coke-bed 49.9 per cent. The effluent thus produced remains free from objectionable odor when it is kept in open or in closed vessels, provided the bacteria present in it are not removed or killed by special subsequent treatment. This effluent could, therefore, produce no offensive smell when it is introduced into the river.

(*d*) *Permanency of coke-beds.*

Since the coke-beds have become regular in their action, neither the effluent nor the coke itself has become foul. The coke which has been in use for upwards of 12 months has shown no general tendency to break up, but the surface of each piece of coke has become partially covered with soft matter which consists mainly of fine particles of coke with some fine sand, woody and vegetable tissue, cotton and woollen fibres and diatoms. Below this thin film the coke is perfectly hard and no sand has penetrated two millimetres ($^2/_{25}$ of an inch) below the surface. The sand when examined by polarized light was found not to be granite sand derived from road detritus. The ash in the coke has been reduced in amount by about 25 per cent. during its exposure to sewage in the coke-bed.

The capacity of the four-foot coke-bed, has during the period in review been reduced from 50 to 33 per cent. of the whole volume of the bed, and this reduction of capacity appears to be mainly due to fragments of straw and chaff, apparently derived from horse-dung, and to woody-fibre derived from the wear of wood pavements. The treatment of raw sewage by this coke-bed is being continued in order to ascertain whether the decrease in the capacity continues. It has been ascertained that the original capacity is not restored in any degree by prolonged aëration, which proves that the deposit on the coke surface was not organic matter of animal origin; but it has been found that the vegetable tissue, which appears to be the main cause of the decrease in capacity, can be in great measure separated from the raw sewage by a brief period of sedimentation before the sewage is allowed to flow into the coke-bed.

(*e*) *Amount of sewage which can be treated daily by a superficial unit of the coke-bed.*

The volume of sewage which can be passed through the coke-bed per unit of superficial area has not yet attained its maximum, since the depth of the coke-bed is being further increased. It originally amounted to 555,000 gallons per acre per day for the four-foot coke-bed, and to 832,500 gallons per acre per day for the six-foot coke-bed. This represents in each case one filling per day; but, as has been already stated, two fillings have been made successfully for six months, and this corresponds to 1,665,000 gallons per acre per day for the six-foot coke-bed. These amounts are reduced after ten months' working of the coke-beds to 370,000 gallons per acre for a single filling of the four-foot coke-bed, and to 673,400 for the six-foot coke-bed.

The maximum possible rate of treatment by each coke-bed is possibly not yet reached. This is an important point to be determined, since the practicability of applying this method to the treatment of the whole of the London sewage depends largely upon the superficial area which will be required for the laying down of the coke-beds. The above daily rate of treatment will naturally be augmented as the depth of the coke-bed is increased, and if the satisfactory working of the 13-foot bed is maintained, it will treat a volume of raw sewage equal to at least three and a half million gallons per day.

(*f*) *Secondary treatment.*

It has been stated that the purification effected by a single treatment of the raw sewage in the coke-beds amounts to a complete removal of the suspended matters, and to a further removal of an average of at least 51.3 per cent. of the dissolved putrescible oxidisable matter. The primary six-foot coke-bed actually removed on the average 49.9 per cent. of dissolved impurity, and a second process has effected thus far an additional purification of about 19.3 per cent., giving a total average purification of the clarified raw sewage amounting to about 69.2 per cent.

(*g*) *Effect of the effluent on fish.*

Fish die at once when they are placed in the present effluent produced by chemical precipitation, probably because there is a serious deficiency of dissolved oxygen in the impure liquid, and therefore their respiration cannot be maintained. Not only goldfish, but roach, dace and perch have lived for months in the first effluent from the coke-beds, and they apparently would live and thrive in this liquid for an indefinite period.

(*h*) *Bacteriological character of the effluent.*

The results obtained by the bacteriological examination of the effluent by Dr. Houston thus far seem to indicate that the coke treatment does not by any means remove the bacteria from the crude sewage, and indeed does not materially reduce the number. It shows that the presence of many of the bacteria in the effluent is possibly unobjectionable, and is probably necessary for the purpose of completing the purification of the effluent when it has flowed into the river; but it further shows that some of the bacteria whose presence might be looked upon as undesirable in drinking water pass through the coke-beds.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

The above considerations show that neither on chemical, nor possibly on bacteriological grounds, can any serious objection be raised to the introduction of the effluent from the coke-beds into a portion of the river Thames which is cut off by locks from the intakes of the water companies, and the water from which is not employed for drinking purposes, and cannot be used for drinking on account of its "brackish" nature. The effluent certainly will not cause any deposit upon the river-bed, and will even tend to render the turbid water of the lower river more clear and transparent. At the same time, the liquid discharged from the outfall into the river will be sweet and entirely free from smell. Further, it will carry into the river the bacteria necessary for completing its own purification in contact with the aërated river water, and under no conditions can it therefore become foul after it has mingled with the stream. The effluent will in no way interfere with fish-life in the stream.

The foregoing observations and the definitely satisfactory results obtained, together with similar experiences in a number of places in England, make it clear that for places in our own State where sand-filtration of sewage is apparently out of the question, the system of "contact filters" above described is most promising and worthy of careful study; and is apparently to be preferred to chemical precipitation methods on account of its greater efficiency and the fact that it leaves no accumulation of sludge, the disposal of which, under the precipitation process, is only less perplexing than the disposal of the sewage from which it came. By the use of these "contact filters" a very much smaller area will suffice than where intermittent sand-filtration is employed.

It is to be considered that the winter climate of England is much less cold than ours, which may make the system less easy to operate successfully in the winter months in this country; but if it should be found necessary, the comparatively small area of the beds may make it possible and advisable, in many cases, to cover them.

Experiments on the operation of "contact filters" under our own climatic conditions, would be very desirable.

The Sewerage Commission has received during the last year a great deal of testimony, both in printed documents and the verbal reports of experts who have recently visited and studied the sewage disposal plants referred to, and is so impressed with the importance of the matter that it is impelled to call it to the attention of those in this State who are interested in sewage disposal.

Officials who are charged with the duty of installing some form of sewage disposal works ought certainly to study the possibilities of the "contact filter" system, described above, and its application to their local problem, before deciding definitely on any system.

EDWARD H. JENKINS, *Chairman.*
ROBERT A. CAIRNS, *Secretary.*
LORRIN A. COOKE.
FRANK R. GALLAHER.
JOHN N. WOODRUFF.

December, 1899.

HARTFORD HOSPITAL.—SOUTH WINGS.

44TH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Executive Committee

OF THE

HARTFORD HOSPITAL

INCLUDING THE

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME

AND THE

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HARTFORD HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

Hartford Press
THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY
1899

OFFICERS OF THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

Elected at the Annual Meeting of the Corporation December 14, 1898, and at the Annual Meeting of the Directors December 21, 1898.

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JONATHAN B. BUNCE, *Vice-President.*
WARD W. JACOBS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

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THOMAS SISSON, 729 Main St.

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HENRY A. REDFIELD,
HENRY C. DWIGHT.

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JONATHAN B. BUNCE,
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THOMAS SISSON,
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PHINEAS H. INGALLS, M.D.

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PHILIP D. BUNCE, M.D.

Physician to the Old People's Home.

JOSEPH B. HALL, M.D.

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* Deceased Oct. 17, 1899.

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* Deceased Nov. 8, 1899.

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Hills, Anna M.
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Ingalls, Dr. and Mrs. P. H.
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Kingsley & Smith
Langdon, Thomas H.
Lee & Deane
Lee, Louise
Lee, Mrs. William H.
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Munsill, Gail B.
Nichols, James
Northam, Charles H.
Patterson, Caldwell
Perkins, Mrs. Edward H.
Phelps, Roswell H.
Porter, Dr. and Mrs. Wm., Jr.
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Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Henry
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Taylor, Samuel
Terry, Mrs. Stephen
Tucker & Goodwin
Wade, Walter C.
Welles, James G.
Whiting, Charles B.
Woodward, P. Henry
Woolley, G. W. & W. P.

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* Deceased Nov. 18, 1899.

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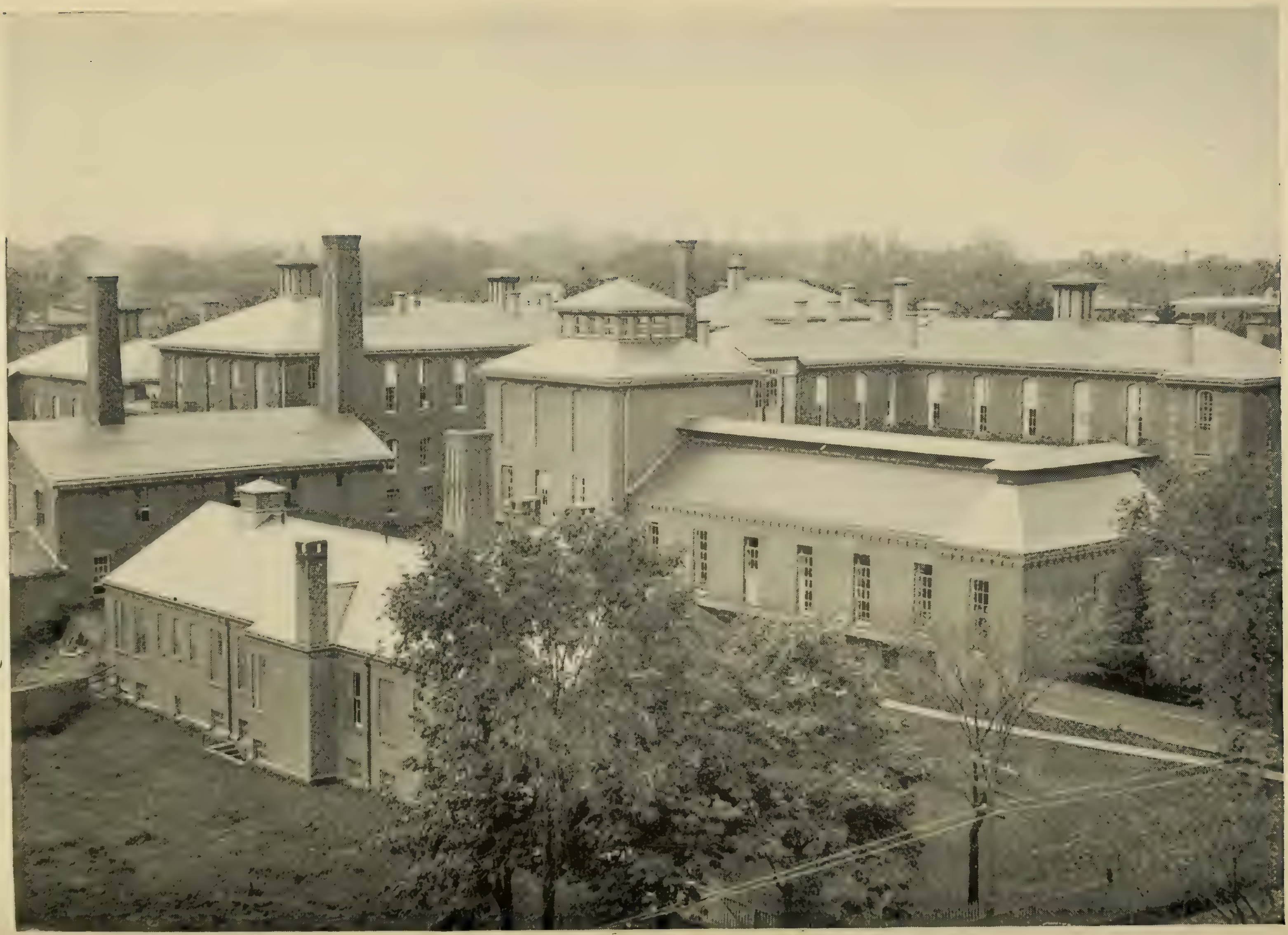

BIRD'S EYE VIEW.—NORTH WINGS.

HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

At the end of the fiscal year, September 30, 1899.

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THOMAS SISSON, 729 Main St.

Superintendent.

BENJAMIN S. GILBERT.

Resident Physician.

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Resident Surgeon.

HEMAN A. TYLER, Jr., M.D.

Assistant Resident Surgeon.

WILLIAM R. MILLER, M.D.

Assistant Resident Physician.

CLIFFORD B. BRAINARD, M.D.

Matron and Lady Superintendent of Training School.

Miss ELIZABETH M. FRIEND.

Night Matron.

Miss BERTIE M. LAZIER.

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Apothecary.

Miss St. CLAIR RANSFORD.

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Housekeeper.

Miss EMMA E. BEEBE.

CORRIDOR.—MALE SIDE.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Executive Committee of the Hartford Hospital.

To the Directors of the Hartford Hospital:

The Executive Committee take pleasure in presenting to you the Forty-fourth Annual Report of the Hartford Hospital for the year ending September 30, 1899. We include the Treasurer's Report to you in full, the Superintendent's Report to us, the Lady Superintendent of the Training School's Report to us, and the Report of the House Medical and Surgical Staff of the medical and surgical work of the Hospital during the year past; also such other matter as may be of interest to you or the public pertaining to the institutions under our care.

The work of the Hospital for the past year has been of unusual magnitude, and has required the constant supervision of all its officers, taxing the strength and endurance of all connected with it. That we have come to the close of the year with so little friction shows to us that our methods of government are correct; we point with pride to the quality as well as the quantity of the work; we can truthfully say that the care of the sick and injured has been the constant thought and effort of all, and, as a whole, that they have had better attention and nursing than ever before.

The greatest number of patients any one day was 224, the average for the year being 163, and the least number any one day being 138. The total number of admissions, 1,714; the total number under care, 1,912; the total number of weeks' board and care, 8,495; the average duration of residence being

4.44 weeks; the cost of maintenance per week, $9.99. Comparing these figures with last year, there were 92 more admissions, and 129 more under care, and an increase of 343 more weeks of residence; a reduction of .13 of a week on the average time of residence, and an increase of $1.44 in the average cost of maintenance per week; the receipts from paying patients increased from $18,478.39 to $25,422.34, or $6,943.95.

At the opening of the year there were 63 U. S. Volunteers in the wards of the Hospital, and this number was increased to something over 100 in October, most of whom were suffering from typhoid fever. These patients were cared for at an increased expense by reason of the occupation of the Pavilion, and the additional nurses and other attendants required for their care, which in a measure swelled the average cost of maintenance. The Hartford branch of the Red Cross Society paid $564.62 toward extra expenses of caring for the soldiers. Ward 4, which was occupied exclusively by them, was thoroughly renovated, and the Bath and Lavatory tiled and fitted with modern plumbing, following their occupancy. This and other necessary work swelled the repair account to $8,507.01, or almost double what it was the year before. The Government paid one dollar per day for the care of its patients (which did not cover the cost), for a portion of the time, or until discharged by regiment, when they ceased to be responsible. Many were not discharged from the Hospital until weeks after their discharge from service. However, the men were nearly all from our state, and under the circumstances we were ready to care for them at any price. Nearly every item of supplies has increased in amount as well as in cost from last year.

The total expense increased from $69,737.95 to $84,883.11, or $15,145.16, and the total receipts increased from $36,467.66 to $49,047.51, or $12,579.85, making a net loss of $2,565.31 over last year, not taking in the new work ordered by the Directors.

The percentage of recoveries and improvements of the total under care was 73.7, and of admissions during the year 83.5 per cent., or 9-10 of 1 per cent. less than last year. The percentage of deaths of total under care was 11.6, the total being 238. Of this number, 23 were due to accident and lived but a few hours, 36 were due to consumption, and 76 were hopeless cases and lived but a short time, making 135 of the 238 fatal cases, or 56.7 per cent., and 7.8 per cent. of the total admissions, as absolutely hopeless of admission. Excluding this class of cases we have 1,579 admissions of persons presenting some hope that Hospital care may be beneficial, with a fatality of 103, or rate of 6.5 per cent., being 2-10 of 1 per cent. less than last year.

In the medical wards 993 patients have been cared for, including 289 typhoid fever cases, with 16 deaths, and 46 cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, and erysipelas (who were cared for in the Pavilion).

In the surgical wards 789 cases were cared for, including 79 eye and ear cases and 57 ortheopedic cases. In the obstetric and gynecological wards 328 cases were cared for, including 49 cases of childbirth.

Six hundred and seventy-eight operations were performed in the Hospital during the year, including 82 laparotomies for various causes.

In the out-patient service of the Eye and Ear Department 117 persons have received the gratuitous aid of the surgeons.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF.

There have been few changes in the staff of visiting physicians and surgeons; the consulting staff was increased by promotion of Dr. Geo. C. Jarvis from the visiting surgeons and Dr. Horace S. Fuller from the visiting physicians, the vacancies being filled by the promotion of Dr. Ansel G. Cook to be visiting surgeon and Dr. James Campbell to be visiting physician, who were both acting as assistant surgeons. No assistants were elected to fill the vacancies of the last two named gentlemen.

Although the work of the Hospital has been very great and arduous during the past year, the members of the staff have been unsparing of time and patience in their work, and deserve the thanks of the Corporation for their gratuitous labor.

HOUSE STAFF.

Dr. William S. Reoch and Dr. Albert M. Rowley have finished their term of service on the House Staff of the Hospital and have opened offices in the city. Dr. William R. Miller and Dr. Clifford B. Brainard have been appointed on the staff during the year. The House Staff at the close of the year is as follows:

Dr. Irving D. Blanchard, Chief of Staff and House Physician.

Dr. Heman A. Tyler, Jr., House Surgeon.

Dr. William R. Miller, Assistant House Surgeon.

Dr. Clifford B. Brainard, Assistant House Physician.

A two years' service is required of them, and at times their duties are heavy and confining, but the drill and experience which they acquire amply repays them for their exertions. A diploma is given each at the close of their service.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

There have been few changes in the Executive Department. Benjamin S. Gilbert occupies the position of Superintendent and has given perfect satisfaction.

Miss Elizabeth M. Friend, the Lady Superintendent of the Training School, has been untiring in her effort to make the school equal to the best, assisted by Miss Bertie M. Lazier, Night Matron, and Misses Frances Auld, Carlotta Munoz, Constance Holden, and Alice Goodrich, head nurses.

Miss St. Clair Ransford was appointed Apothecary during the year and has been an acceptable addition. Two clerks are kept thoroughly occupied in the office, Henry W. Fuller, who has been connected with the Hospital over twenty-five years, and Charles E. Sprague, assistant.

KENEY FUND.

The income from the Keney Fund for the year was $2,229.17. It has partially supported 149 charity patients, occupying 417 weeks at $5.34 per week. A very much larger fund of this character could be used to the advantage of this class of patients. It has allowed your Executive Committee to extend timely aid to many unfortunates.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The entire Hospital has been wired for electricity. It is a very great improvement over gas in quality of light. It also consumes less oxygen from the atmosphere, and emits no smoke. The plant was put in by contract and is entirely satisfactory.

Ward 4 was thoroughly renovated after the soldiers were removed, and new plumbing of modern hospital style was put in the Lavatory and bath room, both of which were tiled. It is our wish to fit all of the baths and lavatories in the same manner. It is desirable to have these rooms as nearly aseptic as possible. All new Hospital work is erected on this plan. The Apothecary Department has been moved into the second floor, over the Executive room, and fitted up in a neat and convenient manner and placed under the care of a graduate in pharmacy. The room formerly occupied for this purpose has been converted into a private office for the use of the Superintendent. The corresponding room on the opposite side of the entrance formerly used as an accident room has been converted into a private office for the use of the Matron and Lady Superintendent of Nurses.

The new building for the Nurses' School is in process of erection. The call for subscriptions to erect the building was made on December 8, 1898, through the Hartford *Courant*, and was ably supported by a letter from Mr. Charles Dudley Warner. Through the generosity of many liberal people of Hartford and its suburbs, for which we extend our thanks, in May the amount was sufficiently large to warrant the commencement of the work.

Miss Mary Sweeney, an aged nurse, died in South Manchester, leaving no will, and, as far as known, no heir. Colonel Frank W. Cheney, in whose family she had been employed to some extent in her younger days, was appointed administrator of her estate. In the natural course of events the property would revert to the State of Connecticut. Colonel Cheney, wishing to commemorate the services of Miss Sweeney as a nurse, and at the same time to extend aid to the Hospital, by large personal effort secured the passage of an Act by the Legislature of this state relinquishing all rights which the state possessed in the property, and permitting Colonel Cheney to deed the same to the Hartford Hospital for use in the completion and furnishing of the Home for Nurses, and such other hospital purposes as the Directors may deem best. Colonel Cheney deserves the thanks of the Corporation and of the city for his personal endeavors in this matter. A suitable memorial mantel and tablet to Miss Mary Sweeney is in the course of preparation, which it is designed to place in the parlor of the home.

The work on the building was suspended for about six weeks during the summer, on account of the non-arrival of iron girders, but is now rapidly proceeding. We expect to occupy it this coming winter. We think it will be a model building of its kind. It will accommodate 56 nurses. It is sorely needed, and thanks are due to the generous donors who have made it possible to build.

BEQUESTS AND DONATIONS.

We take pleasure in announcing the following bequests received:

Estate of Mary C. Coleman	$500.00
Estate of Amanda Whitney (balance)	853.64
Estate of Mary Sweeney	27,835.00

We wish to thank the many friends of the Hospital for their gifts of various kinds which they have brought for the comfort, nourishment, or amusement of the inmates. There is abundant need for all such articles which it is possible to give. Many of our inmates are without friends, and a little attention from strangers, with its accompanying fruit or flowers, speeds the convalescence or helps brighten the closing days.

NECESSITIES.

The accommodations of the Hospital have been strained to their utmost during most of the year. We have cared for 129 more people, and the daily average, 163, has been 5 greater than last year. That we need greater ward accommodation is perfectly plain. Could we erect a new ward by raising Ward 5 another story it would give us sufficient room for a few years more in the north or male wing. A new lying-in ward is also very much needed, as the room now taken for that purpose is demanded for the Gynecological Department. The city is growing faster than our accommodations. There has been no time during the last year when we have not been obliged to place extra beds in several of the wards.

A few more admissions would necessitate the use of the portrait gallery for the overflow. The ward patients are not to be denied admission on account of lack of room. They are the people for whose accommodation the Hospital is built, and usually are the poor and needy of our city. A generous gift for the purpose of erecting a new ward is very much desired.

The time for the erection of a pavilion for the treatment of phthisis is at hand, and a fund for the purpose is called for. The erection of such a building and the isolation of this class of patients would be a means of a great saving of life, as regards the patients themselves as well as by isolation from their friends, the spread of the disease would be arrested. That the disease is best treated in a pavilion is a fact which is now well recognized in European countries. We have in the Wildwood Farm all the requisites in surroundings for a model hospital for this purpose. With an expenditure of from $15,000 to $20,000 such a building could be erected and furnished.

Once more we must make an urgent plea for the increase of the permanent funds of the Hospital. The income from our fund this year was $17,185.19. The income from paying patients was $25,422.34, which is probably as great an income as we shall get from this source for some years to come. A large proportion of this is derived from the private room service. Were it not for this source of revenue we could not receive the poor in such numbers. Duing the last year the rooms have been occupied nearly all the time. It is not desirable to add to this department of the Hospital at present. With the growth in number of cases comes additional expense which we in some way must meet. Were the fund to give an income of $30,000, the usefulness of the Hospital would be increased very much, and we would not be obliged to depend in such a degree upon the private room service for means to allow us to support the wards. We aim to make the institution a first-class Hospital, but to do this takes more income than we have at our disposal.

WILDWOOD FARM.

The farm is gradually becoming more valuable to the Hospital in the supply of milk, vegetables, poultry, eggs, etc. We expect to cut our own ice from a pond on the farm. A new icehouse was erected last season. Mr. Clarence A. Hawks has proved to be an excellent manager.

Respectfully,
HENRY K. MORGAN,
HARMON G. HOWE, M.D.,
THOMAS SISSON,
Executive Committee.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

Close of Fiscal Year, September 30, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

Balance cash from 1898 report,	$39.00	
Permanent Funds then uninvested,	30,711.42	
Trust Funds then uninvested,	250.00—	$31,000.42
Bequest of Mary C. Coleman,	500.00	
" " Amanda M. Whitney, balance ⅓ of residuum,	853.64—	1,353.64
New building for Training School for Nurses, total subscriptions (all of which have been paid), and interest on deposit,		37,885.80
Estate of Susan R. Northam, final payment for West Virginia lands sold,		325.27
Estate of Mary Sweeney, amount of estate received from Col. Frank W. Cheney, Administrator,		27,835.00
Interest, net,		17,185.19
Premium Account and Sinking Fund, Permanent Funds, Interest on Investments,		2,037.50
Rents, Wooster Street property, net,	70.27	
" Congress Street property, gross,	709.58—	779.85
Received from Superintendent for board of patients at Hospital,		49,047.51
Bills Receivable, Real, Ellen M. Watkinson Trust Fund,		800.00
" " " No. 2, W,		600.00
Bills Payable,		10,800.00
Old People's Home, loans paid,		5,800.00
Keney Fund Income, net,		2,229.17
Ellen M. Watkinson Trust Fund Income,		27.25
Bonds, Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western R. R., scrip sold,		208.04
Railroad Stocks, Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western R. R., scrip sold,		8.25
Bank Stocks, Mercantile National Bank, Hartford, in liquidation, 6½ per cent. repayment of 100 shares capital stock,		650.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., sold rights to subscribe to new bonds and stock,		736.00
Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western R. R., gain on sale of bond and stock scrip,		104.04
		$189,412.93

HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

Close of Fiscal Year, September 30, 1899.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Executive Committee's Orders for General Expenses at Hospital,		$84,883.11
Bonds, Adams Express Company, bought $100 scrip,	$100.00	
" Ellen M. Watkinson Trust Fund, bought 1,000 Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Company, 5s, Feb. 1, 1945,	920.00	
" F. A. and Martha W. Brown Fund, bought 25,000 Columbus, Ohio, Gas Co., 5s, July 1, 1932,	25,000.00—	26,020.00
Premium Account and Sinking Fund, Permanent Funds, to restore to original bequest,		1,001.25
Bills Receivable, Real, No. 2, W,		500.00
Ellen M. Watkinson Trust Fund Income, paid Miss C. M. Ely for Miss Susan Buck,		75.00
Congress Street property, repairs, etc.,		106.75
Insurance on Hospital buildings and contents one year,		1,125.00
New Building for Training School for Nurses,		
Paid Hills & Fox, on account of contract,	11,339.01	
Paid George H. Gilbert, on account of superintending construction of new building,	196.00	
Paid Edward T. Hapgood, architect, on account of plans and construction of new building,	1,800.00	
Paid James T. Murray, on account of contract for plumbing,	556.80	
Paid for insurance and sundry expenses,	400.00—	14,291.81
Old People's Home Loans,		1,900.00
Electric Lighting,		
Paid Thomas Oakes & Son, on account of contract for wiring all Hospital buildings for electricity,	3,608.00	
Paid Oxley & Enos Manufacturing Co., New York, for fixtures,	663.00	
Paid Hartford Electric Light Co. for 300 lamps,	60.00	
Paid W. Lispenard Robb, for superintending work of wiring,	182.35—	4,513.35

Real Estate No. 3, Income Account, ...		$905.25
Expense, Telephone, nine months, . .	21.88	
" Legal services, . . .	50.00	
" Cedar Hill Cemetery, for care of lot and monument of Junius S. Morgan, ...	49.50	
" Stationery and printing, . .	71.94	
" Salary of Treasurer, one year to September 30, 1899, . .	600.00	
" Incidentals, ...	13.17—	806.49
Permanent Funds, uninvested, . . .	6,050.17	
Trust Funds, uninvested, . . .	130.00	
Balance cash, including unexpended funds on hand for new building for nurses, also amount received from estate of Mary Sweeney, ...	47,104.75—	53,284.92
		$189,412.93

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR, SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.

ASSETS.

Bank Stocks.

Shares.				Book Value.	Market Value.
50	Ætna	National,	Hartford, . .	$5,000.00	$8,500.00
200	American	"	" . .	10,000.00	14,400.00
18	Charter Oak	"	" . .	1,800.00	1,656.00
24	Hartford	"	" . .	2,400.00	3,336.00
100	Mercantile	"	" in liquidation,	1,350.00	350.00
200	National Exchange, .		" . .	10,000.00	12,200.00
22	Phœnix National,		" . .	2,200.00	2,706.00
35	Merchants	"	New Haven, .	1,750.00	1,960.00
25	Second	"	" . .	2,500.00	4,375.00
80	First	"	Norwich, . .	8,000.00	8,000.00
50	Thames	"	" . .	5,000.00	7,600.00

Insurance Stocks.

37	Ætna,	Hartford, . .	3,700.00	10,804.00
46	Connecticut Fire,	" . .	4,600.00	8,970.00
11	Hartford "	" . .	1,100.00	5,720.00
25	Orient,	" . .	1,250.00	2,325.00
12	Travelers,	" . .	1,200.00	4,500.00

Railroad Stocks.

Shares.		Book Value.	Market Value.
128	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy,	$12,800.00	$16,640.00
83	Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western, pref., (par $8,300),	1,245.00	5,478.00
100	Erie & Pittsburgh,	5,000.00	7,750.00
100	Ft. Wayne & Jackson, preferred,	10,000.00	13,800.00
100	Kansas City, St. Louis & Chicago, pref.,	10,000.00	15,000.00
40	New London Northern,	4,000.00	9,000.00
37	New York, New Haven & Hartford,	3,700.00	7,955.00
40	Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago,	4,000.00	7,560.00

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Shares.		Book Value.	Market Value.
9	Adams Express Company,	900.00	1,026.00
177	Broad Brook Company,	4,425.00	885.00
5	Collins Company,	500.00	600.00
100	Farnham Type-Setter Mfg. Co. (par $2,500),	1.00	1.00
28	Hartford Carpet Company,	2,800.00	2.100.00
46	Hartford City Gas Light Company,	1,150.00	2,070.00
13	New Britain Gas Light Company,	325.00	585.00
32	Spring Grove Cemetery Ass'n. (par $800),	1.00	1.00

Bonds.

	Book Value.	Market Value.
State of North Carolina, 4s, July 1, 1910,	1,650.00	1,782.00
City of Omaha, 5s, Sept. 1, 1907,	10,000.00	11,000.00
Adams Express Co. Coll. Trust, 4s, Mch. 1, 1948,	1,000.00	1,037.50
Canada Southern Railway, 5s, Jan. 1, 1908,	1,000.00	1,070.00
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy R. R., 7s, July 1, 1903,	1,000.00	1,120.00
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul Ry.,		
South-Western Div., 6s, July 1, 1909,	15,000.00	17,490.00
South. Minnesota " 6s, Jan. 1, 1910,	5,000.00	5,825.00
Det., Gd. Rapids & West. R. R., 4s, April 1, 1946 (par $8,000),	5,600.00	7,520.00
Det., Monroe & Toledo R. R., 7s, Aug. 1, 1906,	10,000.00	12,200.00
Joliet & Northern Ind. R. R., 7s, July 1, 1907,	3,000.00	3,570.00
Kan. City, St. Jo. & C. B. R. R., 7s, Jan. 1, 1907,	15,000.00	17,775.00
Milwaukee & Madison R. R., 6s, Sept. 1, 1905,	10,000.00	11,300.00
N. Y. C. & Hudson River R. R., 4s, May 1, 1905,	5,000.00	5,050.00
New York & New England R. R., 7s, Jan. 1, 1905,	16,000.00	18,640.00
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., 4s, April 1, 1908,	1,500.00	2,805.00
Bills Receivable, Real, No. 1, H.,	13,000.00	13,000.00
" " " No. 2, W.,	1,250.00	1,250.00

Real Estate.

	Book Value.	Market Value.
Hospital buildings and grounds,	1.00	1.00
Old People's Home, original lot,	1.00	1.00
Superintendent's residence,	1.00	1.00
One-half interest in "Wildwood Farm,"	1.00	1.00
Double house, 21 and 23 Congress St., Hartford,	6,600.00	6,600.00
One-half interest in 51 and 51½ Wooster St., Hartford,	2,500.00	2,500.00
Other real estate,	4,684.96	4,684.96
Loans to Old People's Home,	16,100.00	16,100.00
Balance cash,	47,104.75	47,104.75

PERMANENT FUNDS.

F. A. and Martha W. Brown Fund.

BONDS.

	Book Value.	Market Value.
Columbus, Ohio, Gas Company, 5s, July 1, 1932,	$25,000.00	$26,500.00
Lehigh Valley Ry. of N. Y., 4½s, July 1, 1940,	9,000.00	9,810.00
Balance cash, uninvested,	5,216.42	5,216.42

Cheney Brothers Fund.

BONDS.

Chicago & Western Ind. R. R., 6s, Dec. 1, 1932,	5,000.00	6,050.00

Susan S. Clark Fund.

BONDS.

Lehigh Valley Ry. of N. Y., 4½s, July 1, 1940,	5,000.00	5,450.00

Gurdon Fox Fund.

BONDS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry., 4s, Nov. 1, 1990 (par $4,000),	3,685.00	4,120.00
Lehigh Valley Ry. of N. Y., 4½s, July 1, 1940,	5,000.00	5,450.00
Balance cash, uninvested,	465.00	465.00

Moses Fox Fund.

BONDS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry., 4s, Nov. 1, 1990 (par $5,000),	4,631.25	5,150.00
Balance cash, uninvested,	368.75	368.75

Keney Fund.

BONDS.

Port Reading R. R., 5s, Jan. 1, 1941,	15,000.00	16,200.00
West Chicago Street Railroad Tunnel Co., 5s, Feb. 1, 1909,	10,000.00	10,000.00
Bills Receivable, Real,	25,000.00	25,000.00

Mary J. Keney Fund.

BONDS.

Chicago & Western Ind. R. R., 6s, Dec. 1, 1932,	10,000.00	12,100.00

Ellen M. Watkinson Trust Fund.

BONDS.

Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co., 5s, Feb. 1, 1945,	920.00	850.00
Lehigh Valley Ry. of N. Y., 4½s, July 1, 1940,	1,000.00	1,090.00
Bills Receivable, Real,	3,950.00	3,950.00
Balance cash, uninvested,	130.00	130.00
	$444,057.13	$535,091.38

LIABILITIES.

Fund,		$152,561.90
George Hall	Fund,	31,020.00
Harriet Hall	“	18,800.00
Daniel P. Crosby	“	5,000.00
Charles H. Northam	“	5,000.00
Henry I Wright	“	10,000.00
Mary J. Keney	“	10,000.00
Junius S. Morgan	“	20,000.00
Keney	“	50,000.00
Gurdon Fox	“	9,150.00
F. A. and Martha W. Brown	“	39,216.42
Susan S. Clark	“	4,900.00
Miles A. Tuttle	“ Free Bed,	1,000.00
Daniel Goodwin	“ “	2,000.00
Charles F. Pond	“ “	3,900.00
Nathan M. Waterman	“ “	3,000.00
Cheney Brothers	“ “	5,000.00
Moses Fox	“ “	5,000.00
Ellen M. Watkinson Trust Fund,		6,000.00
“ “ “ “ “	Income,	44.87
Orthopedic Fund,		187.24
Training School for Nurses, New Building,		23,611.99
Estate of Mary Sweeney,		27,835.00
Bills Payable,		10,800.00
Real Estate No. 3, Income Account,		29.71
		$444,057.13

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE.

HARTFORD, CONN., November 2, 1899.

We hereby certify that we have this day examined the books of Ward W. Jacobs, Treasurer of the Hartford Hospital, including the department of Old People's Home, compared vouchers for all cash-book disbursements made during the year ended September 30, 1899, and have checked the balance sheets.

We have also examined the lists of Assets, and find all of the several items as stated.

J. B. BUNCE,
H. A. REDFIELD, } *Auditors.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Executive Committee:

GENTLEMEN — I herewith submit for your consideration the following as the Forty-fourth Annual Report of the Hartford Hospital, consisting of a detail of the receipts and disbursements, number of patients under care, results of treatment, and such other information as may be of interest.

The number of patients in the Hospital September 30, 1898, was 198 — 137 males and 61 females.

During the year 1,714 have been admitted, making an aggregate of 1,912 under treatment — 1,149 males and 763 females.

Of this number, 1,278 have recovered, 154 have improved, 70 not improved, 238 have died, and 172 remain under treatment — 98 males and 74 females.

Of the deaths, 23 were the result of accidents and lived but a few hours after admission; many were hopeless cases and lived but a short time after admission; 36 were due to consumption.

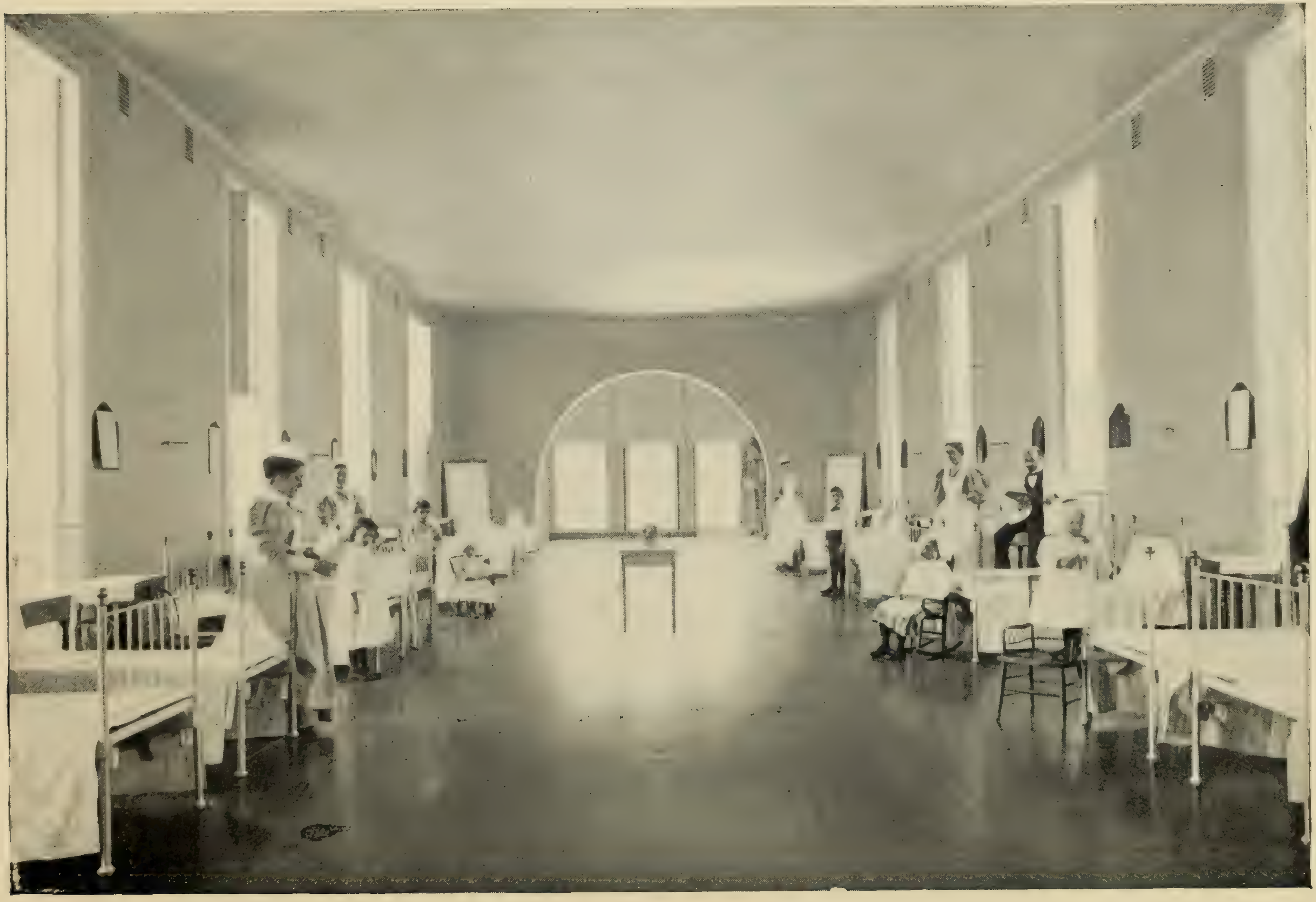
There were 49 births — 27 males and 22 females.

The whole number of weeks occupied was 8,495, of which citizens occupied 8,422, state beneficiaries 55, and United States marine patients 18.

There have been 149 patients, occupying 417 weeks, supported entirely by charity.

The appropriation from the state of $5,000 has partially supported 1,140 patients at the rate of 98 cents per week for each patient.

The number of state beneficiaries was 4.



CHILDREN'S WARD.

The number of marine patients was 9:

The daily average of patients was 163.

The greatest number any one day was 224.

The least number was 138.

The average cost per week for each patient was $9.99.

There have been 1,015 Americans, 684 foreigners, and 15 of unknown nativity.

The average duration of each patient was 4.44 weeks.

Patients have been received from 75 different towns in the state.

The HARTFORD HOSPITAL *in account with* B. S. GILBERT, *Supt.*

Dr.	
1898-99. To amount paid for—	
Anesthetics,	$188.17
Barn expenses,	247.54
Breadstuffs,	1,052.08
Butter and eggs,	4,190.20
Fruit and vegetables,	3,200.02
Freights, etc.,	69.47
Fuel,	6,068.25
Furniture,	4,677.29
Gas,	2,082.27
Groceries,	2,980.88
Ice,	759.01
Instruments,	519.73
Meat, fish, and fowl,	13,631.87
Medicine,	1,424.50
Milk,	5,087.80
Miscellaneous,	1,267.35
Printing and stationery,	869.71
Repairs,	8,507.01
Salaries,	23,377.30
Surgical dressings,	2,903.15
Soap and washing soda,	560.12
Water,	379.00
Whiskey, etc.,	840.39
Total current expenses,	$84,883.11
Amount paid Treasurer,	49,047.51
	$133,930.62

Cr.	
1899. By amount received from—	
W. W. Jacobs, Treas.,	$84,883.11
Board of patients from different towns in the State,	17,027.99
Paying patients,	25,422.34
State appropriation,	5,000.00
State beneficiaries,	466.79
Marine Patients,	123.70
Services of nurses,	227.60
Sales,	722.59
Registrar of births and deaths,	56.50
	$133,930.62

Detailed Statement of the Receipts of the HARTFORD HOSPITAL *from September 30, 1898, to September 30, 1899.*

Received from State Appropriation:		
December 31, 1898,	$1,250.00	
March 31, 1899,	1,250.00	
June 30, 1899,	1,250.00	
September 30, 1899,	1,250.00	
		$5,000.00
Received from various towns in the State:		
December 31, 1898,	$4,325.54	
March 31, 1899,	4,842.38	
June 30, 1899,	4,651.23	
September 30, 1899,	3,208.84	
		$17,027.99
Received from Paying Patients:		
December 31, 1898,	$5,448.76	
March 31, 1899,	5,401.43	
June 30, 1899,	5,756.73	
September 30, 1899,	8,815.42	
		$25,422.34
Received from State for care of beneficiaries,		466.79
Received from U. S. Collector for marine patients,		123.70
Received for services of nurses,		227.60
Received from sales,		722.59
Received from Registrar of Births and Deaths,		56.50
Total receipts,		$49,047.51

Number of Patients who have received the Benefits of the HARTFORD HOSPITAL *during the year ending September 30, 1899.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of patients in the Hospital October 1, 1898,	137	61	198
Admitted during the year,	1,012	702	1,714
Total,	1,149	763	1,912
Of this number have been discharged:			
Recovered,	767	511	1,278
Improved,	92	62	154
Not Improved,	42	28	70
Died,	150	88	238
Total,	1,051	689	1,740
Remaining October 1, 1899,	98	74	172

Monthly Admissions from September 30, 1898, to September 30, 1899.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Fem.	Total.
October,	124	55	179	May,	63	49	112
November,	80	56	136	June,	75	56	131
December,	69	64	133	July,	94	58	152
January,	80	57	137	August,	95	60	155
February,	76	48	124	September,	87	59	146
March,	78	67	145				
April,	91	73	164	Total,	1,012	702	1,714

Nativity.

Asia,	1
Austria,	24
Canada,	40
China,	1
Denmark,	12
England,	55
France,	8
Germany,	76
Hungary,	4
Ireland,	218
India,	1
Italy,	56
New Brunswick,	9
New Foundland,	1
Norway,	2
N. S. Wales,	1
Nova Scotia,	5
Poland,	28
Russia,	36
Roumania,	1
South America,	1
Scotland,	25
Sweden,	72
Switzerland,	4
Turkey,	3
Unknown,	15
United States,	1015

Occupation of Patients.

Agents,	5
Burnishers,	8
Bakers,	17
Barbers,	4
Bartenders,	8
Butchers,	10
Blacksmiths,	12
Brakemen,	19
Bookkeepers,	16
Brewers,	2
Boilermakers,	4
Civil Engineers,	2
Clerks,	18
Cooks,	22
Cigar Makers,	15
Carpenters,	11
Compositors,	7
Coachmen,	14
Conductors,	1
Domestics,	143
Draughtsman,	1
Dressmakers,	13
Engineers,	5
Farmers,	114
Factory Op'rs,	37
Firemen,	7
Foundrymen,	2
Gardeners,	12
Grinders,	8
Gunsmiths,	4
Hostlers,	9
Harnessmakers,	19
Housekeepers,	323
Infants,	47
Journalist,	1
Janitors,	2
Laundresses,	37
Linemen,	4
Laborers,	251
Longshoremen,	2
Machinists,	24
Moulders,	18
Merchants,	5
Masons,	29
Mechanics,	19
Nurses,	23
None,	136
Office Boy,	1
Plumbers,	3
Porters,	2
Peddlers,	15
Painters,	27
Polishers,	11
Patternmaker,	1
Physician,	1
Photographer,	1
Pilot,	1
Quarrymen,	2
Railroad Men,	12
Stenographer,	1
Shoemakers,	9
Seamstresses,	7
Seamen,	10
School Girls,	11
Stonecutters,	13
School Boys,	17
Salesmen,	4
Schoolteacher,	1
Steamfitter,	7
Student,	1
Tailors,	7
Tailoresses,	6
Teamsters,	14
Tinsmiths,	2
Upholsterers,	2
Waiters,	20
Waitresses,	8
Weavers,	5

Residence of Patients.

Andover,
Avon,
Baltic,
Barkhamsted,
Burlington,
Bristol,
Bridgeport,
Berlin,
Bloomfield,
Coventry,
Colebrook,
Canton,
Chatham,
Colchester,
Cromwell,
Chester,
Durham,
Danbury,
Essex,
East Hartford,
East Windsor,
Enfield,
East Haddam,
Ellington,
Farmington,
Guilford,
Granby,
Griswold,
Glastonbury,
Hampton,
Hamden,
Hartford,
Hebron,
Haddam,
Lebanon,
Litchfield,
Lyme,
Marlborough,
Manchester,
Meriden,
Middletown,
Mansfield,
Norfolk,
New Britain,
Newington,
New Haven,
New Hartford,
Portland,
Plainville,
Plymouth,
Rocky Hill,
Salem,
Scotland,
Stamford,
Stafford,
Southington,
Suffield,
Saybrook,
Salisbury,
Stonington,
South Windsor,
Simsbury,
Torrington,
Vernon,
Washington,
Watertown,
Woodbury,
Wallingford,
Waterbury,
Wethersfield,
West Hartford,
Windsor Locks,
Willington,
Winchester,
Windsor.

DONATIONS.

Through the kindness of the editors, we have received the *Hartford Daily Times,* the *Hartford Daily Courant,* the *Hartford Daily Post,* the *Hartford Daily Telegram,* and the *New York Medical Journal.*

BOOKS, PAPERS, AND MAGAZINES.

Mrs. E. H. Crosby, Mrs. Hattie B. Seymour, Miss Perkins, Mrs. O. D. Woodruff, Mrs. Nettleton, Mrs. P. H. Ingalls, Mrs. William H. Lee, Mrs. L. D. Fiske, Mrs. M. G. Bulkeley, Mrs. S. H. Lee, Mrs. F. B. Williams, Mrs. H. S. Redfield, Miss Eaton, Miss Mary Clark, Mrs. H. B. Little, Miss Carlotta Tyler, Mrs. C. R. Forrest, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. C. M. Lamson, G. O. Lundgren, Donald Wells, George Pope, H. C. Judd, James Hoey, A. C. Dole.

CLOTHING, OLD LINEN, AND COTTON.

Mrs. G. Fred Smith, Mrs. John S. Gray, Mrs. H. G. Howe, Mrs. C. D. Francis, Mrs. R. H. Canfield, Mrs. William M. Hudson, Mrs. E. W. Harris, Miss Grant, Mrs. Geo. C. Perkins, Mrs. E. B. Boynton, Miss Eaton, Miss Trumbull, Mrs. Samuel Colt, Mrs. A. E. Honce, Mrs. H. B. Little, Mrs. J. L. Barbour, Mrs. Gerald Hart, Mrs. C. C. Beach, Mrs. Hunn, Mrs. B. A. Simmons, Mrs. Charles Jewell, Miss Prentice, Mrs. George A. Sumner, Mrs. C. R. Forrest, Mrs. C. V. Crosby, Mrs. C. J. Merrill, Mrs. F. Parmelee, Mrs. Joseph W. Cone, Mrs. William B. Clark, Mrs. G. F. Johnson, Mrs. George Marsh, Red Cross Society, Union for Home Work, Park Church Mission Circle, Young Peoples' Benevolent Society (Universalist Church), Epworth League, North M. E. Church; Epworth League, First Methodist Church; King's Daughters, First Methodist Church.

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Mrs. G. W. Smith, Mrs. Williston Walker, Mrs. Samuel Colt, Miss Pardee, Mrs. Hattie B. Seymour, Mrs. George C. Haskell, Mrs. Melvin Hapgood, Mrs. C. E. Gross, Mrs. J. U. Taintor, Mrs. H. A. Redfield, Mrs. St. John, George A. Pope, C. K. Swenson, E. O. Goodwin, A. B. Jenkins, H. C. Robinson, F. E. Pettibone, Grace Chapel S. S., Junior Endeavor Society, Baptist Church (Suffield); Junior Flower Mission (Wethersfield).

MISCELLANEOUS.

Estate of P. W. Ellsworth, one anatomical model; John J. Corning, wheel chair.

CHRISTMAS AND THANKSGIVING.

Mrs. H. C. Bacon, scrap books; Mrs. English, scrap books; Mrs. A. S. Plimpton, dolls; Mrs. A. K. Acton, scrap books; Mrs. Curtis, scrap books, Mrs. F. S. Carey, toys and games; Miss Knapp's Kindergarten Class, scrap books; Mrs. C. T. Platt, toys; Mrs. P. H. Ingalls, cards and magazine; Mrs. H. A. Redfield, box oranges; Pupils of Miss Shipman, year's subscription to St. Nicholas; Young People's Society, Universalist Church, towels and children's underwear; Spencer Mitchell, toys; Dana Willis, toys.

Many friends have kindly left various useful donations during the year without leaving their names; some names may have been overlooked. To all, however, we extend our thanks.

B. S. GILBERT,
Superintendent.

GENERAL STATISTICS

YEARS.	Admitted during the year.	NUMBER EACH YEAR.						Remaining at the end of the year.	Daily average for the year.	NO. EACH DAY.	
		Under care.	Discharged.	Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.	Dead.			Greatest.	Least.
1860–1861	45	45	32	21	7	1	3	13	12	14	1
1861–1862	258	271	214	159	20	12	23	57	27	85	14
1862–1863	107	164	141	103	15	5	18	23	18	57	11
1863–1864	157	180	149	103	14	8	24	31	27	45	21
1864–1865	132	163	142	102	2	9	29	21	27	31	21
1865–1866	196	277	172	133	5	8	26	45	35	49	21
1866–1867	221	266	211	176	8	5	24	55	44	59	29
1867–1868	251	306	250	183	16	15	36	56	50	63	38
1868–1869	259	315	260	192	18	16	34	55	55	67	42
1869–1870	248	339	298	220	21	20	37	41	50	62	36
1870–1871	329	370	303	210	28	18	50	64	63	67	39
1871–1872	347	411	345	215	42	46	41	66	62	71	59
1872–1873	370	436	368	206	70	31	55	68	69	76	56
1873–1874	452	520	422	299	36	29	58	98	79	98	63
1874–1875	492	590	486	323	53	29	53	104	95	119	71
1875–1876	603	707	573	376	64	35	57	134	113	136	90
1876–1877	599	733	613	378	85	49	72	120	130	149	112
1877–1878	914	1,034	944	591	117	66	100	90	101	122	80
1878–1879	538	628	533	307	93	37	68	95	97	113	87
1879–1880	597	692	589	362	93	38	66	103	94	109	78
1880–1881	649	752	360	392	99	33	102	92	96	107	83
1881–1882	736	828	734	404	154	62	89	94	97	115	90
1882–1883	723	817	720	391	161	63	95	97	94	117	83
1883–1884	701	798	697	362	158	69	93	101	98	118	86
1884–1885	747	848	746	392	177	81	85	102	114	139	92
1885–1886	741	843	743	404	178	60	90	100	107	130	63
1886–1887	770	870	760	402	162	66	117	110	108	139	83
1887–1888	745	855	764	436	146	56	108	91	108	137	87
1888–1889	845	936	831	496	148	61	117	105	111	143	83
1889–1890	998	1,103	983	566	183	71	144	120	127	156	105
1890–1891	928	1,048	946	522	195	82	145	102	110	132	83
1891–1892	1,074	1,176	1,079	581	271	75	152	97	120	137	89
1892–1893	1,169	1,266	1,155	645	254	97	159	111	122	145	88
1893–1894	1,151	1,292	1,126	657	216	90	163	136	130	153	101
1894–1895	1,295	1,431	1,133	854	233	74	141	129	138	160	102
1895–1896	1,563	1,692	1,568	1,128	189	71	180	124	144	160	91
1896–1897	1,558	1,682	1,521	991	265	78	187	161	144	166	113
1897–1898	1,622	1,783	1,585	1,157	212	46	170	198	158	205	119
1898–1899	1,714	1,912	1,740	1,278	154	70	238	172	163	224	138

TABLE OF DISEASES, INJURIES, ETC.,

TREATED IN THE

HARTFORD HOSPITAL

During the Year Ending September 30, 1899.

MEDICAL CASES.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1898.	New cases admitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1899.
		Male.	Female.					
Constitutional Diseases.								
Adenitis,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Anaemia,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Imbecility,	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Inanition,	..	2	2	2	..	..	2	..
Marasmus,	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1
Rheumatism, Acute Articular,	4	30	10	34	6	..	..	..
" Chronic,	1	14	9	12	9	1	..	1
" Muscular,	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Rheumatoid, Arthritis,	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	1
Scrofulosis,	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
Diseases of Circulation.								
Apoplexy,	1	7	2	1	2	..	6	..
Arterio-Sclerosis,	..	2	1	..	2	..	1	..
Chlorosis,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Endocarditis, Acute,	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
" Chronic,	1	12	7	1	4	1	9	4
Hæmoptysis,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Leucocythæmia,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Pericarditis,	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Phlebitis,	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
Diseases of Cutaneous System.								
Chronic Eczema,	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	..
Dermatitis, Acute,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Impetigo Contagiosa,	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..

MEDICAL CASES.—Continued.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1898.	New cases admitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1899.
		Male.	Female.					
Diseases of Digestive System.								
Constipation, Chronic,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Duodenitis, Acute,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Dysentery,	2	5	2	6	..	..	1	..
Entero-Colitis,	..	7	5	8	..	..	4	..
Gastritis, Acute,	..	3	1	3	..	..	1	..
" Subacute,	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
" Chronic,	2	7	3	7	2	..	1	..
Gastric Ulcer,	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Gastro-Enteritis,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Hepatitis, Acute,	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Jaundice, Catarrhal,	2	1	3	1	1	..	2	..
Liver, Cirrhosis,	..	2	1	..	..	1	2	..
" Cancer of,	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Stomach, Cancer of,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Stomatitis,	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..
Spasmodic Stricture of Oesophagus,	..	4	..	1	3	..	..	..
Diseases of Nervous System.								
Aphasia,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cephalalgia,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Chorea,	..	1	2	1	1	1	..	..
Dementia, Alcoholic,	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Epilepsy,	..	6	..	3	3	..	..	..
" Traumatic,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" Pseudo,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Goitre, Exophthalmic,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Hemiplegia,	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Hiccough,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hysteria,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Idiocy,	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Locomotor Ataxia,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Mania, Acute,	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..
Meningitis, Cerebral,	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..
" Cerebro-Spinal,	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
" Spinal,	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Neurasthenia,	..	3	17	12	3	5	..	..
Neuralgia, Facial,	..	3	1	3	1	..	..	..
" Supra-Orbital,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Neuritis, Multiple,	..	6	..	..	3	1	..	2
Paresis,	1	4	2	..	1	1	4	..
Paraplegia,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Paralysis, Pressure,	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Sciatica,	1	1	2	2	1	..	..	..
Sclerosis, Insular,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
" Post-Spinal,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Tumor, Cerebral,	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
" Cerebellar,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..

MEDICAL CASES.—Continued.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1898.	New cases admitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1899.
		Male.	Female.					
Diseases of Respiratory System.								
Asthma, Bronchial,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis, Acute,	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
" Chronic,	..	..	3	..	1	1	1	..
Catarrh, Nasal,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Emphysema,	..	3	..	1	..	1	1	..
Laryngitis, Acute,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
" Chronic,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Pleurisy,	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3
Phthisis,	6	45	33	2	18	12	36	10
Pneumonia, Broncho,	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
" Lobar,	..	43	13	35	..	1	20	..
Quinsy,	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Tonsilitis,	..	5	4	9	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Urinary System.								
Bladder, Paralysis,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Nephritis, Acute,	1	2	5	4	..	..	3	..
" Chronic,	..	16	5	3	3	1	10	4
" and Pericarditis,	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
" " Endocarditis,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Uræmia,	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..
Urethritis, Acute,	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Infectious Diseases.								
Diphtheria,	..	8	12	11	..	..	6	3
Erysipelas,	..	7	10	15	..	..	2	..
La Grippe,	..	26	26	51	..	..	1	..
Malaria,	3	39	10	48	..	1	..	..
Measles,	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
Sapræmia,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever,	..	6	3	7	..	..	..	2
Septicæmia,	..	4	2	2	..	..	4	..
General Tuberculosis,	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Typhoid or Enteric Fever,	75	170	44	158	2	..	16	38
Multiple Diseases.								
Pregnancy and Dermatitis,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Chronic Endocarditis with Necrosis of Lower Jaw,	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Articular Rheumatism with Nephritis,	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..
Nephritis and Endocarditis,	..	4	..	..	3	..	..	1
" " Pregnancy,	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Phthisis and Cirrhosis of Liver,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ulcer of Colon and Peritonitis,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..

MEDICAL CASES.— CONTINUED.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1898.	New cases admitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1899.
		Male.	Female.					
Poisons.								
Acid, Carbolic,	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
" Hydrochloric,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Alcoholism, Acute,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Alcoholic Coma,	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..
Arsenical Poisoning,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Gas Poisoning,	1	2	5	7	..	..	..	..
Ivy Poisoning,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Chronic Opium Poisoning,	..	2	1	..	..	3	..	..
Unclassified Diseases.								
Heat Prostration,	..	3	..	2	1	..	..	..
Malingerer,	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..
Senility,	2	6	4	..	..	6	2	1

OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGICAL DISEASES.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1898.	New cases admitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1899.
		Male.	Female.					
Gynecological Diseases.								
Cervix, Laceration of,	..	..	9	8	..	..	..	1
" " " and Endometritis,	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
" " " " Perineum,	..	..	33	29	..	..	..	4
" Cancer of,	..	..	5	4	1	..	..	..
" Laceration of Perineum and Endometritis,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
" Hypertrophy,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Cellulitis Pelvic,	1	..	26	15	4	..	1	6
Dysmenorrhœa,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Endometritis,	5	..	35	25	2	..	..	..
" and Atresia of Vagina,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Metorrhagia,	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Oophoritis,	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Ovary, Cyst of,	1	..	10	7	2	..	..	..
" Dermoid cyst of,	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Perineum, Laceration of,	..	..	9	5	..	..	..	..
" " " and sphincter,	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Peritonitis,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGICAL DISEASES.— CONTINUED.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1898.	New cases admitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1899.
		Male.	Female.					
Gynecological Diseases.— *Continued.*								
Salpingitis,	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Uterus, Cancer of,	3	..	9	2	..	3	..	3
" Fibroma of,	..	..	7	4	..	1	..	2
" Prolapse of,	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
" Retroflexion of,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Vagina, Abscess of,	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Obstetrics.								
Abortion,	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	1
" with Retained Secundines,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Ectopic Gestation,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Infants born,	3	30	24	50	..	..	..	4
Mastitis,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Peritonitis, Septic,	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Pregnancy,	10	..	66	51	..	5	..	10
" and Hyperemesis,	..	..	3	2	..	..	1	..
Pueperium,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Septicemia, Pueperal,	..	..	3	2	..	..	1	..
Totals.								
Obstetrics,	13	30	106	113	..	5	3	15
Gynecological Diseases,	15	..	164	119	10	4	6	25
Circulatory "	2	25	13	4	10	1	19	4
Constitutional "	7	52	26	52	18	2	3	3
Cutaneous "	2	5	1	5	1	..	..	..
Digestive System "	8	38	21	37	6	1	15	..
Nervous " "	4	41	35	27	19	12	15	3
Respiratory " "	7	109	58	61	20	15	58	13
Urinary " "	1	23	13	8	4	1	18	5
Poisons,	1	11	9	12	..	3	5	..
Multiple Diseases,	..	8	3	2	5	..	3	1
Unclassified "	2	9	6	2	2	8	2	1
Infectious "	78	266	109	299	2	1	30	43
Total, including Obstetrics and Gynecology,	140	617	564	741	97	53	177	113
Total, minus Obstetrics and Gynecology,	112	587	294	509	87	44	168	73

J. D. BLANCHARD, M.D.,
House Physician.

SURGICAL CASES.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1898.	New cases admitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1899.
		Male.	Female.					
Injuries of Head, Face, and Neck.								
Abscess of Neck (Tubercular),	..	4	5	8	1	..	..	..
" " Scalp,	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Burn of Neck,	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Carcinoma of Cheek,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
" " Neck,	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..
" " Trachea,	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..
Compression of Brain,	..	2	1	..	..	..	3	..
Concussion " "	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Encephlocele,	1	2	3	3	1	..	1	..
Epithelioma of Face,	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
" " Lip,	..	4	1	4	..	..	1	..
Exostosis of Inferior Maxilla,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Fracture of Base of Skull,	..	6	..	1	..	..	5	..
" " Inferior Maxilla,	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..
" " Nasi,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
" " Skull (Compound),	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
" " Superior Maxilla,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hypertrophy of Lip,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Necrosis of Inferior Maxilla,	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Osteo Sarcoma of Inferior Maxilla,	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Papilloma of Lip,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sarcoma of Scalp,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Sprain of Neck,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Wound of Ear (Incised),	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " Face ("),	..	1	..	1	.	..	..	..
" " Neck ("),	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " Head (Gunshot),	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
" " " (Lacerated),	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..
" " Wrist ("),	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Injuries of Upper Extremities, Axilla, and Spine.								
Amputation of Fingers (Traumatic),	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	1
Burn of Arms,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Caries of Radius (Tubercular),	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Cellulitis of Arm,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
" " Hand,	1	5	2	6	..	..	..	1
Contusion of Fore Arm,	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
" " Shoulder,	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Crush of Arm,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " Fingers,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Dislocation of Vertebra (Cervical),	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
" " Elbow	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
" " Shoulder,	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
Fracture Colles,	1	1	..	1	.	..	..	..
" of Humerus,	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	..

SURGICAL CASES.— *Continued.*

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1898.	New cases admitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1899.
		Male.	Female.					
Injuries of Upper Extremities, Axilla, and Spine.— *Continued.*								
Fracture of Humerus (Compound),	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
" " " Radius and Inferior Maxilla,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
" " Radius,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
" " " (Compound),	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " Spine,	..	3	..	..	..	1	2	..
" " Ulna,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
" " " and Radius,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Necrosis of Humerus,	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sprain of Elbow,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Wound of Hand (Incised),	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " Finger (Infected),	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
" " Hand (Lacerated),	..	8	..	7	..	..	..	1
Injuries of Lower Extremities and Groin.								
Abscess of Buttock,	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	1
" " Leg,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
" Popliteal,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" of Sacrum,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
" " Thigh,	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..
Amputation of Foot (Traumatic),	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	1
" " Legs ("),	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
" " Thigh and Legs (Traumatic),	..	4	..	2	.	..	2	..
Ankylosis of Knee (False),	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Burn of Buttocks,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " Extremities,	..	2	1	2	..	..	1	..
" " Foot,	..	5	1	3	1	1	..	1
Caries of Tarsi (Tubercular),	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
" " Toe ("),	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Cellulitis of Knee,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " Leg,	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	1
Contusion of Hip,	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
" " Leg,	1	5	2	7	..	..	..	..
Crush of Foot,	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
" " Thighs,	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
" " Toes,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Dislocation of Ankle Joint (Compound),	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
" " Femur,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " First Metatarsal,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Fracture of Femur (Extra Capsular),	2	2	2	4	..	..	..	..
" " " (Intra Capsular and Senility),	..	2	2	1	..	..	2	1
" " " (Shaft),	3	5	2	6	..	..	..	1
" " " (" Double),	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
" " Fibula,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..

SURGICAL CASES. — *Continued.*

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1898.	New cases admitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1899.
		Male.	Female.					
Injuries of Lower Extremities and Groin.— *Continued.*								
Fracture of Metatarsi,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
" " Os Calcis (Commuted),	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
" " Patella,	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
" " Pelvis,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
" Potts,	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	1
" of Tibia,	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	2
" " " and Fibula,	..	10	2	12	..	..	..	..
" " " " " (Compound),	1	5	2	5	..	..	..	2
" " " " " (Comminuted),	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Frost Bite of Feet,	..	5	..	3	..	.	2	..
" " " " and Tetanus,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
" " " Toes,	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Gangrene " "	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Hammer Toe,	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Ingrowing Toe Nails,	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..
Irritable Cicatrix of Leg,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Necrosis of Femur,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " First Metatarsal,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " Os Calcis,	1	3	1	4	..	..	..	..
" Tibia,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Periostitis of Tibia,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Sarcoma of Leg,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
" " Thigh,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sprain of Ankle,	..	5	2	5	2	..	..	..
" " Hip,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " Knee,	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..
Suppurating Varix of Thigh,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Synovitis of Knee (Traumatic),	..	3	1	3	..	..	..	1
Tumor of Knee Joint (Fibrous),	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Ulcer of Leg (Indolent),	2	4	3	7	..	..	..	..
" " " (Traumatic),	..	2	4	6	..	..	..	..
" " " (Tubercula),	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..
" " " (Varicose),	2	5	4	9	..	..	..	..
" " Toes,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Wound of Pelvis (Gunshot),	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " Thigh "	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
" " Knee (Incised),	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
" " Leg "	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1
" " Foot (Infected),	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " " (Lacerated),	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
" " Heel "	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " Rectum "	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " Thigh "	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..

SURGICAL CASES. — *Continued.*

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1898.	New cases admitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1899.
		Male.	Female.					
General Surgical Diseases and Injuries.								
Abdominal Adhesions,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Abscess of Axillæ,	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
“ “ Breast,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ Liver (Multiple),	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
“ Psoas,	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1
“ of Side,	..	2	..	2	.	..	..	..
Amputation of Leg and Arm (Traumatic),	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Appendicitis,	2	26	10	28	..	..	4	4
“ and Fœcal Fistula,	..	2	..	.	1	1	..	..
Burns of Hands and Chest,	1	2	1	1	..	..	2	..
Carcinoma of Axilla,	.	3	..	2	..	..	..	1
“ “ Breast,	2	..	21	17	1	..	1	2
“ “ Omentum,	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
“ “ Rectum,	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
Cholecystitis (Acute Suppurative),	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Contusion of Back,	..	15	..	15	..	..	..	..
“ “ “ and Internal Injuries,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
“ “ Side,	..	3	3	6	..	..	..	..
Dislocation of Clavicle,	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1
Empyema,	..	7	..	2	..	..	2	3
Fistula in Ano,	1	10	4	13	..	1	..	..
Fracture of Clavicle,	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..
“ “ Ribs,	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	..
Hæmorrhoids (External),	..	5	2	7	..	..	..	..
“ (Internal),	..	6	1	7	..	..	..	..
“ “ and Mania á Potu),	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Hernia (Femoral Double),	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
“ (Infantile),	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ (Inguinal),	1	7	4	10	1	..	..	..
“ “ (Strangulated),	1	7	2	6	..	..	2	1
“ (Ventral),	1	2	..	2	..	..	.	..
Intestinal Adhesions,	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Necrosis of Costal Cartilage,	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1
Nephro-Lithiasis,	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..
Osteo Myelitis,	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	2
Peritonitis (Traumatic),	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
“ (Tubercular),	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Pyo-Nephrosis,	..	.	2	.	1	..	1	..
Senile Gangrene,	1	6	..	1	..	2	2	1
Sprain of Back,	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1
Wound of Liver (Incised),	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
“ “ Umbilicus (Infected),	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Genito Urinary Diseases and Injuries.								
Abscess of Rectum,	..	2	..	2	.	..	..	..

SURGICAL CASES.— *Continued.*

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1898.	New cases admitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1899.
		Male.	Female.					
Genito-Urinary Diseases and Injuries.— *Continued.*								
Circumcision,	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1
Cystitis (Tubercular),	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
" and Prostatitis,	..	4	..	..	2	..	2	..
Epididymitis and Prostatitis,	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Epithelioma of Penis,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Fistula (Perineal),	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" (Vesical),	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Foreign body in Bladder,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Gangrene of Genitals (External),	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Hœmatoma of Scrotum,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hydrocele,	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
" of Cord,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Orchitis (Tubercular),	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Phimosis,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Prostatitis,	..	4	..	..	1	..	2	1
Rupture of Bladder,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Varicocele,	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
Vesical Calculi,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Venereal Diseases.								
Chancre of Tongue,	..	1	..	1	.	..	..	..
Chancroid and Gonorrhoea,	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Condylomata of Anus,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Epididymitis,	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Exfoliation of External Table of Skull (Syphilitic),	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhoea,	..	8	..	6	1	..	..	1
Gummata of Brain,	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hypospadias,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Orchitis and Gonorrhoea,	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1
Rheumatism (Gonorrhoeal),	..	4	..	3	1	..	..	..
Stricture of Urethra,	1	8	..	8	..	..	..	..
Syphilis (Secondary),	..	3	6	3	3	2	1	..
" (Tertiary),	3	3	2	1	2	..	1	1
Ulcer of Leg (Syphilitic),	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1898.	New cases admitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1899.
		Male.	Female.					
Orthopedic Diseases.								
Curvature of Spine (Lateral),	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Fracture of Tibia (Congenital),	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Genu Valgum,	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Morbus Coxarius,	5	2	14	7	5	1	2	1
Pott's Disease,	5	7	4	2	5	1	1	2
Rhachitis,	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	1
Talipes Equinus,	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1
" Varus,	..	3	..	2	1	..	..	..
Tubercular Knee,	2	2	3	2	2	..	..	1
Total,	55	483	172	470	51	17	60	57

DISEASES OF EAR, EYE, NOSE, AND THROAT (INDOOR).

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1898.	New cases admitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1899.
		Male.	Female.					
Abscess of Antrum Highmore,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Burn of the Eye Lid,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Carcinoma of Lid and Orbit,	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Cataract,	..	7	4	10	..	..	..	1
" (Traumatic),	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
Conjunctivitis (Acute),	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Deflected Septum of Nose,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Destruction of Eye (Traumatic),	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Foreign body in Eye,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " Nose,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Glaucoma,	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Hypertrophy of Tonsil,	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hypopyon,	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Iritis (Rheumatoid),	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
" (Syphilitic),	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Keratitis (Interstitial),	..	1	2	1	2	.	..	..
" (Marginalis),	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Larchrymal Stricture,	1	1	2	3	..	..	..	..
Mastoiditis (Double),	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia (Gonorrheal),	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	..
" Neonatorum,	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Otitis Media (Acute),	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..
" " (Chronic),	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Panophthalmitis,	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
Staphyloma,	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..
Strabismus (Convergent),	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
" (Divergent),	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Ulcer of Cornea,	1	11	3	13	..	..	..	1
Wound of Eye (Contused),	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " (Gunshot),	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" " (Lacerated),	..	3	..	2	1	..	..	..
Total,	3	49	27	67	6	..	1	2

DISEASES OF EAR, EYE, NOSE, AND THROAT (OUTDOOR).

	Male.	Female.
Adenoids of Pharynx, ...	2	3
Astigmatism, ...		1
Blepharitis and Conjunctivitis, ...	1	2
" Marginalis, ...	3	3
Cataract, ...	1	3
Catarrh, Nasal (Athropic), ...		1
" " (Hyperthropic), ...	3	
Cellulitis Orbital, ...		2
Chalazion, ...		1
Choroiditis, ...	1	1
Choroid, Rupture of, ...	1	
Conjunctivitis (Acute), ...	6	5
" (Chronic), ...	2	1
" (Granular), ...	1	2
Cornea, Abscess of, ...		1
" Ulcer of, ...	3	1
Deflected Septum, ...	1	
Epiphora, ...		1
Hemorrhage in Vitreus, ...	2	
Hordeolum, ...		1
Hypermetropia, ...	1	2
Impacted Cerumen, ...	1	
Keratitis, (Interstitial), ...	1	
" (Marginalis), ...		1
" (Phlyctenular), ...	3	4
Laryngitis (Acute), ...	1	
Myopia, ...	1	
Neuralgia of Ear, ...		1
Ophthalmia, Tarsi, ...		1
Otitis Media, (Acute), ...	3	3
" " (Chronic), ...		8
" " (Purulent), ...	7	7
" " (Sub Acute), ...		1
Pharyngitis Sicca, ...	1	1
Presbyopia, ...		1
Pterygium, ...	1	
Retinitis, ...	1	
Strabismus (Converge), ...	1	1
Tonsils (Hypertrophied), ...		2
Trachoma, ...	2	3
" and Trichiasis, ...	1	1
" " Vascular Keratitis, ...	1	
Totals, ...	53	66

SUMMARY OF SURGICAL PATIENTS.

	Under treatment Sept. 30, 1898.	New cases admitted.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1899.
		Male.	Female.					
Injuries of Head, Face, and Neck, . .	2	55	16	46	4	3	15	3
Injuries of Upper Extremities, Axilla and Spine, ...	4	52	5	46	3	1	3	4
Injuries of Lower Extremities and Groin,	18	155	46	164	6	1	12	18
General Surgical Diseases and Injuries, .	12	135	64	146	9	5	19	20
Genito-Urinary Diseases and Injuries, .	1	33	1	17	7	1	6	3
Venereal Diseases, ...	6	38	10	34	7	2	2	3
Orthopedic Diseases, ...	12	15	30	17	15	4	3	6
Diseases of Ear, Eye, Nose, and Throat, (indoor), ...	3	49	27	67	6	..	1	2
Total (indoor), ...	58	532	199	537	57	17	61	59
Eye and Ear (outdoor), ...	..	53	66	..	..	..	..	..
Total of all Patients treated, ...	..	585	265	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE OF OPERATIONS.

	Male.	Female.
Accouchement Forcé,	..	2
Amputation of Breast,	..	3
of Finger,	3	..
of Fingers,	3	..
of Foot,	3	..
of Leg,	3	2
of Penis,	1	..
of Thigh,	6	..
of Thighs,	..	1
of Toes,	7	2
Application of plaster cast to arm,	4	..
of plaster cast to leg,	6	1
Aspiration of Abdomen,	29	6
of Abscess of Liver,	2	..
of Bladder,	1	..
of Thorax,	4	..
Breaking up adhesions of Elbow,	1	..
of Hip,	1	..
of Knee,	5	..
Castration,	2	..
Castration (double),	1	..
Cauterization of Cornea,	6	4
Circumcision,	5	..
Colostomy,	1	1
Colparrhaphy,	..	3
Curetting Adenoids,	4	3
Abscess of Axilla,	2	1
Abscess of Breast,	..	2
Abscess of Thigh,	..	1
Abscess of Scalp,	5	..
Eyelids for Trachoma,	2	..
Sinus of Abdomen,	1	..
Sinus of Ankle,	1	2
Sinus of Hand,	1	..
Sinus of Heel,	2	2
Sinus of Inferior Maxilla,	2	..
Sinus of Ischio-Rectal,	1	1
Sinus of Leg,	3	..
Curetting Tubercular Ulcer of Leg,	3	3
Ulcer of Cornea,	2	..
Ulcer of Foot (Raynauds),	1	..
Ulcer of Stump (Raynauds),	1	..
Uterus,	..	33
Uterus and Amputation of Cervix,	..	2
Uterus and Perineorrhaphy,	..	9
Uterus and Perineorrhaphy and Trachelorrhaphy,	..	26
Uterus and Trachelorrhaphy,	..	8
Uterus for Secundines,	..	3
Deflected Septum,	1	..
Dilatation of Cervix Uteri,	..	1
of Lachrymal Stricture,	..	1
of Urethral Stricture,	2	..
Disarticulation of Shoulder,	1	..
Elevation of Depressed Fracture of Skull,	2	..
Encephalocele,	..	1
Enucleation of Eye,	3	1
Examination of Abdomen,	..	3
of Bladder for Calculus,	2	..
Excision of Adenoma of Breast,	..	1
of Adenoma of Neck,	3	1
of Carcinoma of Axilla,	3	.
of Carcinoma of Breast,	..	12
of Carcinoma of Cheek,	2	..
of Chalazion,	2	..
of Epithelioma of Cervix Uteri,	..	2
of Epithelioma of Lip,	3	..
of Epithelioma of Orbit,	..	1
of Epithelioma of Scalp,	2	..
of Exostosis of Fibula,	1	..
of Fibroma of Leg,	..	1
of Glands of Axilla (Tuberc.)	1	2
of Glands of Neck (Tuberc.),	1	3
of Hip Joint (Tuberc.),	..	1
of Lipoma of Abdomen,	..	1
of Lipoma of Back,	..	1
of Lipoma of Neck,	..	1
of Lipoma of Shoulder,	..	1
of Osteo-Sarcoma of Tibia,	1	..
of Papilloma of Lip,	1	..
of Polypi of Ear,	1	..
of Polypi of Nose,	1	..
of Polypi of Uterus,	..	1
Exsection of Hip Joint,	..	2
of Knee Joint,	..	2
Extraction of Cataract,	4	3
of Foreign body in Ear,	1	..
of Foreign body in Eye,	4	..
of Foreign body in Leg,	2	..
of Foreign body in Nose,	2	..
of Teeth,	6	5
Hysterectomy,	..	8
Incision for Abcess of Abdomen,	1	1
of Breast,	.	3
of Leg,	3	..

TABLE OF OPERATIONS.—Continued.

	Male.	Female.
Incision for Abscess of Liver,	1	..
of Pelvis,	..	2
of Thorax,	1	..
of Vagina,	..	2
for Cellulitis of Arm,	4	1
Cellulitis of Foot,	2	..
for Cellulitis of Hand,	2	4
for Cellulitis of Leg,	1	..
Fistula in Ano,	6	2
Hæmatoma of Leg,	1	..
Hydrocele,	1	..
Hydrocele of Cord,	1	..
Larcrymal Structure,	1	2
Lymphangitis of Arm,	1	..
Prepuce for Paraphymosis,	5	..
Prepuce for Phymosis,	3	..
Sarcoma of Leg,	1	..
Curetting Abscess of Abdomen,	1	2
of Axilla,	1	..
of Multiple,	1	..
of Breast,	..	1
of Buttock,	2	..
of Cartilage (Costal),	3	..
of Ear,	1	..
of Face,	1	1
of Foot,	1	2
of Groin,	1	..
of Knee,	..	2
of Leg,	2	..
of Mastoid,	..	1
of Neck,	3	4
of Penis,	1	..
of Psoas,	1	1
of Scalp,	4	..
of Thigh,	2	..
Incision and Curetting of Ankle Joint,	1	..
Curetting of Buboe,	5	..
Ingrowing Toe Nails,	2	4
Iridectomy,	3	..
Laparotomy for Appendicitis,	21	9
for Appendicitis and Ovariotomy,	..	3
for Abdominal Sinus,	..	1
Exploratory (Cancer of Omentum),	..	2
Exploratory (Tubercular Peritonitis),	..	4
Fœcal Fistula,	2	1
Hernia (Femoral),	1	..
Hernia (Congenital),	1	..
Hernia (Ing. Strangulated),	12	..
Hernia Ing. (Radical Cure),	6	..
Intestinal Adhesions,	1	1
Ovariotomy,	..	7
Ovariatomy (Double),	..	2
Peritonitis,	..	2
Ligation of Haemorrhoids,	15	6
of Haemorrhoids and Cauterization,	..	1
of Haemorrhoids and Cauterization, opening Ischio-Rectal Abscess,	..	2
of Polypus of Uterus,	..	1
Lithotomy (Vesical),	2	..
Needling Congenital Cataract,	1	..
Nephrotomy,	1	..
Nephro-lithotomy,	..	1
Neurectomy of External Cutaneous,	..	1
Osteotomy for Gemu Valgum,	4	..
Passive Motion of Knee Joint,	3	..
Phelps Operation for Talipes,	1	..
Phlebotomy for Varicocele,	3	..
Plastic Operation on Lid,	2	..
on Lip,	1	..
on Nose,	..	1
Probing for Bullet,	2	..
Reduction of Luxation of Ankle,	1	..
of Elbow,	1	..
of Hip,	1	1
of Shoulder,	6	..
of Thumb,	1	1
Recto Vesical Fistula,	1	..
Repair of Lacerated Sphincter,	1	..
Resection of Rib,	4	1
Sequestrotomy of Carpi,	1	..
of Humerus,	2	..
of Metatarsal,	1	..
of Radius and Ulna,	1	..
of Skull,	1	..
of Tarsi,	3	..
of Tibia,	3	2
Setting of Fracture of Femur,	3	1
of Inferior Maxilla,	1	1
of Leg (compound),	4	1
of Nasi,	1	..
Skin Grafting of Foot,	1	..
Strabotomy,	..	2

OPERATING ROOM.

TABLE OF OPERATIONS. — CONTINUED.

	Male.	Female.
Superpubic Cystotomy,	2	..
Suturing Incised Wound of Chin,	2	..
of Face,	3	1
of Neck,	2	..
Suturing Incised Wound of Thigh,	1	..
Suturing Tendo Achilles,	1	1
Tendons of Wrist,	1	..
Lacerated Wound of Eye,	3	..
of Hand,	5	..
of Head,	6	2
of Shoulder,	1	..
Ununited Fracture of Tibia.	2	..
Talipes Equinus,	1	..
Valgum,	1	..
Varus,	1	1
Tamponing Uterus,	..	1
Tapping Hydrocele,	1	..
Vaginal Myomectomy,	..	1
Ventral Fixation,	..	1
Vesico-Vaginal Fistula,	..	2
Wiring of Fractured Patella,	3	..
Totals,	400	278

Ether has been administered,	422 times.
Chloroform " "	6 "
Cocaine " "	118 "
No Anæsthesia, "	132 "

H. A. TYLER, Jr., M.D.,
House Surgeon.

RULES

FOR THE

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS TO THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

1. All patients are admitted by permits from one of the Executive Committee, or from the Superintendent, who shall arrange the price per week, according to the circumstances of the case and accommodations required.

2. All permits are subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, at their regular Hospital meeting.

3. Those who are able to contribute toward their support are received at an agreed rate.

4. The ordinary charge per week is $6.00, which includes medical and surgical care, together with medicine and nursing.

5. Persons who are desirous of extra accommodations are charged according to circumstances.

6. Persons who are destitute of friends and means are provided for in various ways.

7. Those persons only who are carried directly from the place of accident are admitted without a certificate from the Executive Committee or Superintendent.

8. No persons having venereal or contagious diseases are admitted into this institution (except by special permit).

Copy of Bond.

HARTFORD, CONN.,

Upon the admission of   of   into the "HARTFORD HOSPITAL," at Hartford, I engage to provide or pay for a sufficiency of clothing for   use, and pay the

Treasurer of said institution dollars per week for board, medicine, and medical attendance; cause said patient to be removed when discharged, and, in the event of death, to pay the expenses of burial.

Principal.

For value received, I hereby engage to become responsible for the fulfillment of the above stipulations.

Surety.

RULES FOR THE ADMISSION OF VISITORS.

1. Visitors are welcome to the Hospital every week-day, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M., and on Sunday, for the purpose of attending Divine worship, but on that day they must leave the wards when the services are ended.

2. Visitors shall not enter the wards without the consent of the Superintendent or Matron.

3. Visitors must deposit with the Superintendent or Matron any articles of food or delicacies intended for patients, which articles will be distributed as requested, if not inconsistent with the condition of said patient.

ACTS OF LEGISLATION.

Act Incorporating Hartford Hospital.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1. That David Watkinson, Ebenezer Flower, A. S. Beckwith, S. S. Ward, A. W. Butler, A. M. Collins, Wm. T. Lee, Job Allyn, Samuel Colt, James B. Crosby, Albert Day, Chester Adams, James G. Bolles, George Beach, Thomas Smith, Jonathan Goodwin, A. W. Birge, Lucius Barbour, and Charles T. Hillyer, and all such persons as are from time to time associated with them, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a hospital in the city of Hartford, and their successors, be, and they hereby are, incorporated for said purpose, and made a body corporate and politic, by the name of the Hartford Hospital, and by that name shall be capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, and may purchase, take, receive, hold, sell, and convey estate, real and personal, to such an amount as may be necessary for the purposes of said corporation; may have a common seal, and the same may alter and change at pleasure, and may make and execute such by-laws and regulations, not contrary to the laws of this State or of the United States, as shall be deemed necessary for the well-ordering and conducting the concerns of said corporation.

Sec. 2. That said corporation shall be governed by the following articles:

Article 1. This corporation shall be called the Hartford Hospital. Persons contributing for the use of the corporation at any one time the sum of fifty dollars shall be members for life. Persons contributing the sum of five hundred dollars shall be vice-presidents for life, and also directors for life; those contributing two hundred dollars shall be directors for life; those twenty-five dollars shall be members for five years; and those ten dollars shall be members for one year.

Art. 2. In order to the better carry into effect the object of said corporation, the members thereof shall, at an annual meeting, to be held at such time and place as the by-laws of the said corporation shall direct and appoint, elect from their own number by ballot, and by a majority of the votes given at such election, twelve persons as directors of the said corporation; and the persons so elected, together with the mayor of the city of Hartford for the time being, shall constitute a board of directors. The directors so elected shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are elected in their places. In case of any vacancy in the board the remainder of the directors shall have power to fill such vacancy until the next election.

ART. 3. The board of directors shall, annually, as soon as may be convenient after the said annual election, elect by ballot from among their own number a president, a vice-president, and shall also elect a secretary and treasurer, who shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are elected in their stead. But as many directors may be chosen as there may be directors by subscription.

ART. 4. The said board of directors shall have power to manage and conduct all the business and concerns of the corporation, and to make such laws as may be necessary for the management and disposition of the estate and concerns of the corporation, and to appoint such officers and servants as they may deem necessary. The medical officers, including all attending and consulting physicians and surgeons, shall be appointed annually. Vacancies occurring before the expiration of the year from the time of any appointment shall be filled by the directors as soon as the same can conveniently be done.

ART. 5. A majority of the corporators shall call the first meeting for the election of officers at such time and place in the city of Hartford as they shall appoint, giving three days' notice thereof by publishing the same in the daily papers of the city; and the annual meeting of said corporation shall be held at such time and place and on such notice as shall be fixed by the by-laws of said corporation.

ART. 6. This act may be altered, amended, or repealed by the General Assembly.

Approved, May Session, 1854.

RESOLUTION AMENDING THE CHARTER OF THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

Resolved, That additional members of said corporation may hereafter be elected at any annual meeting by a two-thirds vote of those present without the payment of any sum of money on the part of members so elected.

Approved, January Session, 1881.

AMENDMENT OF THE CHARTER OF THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. That, in addition to the powers already conferred upon the Hartford Hospital, said corporation are hereby authorized to establish, in connection with the present hospital buildings, and upon the hospital grounds, or elsewhere, an Old People's Home, or a department or home for the accommodation, support, and maintenance of such aged and infirm persons as shall, from time to time, be admitted to the comforts and privileges of such department or home, and erect the necessary buildings therefor, and sustain the said Home with such funds and means as shall be given for that purpose, or paid by or for the benefit of the persons admitted to said Home. The board of directors of said Hartford Hospital shall have the power to make and execute any and all such by-laws, rules, and regulations in relation to such department or home, and the management of the same, and the funds pertaining thereto, and generally all the concerns of said department, not contrary to the laws of this State or of the United States, as shall be deemed necessary or proper for the well-ordering and conducting the concerns of said department, and the same to repeal or change at pleasure, and may appoint, if deemed expedient, a board of managers for said department, with such powers as they shall deem proper, and also such officers and servants as they may deem necessary.

All the rights and privileges conferred by the charter of the Hartford Hospital upon persons contributing for the use of said corporation shall be had and enjoyed by persons and parties limiting their contributions to the use of the department for the aged and the infirm as fully and to the same extent as if no such limitation was connected with such contribution.

All the money and funds already, or which shall be, given or contributed for the uses and purposes of the Hartford Hospital shall be confined to and used for the benefit of the hospital department, and all moneys and funds in any way given or contributed for the aged and infirm department shall be held and used exclusively for that department, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted in relation to a division of the common expenses pertaining to the two departments, which cannot be kept separately and accurately divided.

This department of the Hartford Hospital shall be known as the Old People's Home, and any and all moneys, gifts, legacies, devises, bequests, or other contributions given to the Old People's Home, or for its uses, or to the Hartford Hospital, or to any other trustee or trustees, for or in trust for the use of the Old People's Home, shall be good and effectual, and shall be for the use of this department for the aged and infirm created under this act.

Sec. 2. This resolution may be altered, amended, or repealed at the pleasure of the General Assembly.

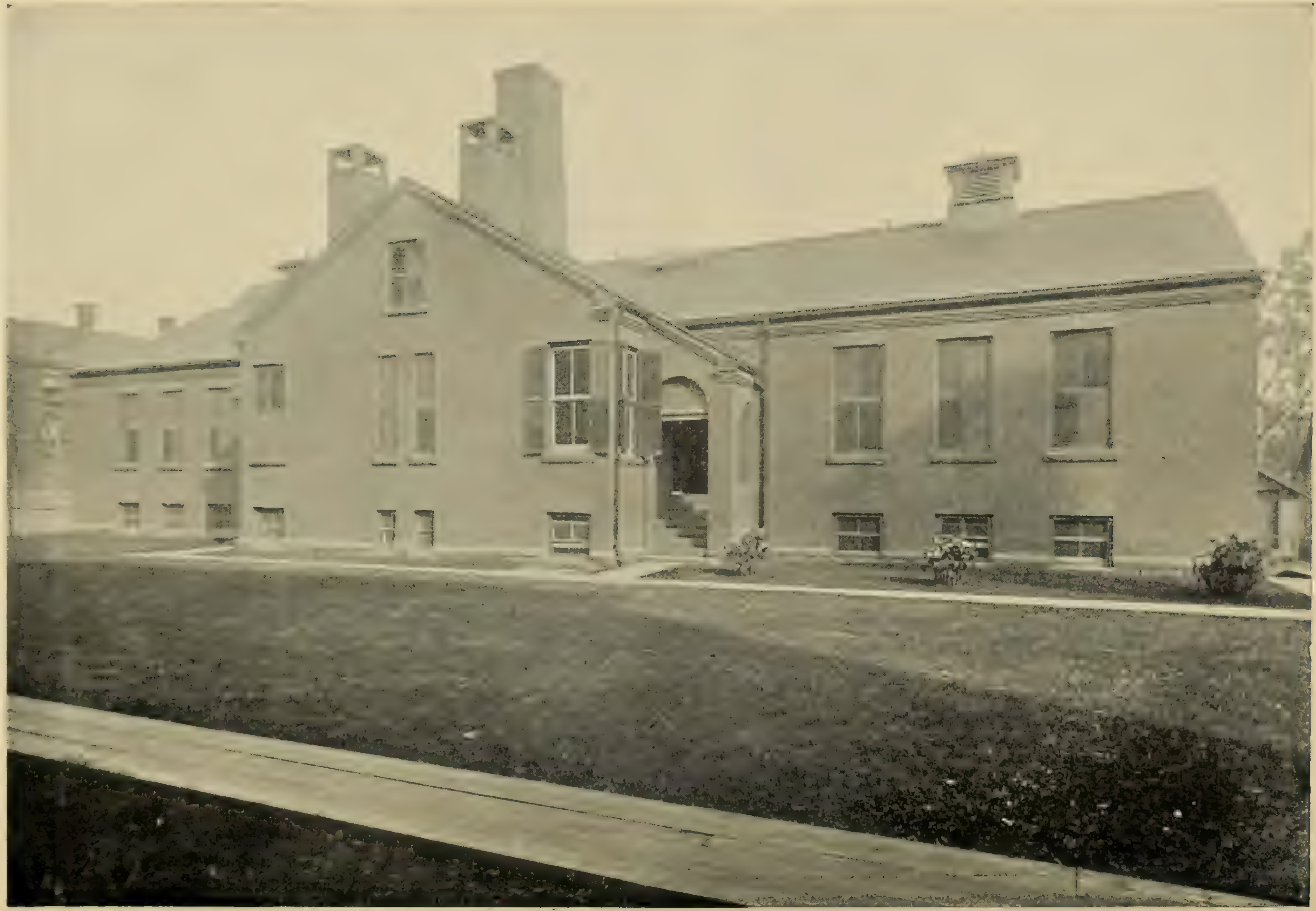
Approved, June 19, 1873.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give to the Hartford Hospital of the city of Hartford ....dollars, for the uses and purposes of said Hospital.

FORM OF BEQUEST FOR FREE BED.

I give to the Hartford Hospital of the city of Hartford, the sum of five thousand dollars, to be used in the maintenance of a free bed in said Hospital.



PAVILION FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

HARTFORD HOSPITAL
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

OFFICERS.

Executive Committee.

HENRY K. MORGAN, 108 Farmington Ave.
HARMON G. HOWE, M.D., 137 High St.
THOMAS SISSON, 729 Main St.

Superintendent of the Hospital.

BENJAMIN S. GILBERT.

Matron and Lady Superintendent of the Training School.

Miss ELIZABETH M. FRIEND.

Teacher of Cooking School.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SLUYTER AYERS.

Night Matron.

Miss BERTIE M. LAZIER.

Head Nurses.

Miss FRANCES AULD,
Miss CARLOTTA MUNOZ,
Miss CONSTANCE HOLDEN,
Miss ALICE GOODRICH.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HARTFORD HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

To the Directors of the Hartford Hospital:

The Executive Committee take pleasure in presenting to you the following as the Twenty-second Annual Report of the Hartford Hospital Training School for Nurses for the year ending September 30, 1899, including the report of the Lady Superintendent of the School to us, and other items of interest connected with the School. The School is steadily advancing in grade from year to year, and it ranks among the best schools in the country. No pains are spared in fitting the graduates for their work after they leave us. The term of service has heretofore been two years. It is our opinion that we should follow the example of many other schools and extend the time to three years. The school now numbers 42 pupil nurses. Sixteen graduated at the close of the year. Classes have been examined every six months. Lectures by one of the corps of physicians and surgeons on appropriate topics have been given weekly, cooking classes have been formed and sent to Mrs. Ayers for instruction. Bedside and class instruction have been given by the Lady Superintendent and her corps of five head nurses. With the many instructions and the fatiguing bedside work the Hospital nurse is quite a busy person. In a modern school it requires a good physique to stand the strain, and many are obliged to give up the attempt to become a trained nurse. With the new building completed and occupied we think that the hygienic conditions will be so much improved that we shall not suffer quite as much from sickness among the pupil nurses.

Miss Elizabeth M. Friend occupies the position of Lady Superintendent to the satisfaction of all. She is ably assisted by Miss Bertie M. Lazier, Night Matron, and the Misses Frances Auld, Carlotta Munoz, Constance A. Holden, and Alice Goodrich. Extra assistance was required during a part of the year (when caring for the soldiers), which was drawn from older graduates who reside in the city. Further particulars as to the movement of population, etc., are given by the Lady Superintendent's report, which is hereby appended.

Respectfully,
HENRY K. MORGAN,
HARMON G. HOWE, M.D.,
THOMAS SISSON,
Executive Committee.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.

The twenty-second year of the Training School opened with thirty-eight nurses, but during the year the work has increased to such an extent that it has been necessary to add four to that number, so that there are now forty-two nurses in the school.

Forty-one candidates have been accepted out of the one hundred and fifteen applicants for admission to the Training School. In all instances an effort has been made to accept as candidates only those who seemed specially qualified for the work. The list of applicants is so large, and the papers presented are of such good quality, that I think it would be justifiable to make a high school education, or its equivalent, a requirement for admission to the training which the Hospital offers.

Twenty-four probationers have been admitted to the school, two of whom left at the end of the probationary term. One of the nurses who resigned on account of ill health during the preceding year has been readmitted.

Sixteent nurses have graduated, of whom eleven are doing private nursing, two are married, and three have taken post-graduate courses. One, after completing a post-graduate course, has returned as head nurse in the Hospital.

Two nurses have resigned on account of ill health, and one was discharged for cause.

The health of the nurses has not been as good as during the preceding year; there are but few members of the school who have not lost time on account of sickness, due, in part, to the epidemic of grip in the winter, but largely, I believe, to the crowded condition of the nurses' quarters. The usual time of two hours weekly has been spent in class work, all the members of the senior class receiving, in addition, twenty lessons in cooking and ten in massage.

Members of the visiting staff have lectured Thursday afternoons, and clinical instruction has been given daily by the house staff and head nurses.

The work for the past year has been particularly hard. The wards have been crowded and the number of nurses limited by the inadequate accommodations. This will be remedied, however, when the Nurses' Home, now in process of erection on Jefferson Street, is completed. Each nurse will have her own room, and there will still be room to enlarge the school as the growth of the Hospital demands more nurses.

Even in view of the many difficulties under which the work has been done, I think we can justly say that the patients were never better cared for than at the present time.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH M. FRIEND,

Superintendent Training School.

LIST OF MEMBERS

OF

THE TRAINING SCHOOL

SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.

Miss Isabel McCrimmon,
Miss Janet A. Campbell,
Miss Annie L. Garvie,
Miss Harriet Cunningham,
Miss Alice B. Bosanko,
Miss Alice M. Goodwin,
Miss Bessie L. Colter,
Miss Ella Jenny,
Miss Nellie F. Hackett,
Miss Amelia Armstrong,
Miss Ruth A. Morton,
Miss Flora A. Martin,
Miss Mary A. Stiles,
Miss Mary J. Daly,
Miss Daisy Carlton,
Miss Sadie E. Carroll,
Miss Clara Bachand,
Miss Grace Widderson,
Miss Edna F. Titus,
Miss Harmony Twichell,
Miss Maggie M. Marvin,
Miss Mary G. Bacon,
Miss Gertrude Lewis,
Mrs. Hattie C. Humphrey,
Miss Ella Derrick,
Miss Lucile Mast,
Miss Annie E. Ruggles,
Miss Eleanor D. Hunt,
Miss Maggie F. Brown,
Miss Agnes Quinn,
Miss Alice C. Brown,
Miss Nancy K. Hubbard,
Miss Katherine M. Rutherford,
Miss Carrie Wright,
Miss Abbie Colby,
Miss Ida F. Butler,
Miss Rosalie Cassidy,
Miss Katherine MacLeod,
Miss Maud E. Longwood,
Miss Gisela Grohman,
Miss Robin MacBride,
Miss Sarah L. Winters.

LIST OF GRADUATES.

HARTFORD HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

1879.

Mrs. Caroline A. House,
Miss Hannah M. Callahan,
[1] Miss Amelia Cooke,
Mrs. Annie Morrell,
Miss Lydia S. Woodward.

1880.

[2] Miss Lizzie T. Oliver,
Miss Mary E. Crane,
Miss Ida F. Barnes.

1881.

Miss Kate E. Kinne,
[2] Miss Alice M. Noble,
[2] Miss Alice M. Delano,
[2] Miss Georgette T. Rogers,
Miss Annie C. Abbe,
Miss Marion E. Kingsley,
Miss Annie M. Wakefield.

1882.

[2] Miss Mattie Kingsley,
[2] Miss Mary I. Denison,
[2] Miss Elizabeth L. Goodale,
Miss Lydia B. Roberts,
Miss Jennie McLaughlin.

1883.

[2] Miss Alice Ewen,
[2] Miss Harriet M. Hosking,
Miss Lucy A. Kirk,
[1] Mrs. Zoe M. Tucker,
Miss Sarah M. Sheldon,
[2] Miss Eliza C. Smith,
Mrs. Charlotte F. Schultz,
Miss Hannah L. Russell.

1884.

[2] Miss Emma Strickland,
[2] Miss Harriet E. Fuller,
[2] Miss Maria A. Clark,
[2] Miss Josie L. Hubbard,
Miss Emma J. Osborn,
Miss Jennie M. Beardsley,
Miss Alice M. Gardiner.

---

[1] Died. [2] Married.

1885.

Miss Lucy Way,
[2] Miss Annie L. MeLese,
[2] Miss Emile M. Pugsley,
Miss Mary E. Brown,
Miss Mary A. Murphy,
Miss Lillian C. Catlin,
Miss Mary H. Patch.

1886.

Miss Martha B. Parker,
Miss Hattie E. Crocker,
Miss Ella J. Holcomb,
[2] Miss Gertrude E. Morley,
Miss Emma L. Terrell,
Miss Minnie Hicks,
[1] Miss Elma A. Bennett,
Miss Rebecca LaMonte,
Miss S. Alice Griswold.

1887.

[1] Miss Carrie Swettenham,
Miss Annie C. McNeil,
Miss Annie Figgis,
Miss Emma Carver,
[2] Miss Jennie B. Methven,
[2] Miss Nellie T. Manning,
Miss Jennie McKean,
Miss Juliette A. Parsons.

1888.

Miss Maria A. Wakefield,
[2] Miss Hattie B. Smith,
Miss Jennie McCollister,
[2] Miss Jessie T. Jeffrey,
Miss Helen McCloy,
Miss Delia L. Bridgeman,
Miss Annie Black.

1889.

Mrs. Ida D. Lewis,
[2] Miss Annie E. North,
Miss Allie Cornelius,
[2] Miss Henrietta E. Willet,
Mrs. Addie L. Lloyd,
Miss Ella E. Gibbs,
Miss Bessie C. Taber,
Miss Rilla J. Perry.

1890.

Miss Alice M. Smith,
Miss Jennie R. Field,
Mrs. Addie R. Young,
[2] Miss Alma A. Robinson,
Miss Nancy R. Cornelius,
Miss Delia M. Smith,
Miss Harriet A. Lorber,
Miss Martha J. Wilkinson,
Miss Isabella M. Snelling,
[2] Miss Mary J. Barr.

1891.

Miss Mary M. Brown,
[1] Miss Emma J. Lyman,
Miss Lillie Wind,
Miss Emma B. Richards,
Miss Etta A. Straw,
[1] Mrs. Eva C. Swift.

---

[1] Died. [2] Married.

1892.

Miss Annie E. Palmer,
Miss Mary A. Rogers,
Miss Minnie I. Bacon,
[2] Miss Mary L. Marsh,
Miss Mary A. Farnsworth,
Miss Jessie M. Randall,
[2] Miss Mary J. Harrison,
Miss Hattie E. Allen,
Miss Lois S. Peck,
[2] Miss Ella J. French.

1893.

Miss Lillian M. Alexander,
Miss Janie McNeil,
Miss Lois Pomeroy,
Miss Annie E. Brazos,
Miss Ellen S. Richardson,
[2] Miss Minnie A. Havens,
[2] Miss Lillian A. Dermont,
[2] Miss Eleanor Campbell,
Miss Carmel Cretcher,
Miss Mildred E. Sherwood,
Miss Emily A. Dalton,
Miss Harriet Hendrick,
Miss Eva Trenholm.

1894.

Miss Margaret Cunningham,
Miss Eliza MacKean,
Miss Julia E. Ferguson,
[2] Mrs. Lilly W. Stevens,
Miss Mary E. Jenison,
Miss Sarah L. Harrison,
Miss Adelaide M. Throop,
[1] Miss Christine J. Rae,
Miss Mary A. Rood,
[1] Miss Fannie Nichols,
Miss Francis O. Mather,
[1] Miss Geneva Dunning,
Mrs. Inez L. Fowler,
Miss Arrette E. Jenkins.

1895.

[2] Miss Josie M. Brown,
Miss Minnie P. Cheney,
Miss Lottie Beck,
[2] Miss Bertha S. Holt,
Miss Winnefred B. Hardiman,
Miss Annie L. Lynde,
Miss Hattie I. Waterman,
Miss Daisy Lewis,
Miss Anna A. Keller,
Miss Florence E. Carman.

1896.

[2] Miss Lillie D. Phillips,
Miss C. E. Shermerhorn,
Miss Margaret Spitzli,
Miss Katherine D. Arthur,
Miss Ruby E. Gates,
Mrs. E. K. Morehouse,
[1] Miss Grace W. Cushman,
Miss Jessie K. Denison,
Miss Eliza Barker,
Miss Mary F. Jons,
Miss Jane A. Bryson,
Mrs. Minnie A. Stafford.

[1] Died.
[2] Married.

1897.

Miss Marie Miellez,
Miss Mary C. MacGarry,
Miss Emma L. Ward,
[2] Miss Theresa M. Townsend,
Miss Caroline Tobey,
Miss Clara H. Hearle,
Miss Jessie E. Knapp,
Miss Mary J. Wright,
Miss Mary C. Johnson,
Miss Carlotta Munoz,
Miss Grace C. Ballou,
Miss Margaret M. Bramly,
Miss Helen M. Jones.

1898.

Miss Margaret D. Hunter,
Miss Elizabeth M. Abbie,
Miss Lena I. Pratt,
Miss Mary H. Nutting,
Miss Francis A. Bingham,
Miss Annie E. Shepard,
Miss Mary E. Snow,
Miss Jane A. Dunn,
[2] Miss Ida A. Kauffman,
Miss Edith Childs,
Miss Margaret A. Doyle,
Miss Sarah A. Wheeler,
Miss Sarah H. Ripley,
Miss Idella M. Pardee,
Miss Lucy A. Bates,
Miss Katherine E. Boies,
Miss Maude M. Carter.

1899.

Miss Mabel A. McNaughton,
Miss Isabel F. Pascoe,
[2] Miss Edith A. Roth,
Miss Sarah E. Blenkhorne,
Miss Katherine M. Jordan,
Miss Alice Goodrich,
Miss Martha S. Ball,
[2] Miss Elizabeth Connor,
Miss Alice Lee,
Miss Mary E. Wolcott,
Miss Mary B. Smart,
Miss Bertha Davis,
Miss Clara B. Case,
Miss Isabel F. Shannon,
Miss Eva J. Edwards,
Miss Josette Linn.

---

[2] Married.

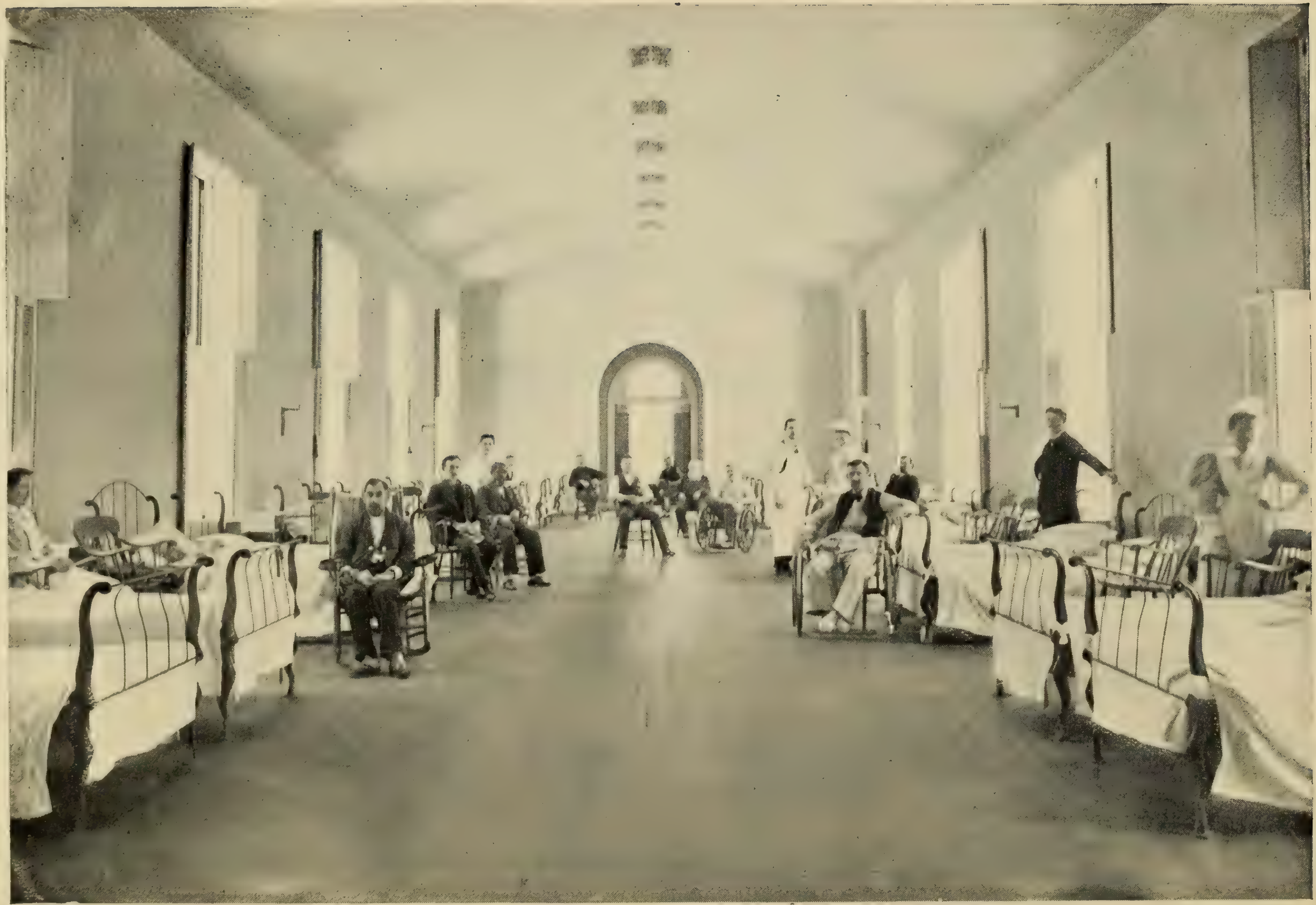
LIST OF LECTURES AND SUBJECTS TO BE DELIVERED TO THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES DURING THE ENSUING YEAR.

TUESDAYS, 4 P. M.

Senior Class.

DATE.	LECTURER.	SUBJECT.
Oct. 10, 1899.	Dr. Porter,	Ethics of nursing.
March 13, 1900.	Dr. Down,	The brain and its functions.
" 20, "	" "	The abnormal mind.
" 27, "	" "	Common form of insanity.
April 4, "	" "	Neurasthenia and hysteria.

COOKING AND MASSAGE from November 1 to March 1.



A MALE SURGICAL WARD.—WARD 5.

THURSDAYS, 4 P M.

Junior Class.

DATE.		LECTURER.	SUBJECT.
Oct. 5,	1899.	Dr. Knight,	Anatomy.
" 12,	"	" "	Anatomy.
" 19,	"	" "	Anatomy.
" 26,	"	" "	Anatomy.
Nov. 2,	"	Dr. Fuller,	Physiology.
" 9,	"	" "	Physiology.
" 16,	"	" "	Physiology.
" 30,	"	" "	Physiology.
Dec. 7,	"	Dr. Root,	Infection and contagion.
" 14,	"	" "	Management of diet.
" 21,	"	Dr. McKnight,	Fractures and splints.
Jan. 4,	1900.	" "	Surgical emergencies.
" 11,	"	" "	Orthopedic surgery.
" 18,	"	Dr. Hall,	Fever nursing.
" 25,	"	" "	Fever nursing.
Feb. 1,	"	" "	Anesthetics and their administration.
" 8,	"	Dr. Beach,	Anatomy and care of the skin.
" 15,	"	" "	Symptomatology.
" 22,	"	" "	Symptomatology.
March 1,	"	Dr. Cook,	Aseptic and antiseptic surgery.
" 8,	"	" "	Septic infection.
" 15,	"	Dr. Ingalls,	Obstetrics.
" 22,	"	" "	Obstetrics.
" 29,	"	" "	Gynaecology.
April 5,	"	" "	Laparotomy, Preparation and nursing.
" 12,	"	Dr. St. John,	The eye.
" 19,	"	" "	Nursing of the eye.
" 26,	"	Dr. Bacon,	Nursing of ear and throat.
May 3,	"	Dr. Bunce,	Bacteriology.
" 10,	"	" "	Bacteriology.

LIST OF LECTURES AND SUBJECTS DELIVERED TO THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES DURING THE PAST YEAR.

THURSDAYS, 4 P. M.

DATE.		LECTURER.	SUBJECT.
Sept. 22,	1898,	Dr. Knight,	Skeleton.
" 29,	"	" "	Muscles.
Oct. 6,	"	" "	Nerves.
" 13,	"	" "	Topographical anatomy.
" 20,	"	Dr. Fuller,	Respiration, circulation, blood.
" 27,	"	" "	Nursing of heart cases.
Nov. 3,	"	" "	Nursing of lung cases.
" 10,	"	" "	Physiology of digestion.
" 17,	"	Dr. Campbell,	The sick room ventilation.
Dec. 1,	"	" "	Fever nursing.
" 8,	"	" "	Management of diet.
" 15,	"	Dr. Root,	Infection and contagion.
" 22,	"	" "	Sterilization of apparatus, excreta, and food.
Jan. 5,	1899,	" "	Special nursing in contagious cases.
" 12,	"	Dr. Howe,	Emergencies.
" 19,	"	" "	Emergencies.
" 26,	"	Dr. Hall,	Anesthetics and their administration.
Feb. 2,	"	" "	Nursing surgical cases. Shock.
" 9,	"	Dr. Downs,	The brain and its function.
" 16,	"	" "	The abnormal mind.
" 23,	"	" "	Common forms of insanity.
Mar. 2,	"	" "	Neurasthenia and hysteria.
" 9,	"	Dr. Beach,	Anatomy of the skin.
" 16,	"	" "	Care of the skin.
" 23,	"	" "	Nursing sick children.
" 30,	"	Dr. Ingalls,	Obstetrics.
Apr. 6,	"	" "	Obstetrics.
" 13,	"	" "	Gynecology.
" 20,	"	" "	Laparotomy. Preparation and nursing.
" 27,	"	Dr. Bacon,	Nursing of ear and throat.
May 4,	"	Dr. St. John,	The eye.
" 11,	"	" "	Nursing of eye.
" 18,	"	Dr. McKnight,	Fractures and splints.
" 25,	"	" "	Orthopedic surgery.
June 1,	"	Dr. Cook,	Materia medica.
" 8,	"	" "	Toxicology.
" 15,	"	Dr. Bunce,	Bacteriology.
" 22,	"	" "	Urinalysis.

PROSPECTUS

OF

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS TO THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

1. The Directors of the Hartford Hospital have made arrangements for giving at the Hospital a two-years training to women desirous of becoming professional nurses. The demand for hospital-trained nurses is great, and a well-trained nurse is practically sure of sufficient work after graduation.

2. Persons wishing to receive the course must apply to the Lady Superintendent of the Training School, when, upon approval of the Executive Committee, they will be received as pupil nurses in the school.

3. Candidates must be unmarried or widowed, over twenty-one and under thirty-five years of age; they must present a certificate of sound health from their physician; also a certificate from some responsible person of their good character.

4. Applicants will be received for two months on probation, during which time they will be boarded and lodged at the expense of the Hospital, but will receive no compensation if they leave before the expiration of the second month or are found incompetent.

5. The Lady Superintendent of the school will have full power to decide as to the fitness of the nurses for the work, and will report to the Executive Committee the propriety of dismissing or retaining them at the end of the month for trial.

6. The same authority can discharge them in case of misconduct or inefficiency, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

7. They will reside in the Hospital, and serve as assistants in the wards of the Hospital; the second year they will be assigned by the Lady Superintendent, either to act as nurses in the Hospital, or to be sent to private cases among the rich or poor. When in service they are expected to wear the Hospital uniform.

TRAINING.

Those persons complying with the foregoing conditions will be accepted as pupils by signing a written agreement to remain at the school for two years, and to conform to the rules of the Hospital.

The instruction includes:

1. The dressing of blisters, sores, and wounds; the preparation and application of fomentations, poultices, and minor dressing.
2. Application of leeches and subsequent treatment.
3. Administration of enemas, the use of the female catheter, and giving of baths.
4. The care of the patient's room, the principles of ventilation, and their practical application.
5. The best method of friction to the body and extremities.
6. Management of helpless patients, moving, changing, managing positions, and preventing bed sores.
7. Emergencies and their treatment, bandaging, making bandages and rollers, and lining splints.
8. Making beds and changing sheets while the patient is in bed.
9. That no part of the Hospital is clean if it can be made cleaner.

The pupils are taught to prepare food, drinks, and stimulants for the sick; all that pertains to night in distinction from day nursing; to report to the physicians accurate observations of the state of the secretions, excretions, pulse, skin, appetite, temperature of the body, intelligence (as to delirium or stupor), breathing, sleeping, condition of wounds, eruptions, formation of matter, effect of diet, stimulants, and medicine, and to learn the management of convalescents.

Instruction will be given by attending and resident physicians and surgeons at the bedside, and in various other ways by the Matron and her assistants, and under their direction by the head nurses.

The pupils will pass through the various wards, serving and being taught. They will be supplied with board and lodging, and will be paid for their clothing and personal expenses ten dollars a month for the first and fourteen dollars a month for the second year. This sum, with their education, is considered a full equivalent for their services. When the full term of two years is completed, the nurses thus trained, after passing a final examination, will receive diplomas, certifying to their knowledge of nursing, their ability and good character. The medal and diploma, or either, of any graduate of the Training School may be revoked for cause by the Executive Committee.

Copy of the paper to be filled out in the candidate's own handwriting and sent to the Lady Superintendent of the Hartford Hospital Training School for Nurses, Hartford, Conn.

Questions to be answered by the candidate:

1. Name in full, and present address of candidate?
2. Are you a single woman or a widow?
3. Your present occupation or employment?
4. Age last birthday, and date and place of birth?
5. Height? Weight?
6. Where educated?
7. Are you strong and healthy, and have you always been so?

8. Are your sight and hearing perfect?

9. Have you any physical defects?

10. If a widow, have you children? How many? Their ages? How are they provided for?

11. Where (if any) was your last situation? How long were you in it?

12. The names in full, with addresses, of two persons to whom you refer. State how long each has known you. If previously employed, one of these must be the last employer.

13. Have you ever been a pupil of any other training school?

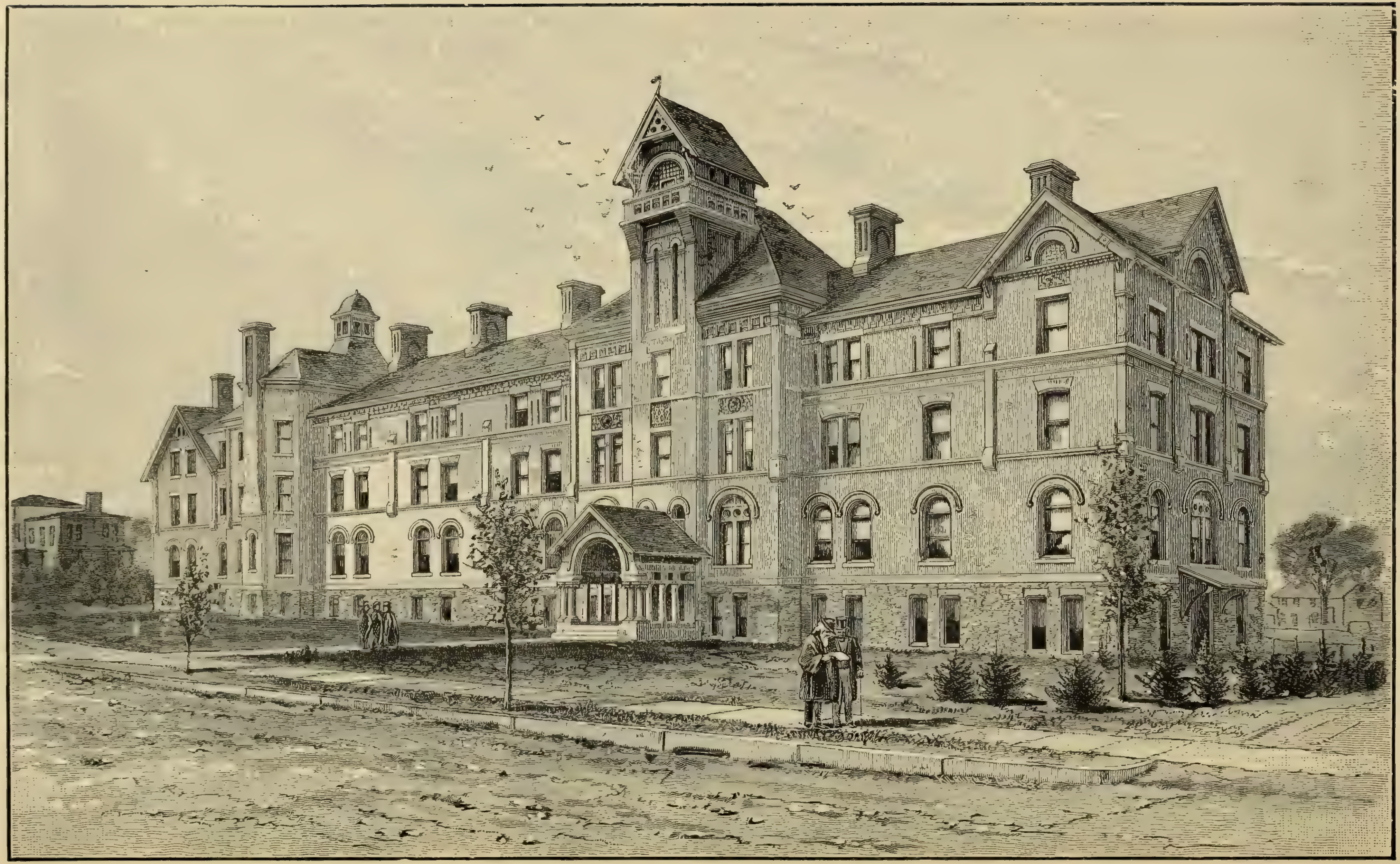
14. Have you read, and do you clearly understand, the regulations?

I declare the above statement to be correct.

(Signed) ....

Date...

For information regarding the reception of pupils in the Training School, or copies of the above application, apply in writing or personally to the Lady Superintendent of the Hartford Hospital Training School for Nurses, Hartford, Conn.



OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

OFFICERS OF THE OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

Executive Committee.

HENRY K. MORGAN, 108 Farmington ave.
HARMON G. HOWE, M.D., 137 High St.
THOMAS SISSON, 729 Main St.

Superintendent.

BENJAMIN S. GILBERT.

Physician.

JOSEPH B. HALL, M.D.

Matron.

MRS. ELIZABETH J. FOX.

Assistant.

MISS CARRIE M. FOX.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

To the Directors of the Hartford Hospital:

Your Executive Committee respectfully submit the following as the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Old People's Home for the year ending September 30, 1899.

At the beginning of the year there were 73 inmates — 57 females and 16 males — 64 permanent inmates, and 9 boarders, their ages being as follows

Between the ages of 60 and 70 . . .	13
Between the ages of 70 and 80 . . .	22
Between the ages of 80 and 90 . . .	25
Over the age of 90	4

Nine permanent inmates have died during the year, as follows:

Ann M. Fox, aged 79; residence, 7 years 3 months.

Jane Catlin, aged 76; residence, 5 years 4 months.

Eunice B. Soper, aged 77; residence, 1 year 9 months.

Julia A. Rowley, aged 89; residence, 10 years 10 months.

Jane N. Holt, aged 84; residence, 4 months.

Mary E. Tatro, aged 68; residence, 8 years 4 months.

Clarissa T. Willis, aged 85; residence 14 years 3 months.

Fannie Hough, aged 80; residence, 6 years 4 months.

Jane Goodrich, aged 77; residence, 13 years 5 months.

At the close of the year the total number of inmates was 68 — 52 females and 16 males, 59 permanent and 9 boarders, their ages being as follows:

Between the ages of 60 and 70	13
Between the ages of 70 and 80 . . .	23
Between the ages of 80 and 90 . . .	19
Over the age of 90	4

The total expense for the year is as follows:

Home expenses	$12,754.11
Insurance on building	292.50
Office expenses	27.35
Total	$13,073.96

The receipts were as follows:

Board of inmates	$2,206.37
Board of nurses	247.54
Rent of rooms to nurses . . .	414.58
Income from invest's and perman't funds	3,338.71
Permanent inmate fees . . .	6,000.00
Total	$12,207.20

There has been a net loss of $866.76 for the year.

The following bequests have been received:

Bequest of Mary C. Coleman . .	$500.00
Bequest of Amanda C. Whitney (balance)	853.64
Total	$1,353.64

The need of a sufficient fund to place this institution upon a firm financial basis is very great, and we hope that it may find friends among the generous givers. It is a model of its kind, but restricted very much in its usefulness by lack of funds. To give shelter and home comforts to the old and infirm in their declining days is to give to the Lord, and is as high an object in life as one would wish.

Dr. J. B. Hall has continued his attendance upon the Home, and has been faithful in his duties, which have been without pay.

Religious services have been held in the building by kind friends of the institution.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Through the kindness of the editors, we have received the *Hartford Daily Times*, the *Hartford Daily Courant*, the *Hartford Daily Post*, the *Hartford Daily Telegram*, and the *Ladies' Home Journal.*

Miss Mary Clark — November 5, 1898, chocolate eclairs; November 6, 1898, ice-cream and cake; November 24, 1898, ice-cream and cake, also chocolate eclairs; Christmas, Christmas cards, ice-cream, and cake; June 7, 1899, ice-cream and cake, chocolate eclairs; June 8, 1899, carriage hire for all the inmates; June 15, 1899, ice-cream, cake, and cream cakes; August 22, 1899, flowers; September 1, 1899, flowers.

Mrs. Mary J. Munsill — November 19, 1898, six loaves of cake; November 24, 1898, twelve turkeys, twelve bunches of celery, and one barrel apples; February 18, 1899, two boxes oranges; June 1, 1899, pineapples and sugar for all; June 17, 1899, two baskets peaches, one bushel sweet potatoes, one barrel apples.

A Friend — November 15 and 18, 1898, flowers; Thanksgiving, $5; Christmas, $20; March, flowers; August, flowers.

Mrs. B. S. Gilbert — Flowers.

Mrs. John W. Cooke — Flowers.

Mrs. John H. Hall — Flowers.

Mrs. J. M. Holcombe — Flowers.

Mrs. Bridgeman, Norfolk, Conn. — Flowers.

Mrs. Charles T. Platt. — Flowers.

The Bon Temps Club — Ice-cream.

Flowers every week from the Wethersfield Mission.

St. Andrew's Brotherhood — Leaflets every week.

Mr. John R. Hills — Clothing.

Mrs. S. G. Bacon, Bristol, Conn. — Books.

We are grateful to the friends of the institution for their kind remembrances.

Mrs. Fox, assisted by her daughter, has administered the affairs of the Home in a satisfactory manner to your committee.

Appended to this report is that of the Treasurer to you, and of the Superintendent to us.

Respectfully,
HENRY K. MORGAN,
HARMON G. HOWE, M.D.,
THOMAS SISSON,
Executive Committee.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The OLD PEOPLE'S HOME *in account with* BENJ. S. GILBERT, *Supt.*

1898-99. To amount paid for —		1899. By amount received from—	
Breadstuffs,	$463.85	W. W. Jacobs, Treas.,	$12,754.11
Butter and eggs,	821.72	Board of inmates,	2,206.37
Burials,	116.50	Board of nurses,	247.54
Clothing,	16.50	Rent of rooms to nurses,	414.58
Fruits and vegetables,	1,200.64		
Fuel,	1,456.46		
Furniture,	356.16		
Gas,	676.93		
Meats, fish, and fowl,	2,899.72		
Groceries,	671.33		
Ice,	68.25		
Milk,	916.00		
Miscellaneous,	10.50		
Repairs,	260.23		
Salaries,	2,584.67		
Washing soda and soap,	32.65		
Water,	179.00		
Wood,	23.00		
	$12,754.11		
Amount paid Treas.,	2,868.49		
	$15,622.60		$15,622.60

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR, SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

Balance cash from 1898 Report,	$3,497.44	
Trust Funds then uninvested,	485.00—	$3,982.44
Bequest of Mary C. Coleman,	500.00	
" " Amanda M. Whitney, balance ⅓ of residuum,	853.64—	1,353.64
Interest, net,		838.71
Premium Account and Sinking Fund, Permanent Funds, Interest on Investments,		933.76
Keney Fund Income,		2,500.00
Received from Superintendent for board of Inmates at Old People's Home,		2,868.49
Permanent Inmate Fees,		6,000.00
Bills Payable,		1,900.00
Savings Banks, drawn and paid to Inmates,		55.48
Bonds, Adams Express Company, sold to Hartford Hospital $100 bond scrip,	100.00	
Sold to Company, $200 "	200.00	
" R. J. Waddell Investment Company, bonds paid,	1,000.00—	1,300.00
Fund No. 2, from Deceased Inmates,		2,476.01
Inmates' Accounts to new year,		9,459.35
		$33,667.88

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance of Inmates' Accounts from 1898 Report,	$9,908.87
Paid Executive Committee's Orders for General Expenses at Old People's Home,	12,754.11
Bank Stocks, Farmers & Mechanics National Bank, Hartford, 10 shares received as Permanent Inmate Fee,	1,000.00
Trust Fund Accounts, Special, Investment account of Permanent Inmate,	710.00
Savings Banks, Deposited on account of various Inmates,	701.15
Estate of John H. Most, Taxes, etc., for years 1897, 1898, 1899,	25.56
Bills Payable,	5,800.00
Insurance on building and contents one year,	292.50
Incidental expenses,	27.35
Trust Funds, uninvested,	485.00
Balance cash,	1,963.34
	$33,667.88

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR, SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.

ASSETS.

Shares.		Book Value.	Market Value.
	Bonds.		
	Adams Express Co., Collateral Trust, 4s, March 1, 1948, . . .	$500.00	$518.75
	R. J. Waddell Investment Co., 6s, July 1, 1902,	500.00	500.00
	Bank Stock.		
10	Farmers & Mechanics Nat., Hartford,	1,000.00	1,150.00
	Railroad Stock.		
10	St. Johnsb'y & Lake Champ'n (par $500),	1.00	1.00
	Manufacturing Stock.		
100	Farnham Type-Setter Manufacturing Co. (par $2,500), ...	1.00	1.00
	Express Stock.		
8	Adams Express Company, . .	800.00	912.00
	Real Estate.		
	Buildings and Grounds, . . .	1.00	1.00
	Half-Interest in "Wildwood Farm," . .	1.00	1.00
	Inmates' Trust Accounts.		
	Savings Bank Deposits, . . .	4,710.82	4,710.82
	Miscellaneous Investments, . . .	1,710.00	1,710.00
	Elizabeth C. Bacon Fund.		
	BONDS.		
	Lehigh Valley Railway of N. Y., 4½s, July 1, 1940, ...	6,000.00	6,540.00
	F. A. Brown Fund.		
	BONDS.		
	Lehigh Valley Railway of N. Y., 4½s, July 1, 1940, ...	5,000.00	5,450.00
	Martha W. Brown Fund.		
	BONDS.		
	Lehigh Valley Railway of N. Y., 4½s, July 1, 1940, ...	2,000.00	2,180.00
	Susan S. Clark Fund.		
	BONDS.		
	Lehigh Valley Railway of N. Y., 4½s, July 1, 1940, ...	5,000.00	5,450.00

Charles E. Fox Fund.

BONDS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 4s, Nov. 1, 1990 (par $4,000),	3,665.00	4,120.00
Lehigh Valley Railway of N. Y., 4½s, July 1, 1940,	5,000.00	5,450.00
Balance cash, uninvested,	485.00	485.00

Keney Fund.

BONDS.

Hartford Street Railway, 5s, May 1, 1916,	25,000.00	26,250.00
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co., 5s, Feb. 1, 1945,	25,000.00	21,250.00

Catherine Tuttle Fund.

BONDS.

Lehigh Valley Terminal Railway, 5s, Oct. 1, 1941,	2,000.00	2,300.00

William F. Tuttle Fund.

BONDS.

Lehigh Valley Railway of N. Y., 4½s, July 1, 1940,	5,000.00	5,450.00

Miscellaneous.

Estate of John H. Most,	95.44	95.44
Profit and Loss Account,	29,694.33	29,694.33
Balance cash,	1,963.34	1,963.34
	$125,127.93	$126,183.68

LIABILITIES.

Fund Account No. 2, Deceased Inmates,	$14,644.99
Bills Payable,	16,100.00
Elizabeth C. Bacon Fund,	6,000.00
F. A. Brown "	4,909.71
Martha W. Brown "	1,963.88
Susan S. Clark "	4,900.00
Charles E. Fox "	9,150.00
Anna L. Franklin "	1,000.00
Keney "	50,000.00
Catherine Tuttle "	2,000.00
William F. Tuttle "	5,000.00
Inmates' Trust Accounts,	9,459.35
	$125,127.93

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Article I. Applicants for admission to the Old People's Home must be citizens of the County of Hartford, persons of good character, not under sixty years of age, and in reduced circumstances.

Article II. The preliminary conditions of admission for permanent inmates will be as follows, viz.:

Applicants over the age of sixty years will be required to pay $1,000 on admission.

This admission fee must be paid to the Treasurer of the Hospital upon the entrance of applicant.*

Applicants for temporary accommodations in the Home will be charged such a sum as the Executive Committee may find necessary to cover the expenses of board, washing, etc.

Such occupancy will be limited at the discretion of said committee.

Article III. A probationary period of four months will be required before the applicant can be confirmed as a permanent inmate of the Home.

Article IV. Applications for admission must be made to the Executive Committee, and a full statement of the circumstances of the applicant must be given.

Article V. Every person admitted as a permanent inmate shall sign and execute, in a book kept by the Superintendent, the agreement and conveyance hereto annexed.

Article VI. No article of furniture shall be brought into the institution without the consent of the Executive Committee; such articles as shall be admitted shall be and become the absolute property of the Hospital.

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* If from any cause an individual is not confirmed, the amount paid will be refunded, after deducting the price of the board, etc., while a resident of the Home.

Article VII. Form of agreement: The undersigned having been received as a permanent inmate and beneficiary of the Old People's Home, a department of the Hartford Hospital, in the city of Hartford, now, in consideration of the benefits assured to me as such beneficiary and of my admission thereto, I do hereby assent to and promise compliance with the rules and regulations of such Home as they exist at the date hereof, and as the same shall be made, amended, or modified thereafter, and I do hereby sell, assign, set over, and convey unto the Directors of the Hartford Hospital, and their successors and assigns forever, all the goods, chattels, effects, and personal property of every kind, and all real estate, wheresoever the same may be situated, which I now possess, or to which I shall hereafter become entitled during my residence at the Home; and I hereby make and appoint the Treasurer of the Hartford Hospital, and his successor and successors in office, my attorney and trustee irrevocable, with full power and authority to demand, receive, collect, and recover said property, effects, and claims for the purposes hereinbefore and hereinafter stated, to pay and deliver the same to said Home. It is also understood that I may at any time terminate my connection with the Home, and that the Executive Committee of the Hospital may in their discretion, at any time, require me to do the same. It is, however, understood that, upon payment to said Hospital of such sum or sums of money as fixed by the Executive Committee as a fair compensation for my support, and charges against me to the full extent, and for all the term in which I shall have been an inmate of said Home, then I am to receive from said Hospital such property as I have transferred to it, or the proceeds of such property as the Executive Committee may have disposed of.

HOUSE RULES.

Article I. — Duties of Matron.

The Matron shall have the general care of the domestic affairs of the Home and of the inmates, subject to the direction of the Superintendent and Executive Committee. No person will be permitted to interfere or find fault with the Matron; but if any inmate has cause for complaint, application must be made to the Executive Committee, who will receive any statement and take action thereon as they think proper. She shall see that all inmates, who are able to do so, shall take their meals at the family table, and that proper order is preserved; also, that suitable food shall be provided for the sick.

Article II. — Duties of Inmates.

Any inmate wishing to leave the house to visit friends or otherwise must apply to the Matron for her assent, stating where he or she intends going, and when he or she expects to return. Every inmate who is able to do so will be required to keep his or her room neat and clean, and the furniture in order, and make themselves generally useful. Any inmate who shall be guilty of circulating reports injurious to the reputation of the Home, criticising or finding fault with the management, creating dissatisfaction or disturbance among its inmates, shall be admonished, and on repetition of such offense shall hereby forfeit his or her privileges, and be dismissed from the institution. It shall not be allowable for the male or female inmates to visit each other's rooms, but they may meet in the corridors, which will always be open to them.

Article III. — Visitors.

The friends of inmates, and the public generally, may visit the Home on Thursday, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. At other times visitors will be admitted only by permission of the Superintendent or Matron.

ARTICLE IV. — PHYSICIANS.

No physician except those connected with the Hospital will be allowed to attend the inmates, except by permission of the Chairman or some member of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V.

No spirituous liquors shall be brought into the Home, nor shall any be used by any inmate, unless the same be prescribed by the attending physician, and placed in charge of and administered by the Matron.

ARTICLE VI.

The lights shall be extinguished in the rooms of the inmates at nine in the evening, and in the halls and corridors at 10 P. M., unless the Matron, for good reasons, directs otherwise.

ARTICLE VII.

Upon the death of an inmate, the Matron shall immediately notify the Executive Committee, and also the friends, as far as their address may be ascertained. Should the funeral take place from the Home, the arrangements shall be uniform in all cases, and shall be made under the direction of the Executive Committee. The friends of the deceased may defray the expenses, or remove the remains elsewhere for interment by permission of the Superintendent.

ARTICLE VIII.

Willful violation of any of these rules or regulations by any of the inmates shall render such person liable to dismissal, in which case he or she shall not be entitled to a return of any moneys paid by such individual; such clothing or other personal effects belonging to the person dismissed may be taken. The Executive Committee may make such dismissal. Persons expelled will not be permitted to visit the Home under any circumstances. In all matters of difference between the inmates the decision of the Superintendent shall be conclusive, until modified or reversed by the Executive Committee. The orders of the Superintendent and Matron, in all matters relating to the domestic government of the family, must be observed by all inmates; such orders must be reported to the Executive Committee.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give to the Hartford Hospital of the City of Hartford, dollars, for the uses of the Old People's Home, a department of said Hospital.

FORM OF BEQUEST FOR FREE BED.

I give to the Hartford Hospital of the city of Hartford the sum of five thousand dollars, to be used in the maintenance of a free bed in the Old People's Home, a department of said Hospital.